



GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

Source Material for a History of the
Freedom Movement

**CORRESPONDENCE AND DIARY
OF**

SHRIMANT G. S. KHAPARDE
Alias DADA SAMED

1897 to 1934

VOL. VII



कै. गणेश श्रीकृष्ण उर्फ दादासाहेब खापर्डे

(जन्म १८५४-मृत्यू १९३८)

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लोकमान्यांचे राजकीय सहकारी



उभे : श्री. दादासाहेब करंदीकर, तात्यासाहेब केळकर,
बसलेले : श्री. बिपिनचंद्र पाल, लो. टिळक, दादासाहेब खापर्डे.



ना. खापडें व लो. टिळक
(सन १९१९)



राष्ट्रीय समेतर्फे बिलायतेस गेलेले शिष्टमंडळ, सप्टेंबर १९१८

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**SOURCE MATERIAL FOR A
HISTORY OF THE
FREEDOM MOVEMENT**

**CORRESPONDENCE AND DIARY
OF G. S. KHAPARDE**

1897 - 1934

Vol. VII

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GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

Source Material for a History of The Freedom Movement

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CORRESPONDENCE AND DIARY OF G. S. KHAPARDE 1897 - 1934 Vol. VII



SELECTED FROM KHAPARDE RECORDS

BOMBAY

**GAZETTEERS DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA.**

SOURCE MATERIAL FOR A HISTORY OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT

- Vol. I 1818 to 1885
- Vol. II 1885 to 1920
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- Vol. III Part II-1922 to 1929
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- Vol. V History of the Non-co-operation Movement in
Sind 1919-1924.
- Vol. VI History of the Non-co-operation Movement
in Bombay City 1919-1924.

PREFACE

In January 1953 the Government of India appointed a Board of Editors for the compilation of History of the Freedom Movement in India. In order to assist and collect material the Central Board of Editors requested all the State Governments to set up State Committees in every State. Accordingly, the then Bombay State formed the Bombay State Committee for a History of the Freedom Movement in India in November 1953. This Committee worked for a few years and was dissolved in September 1956. It, however, recommended to the State Government to continue the office and publish the Source Material for a History of the Freedom Movement. The Committee with late Prof. M. R. Palande as Executive Secretary brought out two volumes on Source Material, one dealing with the period from 1818 to 1885 and the other from 1885 to 1920. Prof. N. R. Phatak took charge of the Committee as Executive Secretary in 1959. Under his guidance three volumes were published pertaining to Source Material on Mahatma Gandhi. In 1973 the office of the Committee was discontinued and the staff was merged with the Gazetteers Department which was entrusted with the task of completing the rest of the work. The department has so far completed the series in the Source Material pertaining to Mahatma Gandhi by bringing out four additional volumes. The department now proposes to bring out the Source Material for the most crucial period in the Freedom Struggle viz., 1920-1947. It is envisaged to publish this vast Source Material contained in the records of Home Department, Inspector General of Police, Archives etc., of the Government of Maharashtra in 15 to 20 volumes covering subjects such as Civil Disobedience Movement, Khilafat, Quit India Movement, Revolutionary activities in Maharashtra, Revolutionary activities in Vidarbha, Revolutionary activities in Marathwada, Gandhiji in Maharashtra, and Political Parties and Personalities during freedom struggle etc. These volumes will also contain material from the Archives of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu on the Freedom Struggle in Goa *vis-a-vis* Maharashtra and from the Archives of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh pertaining to the districts of Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of the present State of Maharashtra but which formerly formed part of these respective States. The material from these numerous sources would be collected subject-wise and individualwise and would be published as and when

the compilation and collection as stated above is completed. As such it would be very difficult to maintain in the publication a chronological sequence in the narration of events in the history of the Freedom Struggle. This means that source material pertaining to non-co-operation movement in Bombay City during 1919-25 may not be followed by that of in 1930, 1931 or 1932 or for that matter by the Source Material on Khilafat Movement.

The present volume is different in the context of the material it contains from the nature of the volumes in the series because it is totally based on the private record of Late Shri Dadasaheb Khaparde made available by The Committee for a History of the Freedom Movement in India, Central Provinces, Nagpur. Dadasaheb Khaparde was an associate of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and was his great admirer and friend. Though not a revolutionary thinker of the calibre of Lokmanya Tilak, Dadasaheb Khaparde had his own political philosophy and convictions. He was a moderate but to the left of the centre than to the right and was one of the great participants in the freedom struggle that was going on in India as also in England for the sake of India and as such his political philosophy is reflected in the huge and voluminous correspondence with the great leaders of the time including Lokmanya Tilak which this volume contains. The era of mass movement and non-co-operation had not yet begun and these were the days of deputations and representations and we find Dadasaheb Khaparde donning the mantle of semi-leadership many a time. The correspondence between Dadasaheb Khaparde and Lokmanya B. G. Tilak, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Shri S. B. Tambe, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Babu Motilal Ghose, Mr. J. M. Parikh, Khan Bahadur Abdulla Khansaheb, Miss Eva Willis, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Keir Hardy, Sir Ramsay MacDonald and Edward Dalgado etc. etc., and his personal diary gives glimpses of the political situation of the period and many a time the personal references are touching in the magnificence of their intensity and depth of emotion. His criticisms on important leaders such as Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and many others may be unpalatable to many readers. But one has to eschew them as they are coming from one who was a patriot and had written diaries for his own self. They are his candid views on men and events. The sternness of character of Dadasaheb Khaparde, his utter simplicity, his sense of devotion to the cause, his disciplined nature, his forthright comments and diatribes are reflected in this valuable compilation of Khaparde Record and is sure to prove immensely beneficial to the students

of politics of the pre-Gandhian period, especially his views on Satyagraha and non-co-operation as enunciated by Gandhi.

In the compilation and collation of this volume, I was assisted by Dr. V. N. Gurav, M. A., Ph. D., Deputy Editor, Shri M. H. Ranade, B. A., Research Officer, Shri S. K. Khilare, B. Com., LL. B., Research Officer, Shri B. N. Phatak, M. A., Superintendent, Sarvashri K. Z. Raut, M. A., D. J. Nawadkar, M. A., S. S. Gaikwad and R. S. Urade, Research Assistants and D. A. Tendulkar, Assistant to all of whom my thanks are due. I am also thankful to the Late Kavi Bhushan Balwant Ganesh Khaparde for his kind co-operation for giving permission to consult and take extracts from Diaries and Correspondence. I am indeed thankful to Shri Jayantrao S. Tilak and Kesari-Maratha-Trust for giving this department photos of Khaparde from their Collection. My thanks are also due to Shri S. A. Sapre, Director of Printing and Stationery, Government of Maharashtra and Shri L. J. Menesse, Manager, Yeravda Prison Press, Pune and other staff of the Yeravda Prison Press, Pune for the expeditious manner in which the present volume was brought out. I am also thankful to my parent department viz., General Administration Department for the kind consideration it has always shown to me in the execution of this important work.

B. G. KUNTE,

Executive Editor and Secretary.

BOMBAY,

Life-Sketch

SHRIMANT GANESH KRISHNA KHAPARDE

[*Member of State Council 1918-1936*]

[*B. 1854-D. 1938*]

GANESH Krishna Khaparde (B. 1854-D. 1938) was born on *Ganesh Chaturthi* in the year 1854. He is well known as Dadasaheb Khaparde. He was born in Hyderabad State at Ingoli village. He took his education upto matriculation at Nagpur, Umaraoti and Akola. During his student days he studied Sanskrit under the famous Sanskrit Scholar Narayanshastri Pinjarkar. He took his higher education in Bombay in the Elphinstone College. He passed his B. A. in 1877 and became a fellow of the college. He passed his LL. B., degree in 1883, and joined the Government service as Extra Assistant Commissioner in which capacity he worked from 1884 to 89. He gave up service and became an Advocate to start an independent practice.

He soon made a name and became famous as a pleader both on the Criminal and Appellate sides. He was elected Vice-Chairman of the Umaraoti Municipality in 1895. He was also President of the Local Board from 1889 to 1907.

He was elected President of the Social Conference held at Nagpur in 1892 and also Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress at Umaraoti in 1897.

Dadasaheb Khaparde came in contact with Lokmanya B. G. Tilak and became his devoted friend in the famous Tai Maharaj case. Baba Maharaj was a rich Jahagirdar of Kolhapur whose daughter was the daughter-in-law of Dadasaheb. When Baba Maharaj was on the death bed he made a Will making Dadasaheb and Lok. Tilak Trustees of his Jahagir. The friendship thus created by

chance became firm and finally Dadasaheb became a close friend, philosopher, a camp follower, an ardent admirer and trusted colleague of Lok. B. G. Tilak.

In 1907, at the Surat Congress he played a singular role along with Tilak in posing a strong opposition to Sir P. M. Mehta. This was naturally not to the liking of the Government which by a fiat dismissed him from the Presidentship of the Local Board. This action of the Government created a great furore and all elected members resigned their seats in protest.

When Lok. Tilak was given 6 years R. I. by the Bombay Government, Dadasaheb tried his best to help him and continued his efforts in India as also in Great Britain. He went all the way to London and by meeting friends who were convinced about the injustice done to Tilak tried to bring pressure on British Government to release him. From London he went to Mandalay-Burma to meet Lok. Tilak and returned home after two and a half years. In the meanwhile he lost his mother.

After Lok. Tilak's release he took prominent part in politics as a spokesman of Lok. Tilak. He was offered the Presidentship of the Belgaon Provincial Political Conference by Lok. Tilak. Later he took part in Montagu Reforms talks and went to England as a delegate of the Home Rule League. He made a number of speeches in England and became popular by his wit and humour and fine mannerisms and was described as 'Mark Twain' by some news-papers. He remained in England for more than seven months.

Dadasaheb was elected to the Council of States in 1918 in the New Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, and was member of the Council till 1936.

He hurried to Bombay when he learnt about the illness of Lok. Tilak. He was with him till his death. He continued to take part in politics but after the rise of Gandhiji, with his philosophy of non-violent-non-co-operation, he was relegated to the background.

Shrimant Dadasaheb was known for his philanthropy. His house at one time was not only the seat of nascent politics but a get together for students, scholars, discourers, sermonisers and the like. Dadasaheb became a veteran leader and those coming into contact with him, were duly impressed by his devotion, forthrightness, disciplined behaviour, patience and perseverance. He passed away at the ripe age of 84 at his house at Umaraoti. He was rightly nicknamed 'Nawab of Vidarbha'.

KHAPARDE RECORD

I

(Enclosed in Lokmanya's letter of 18-12-1918 from England)

India Wants Self-Determination

London, 11-12-18.

Memorandum

We here think that it is absolutely necessary that we should have our case represented before the Peace Conference. The Conference will not go in details, but it will certainly consider the question of Self-Determination, and Self-Determination in the case of India means the Congress-League Scheme. It will be advisable, therefore, to inform the Conference that India wants Self-Determination. But how this is to be done? We can't approach the Conference directly, for if we do so it may offend Government. Nor can Government representatives serve our purpose. It is, therefore, proposed that we should cable requesting the Prime Minister to place the popular view viz., India wants Self-Determination, before the Conference and supply copies of this message to the President of the Peace Conference at Paris. Something must be done in this matter and the course suggested above seems to us to be the best, if you and other friends approve which we hope you will. The messages must reach the Prime Minister and the President before the end of January. There should be hundreds of messages from all parts of India, there should be no sectional representation merely. The Peace Conference may not do much but an expression of opinion like the above to the Prime Minister and through him to the Peace Conference cannot fail to have some effect by strengthening the hands of the Prime Minister. We recommend, therefore, to your notice this course and hope if approved, immediate action will be taken in co-operation with all parties. The messages need not be very long. India wants Self-Determination is the only point to be emphasised. The *London Times* and other papers here, while granting the importance and utility of Self-Determination are trying to discredit its application to India on the ground that she is not a nation, or she is unfit or that all progress must be made 'step by step'. It is needless to say that all these invented arguments are worthless, for those very papers are advocating Self-Determination even for African Colonies. If India is to improve, it can only improve if it is free to carry out reforms according to a scheme framed by itself and it is this view that we must place before the Peace Conference through the Prime Minister as emphatically as possible.

II

Our Strength lies in our efforts

10, Howley Place

Maida Vale W2

London, 23rd January 1919.

Dear Mr. Gokhale,

Last mail brought letters from you, Khaparde, Bapu, Sane, Munje, Sathe, and others. Till 20th December also the newspapers viz., *Patrika*, *New India*, *Chronicle*, *Mahratta*, and *Kesari* from which it seems that mail will be regular after this. This is the first batch of *Chronicle* and the *Patrika* received here by me. Go on posting as usual. We are all doing well and all here present their compliments to all there. Vasudeorao has got a letter from Shankar explaining his sons quarrel with him. I have also got Baba's letter but none this week from Tatyia Kelkar. Has he not written? From Dr. Sane's letter from the *Kesari* office and the *Chronicle* I am now in full possession of the details of the fiasco of the Bombay Memorial meeting. I am glad that Mr. Jinnah and Co. had to adopt the Surat tactics. The way out of a difficulty is always the same whether in Bombay or East. Don't undertake a thing says a Sanskrit verse to begin with but once undertaken never leave it unfinished. Now Jinnah seems to have perceived the wisdom of this maxim. Lord Willingdon is living here in a Hotel temporarily. I have not seen him but Dadasahib Karandikar wrote a letter to him regarding milk supply for children and succeeded in getting a reply from him thankfully acknowledging the letter and promising attention to the subject.

Sinha has been made a Lord and the *Saturday Review* observes that his *complexion* invaded the white Lords a black stem on a white line, but joke apart we think this will serve as a bait to the moderate seceders. A socialist paper here says the same thing. If Lloyd George exercises his imagination in the same way to concede to popular demands, we shall not be sorry for Mr. Lloyd George's elevation.

As for the work done here I have already sent you in two instalments an account thereof. I may tell you I have been doing my best to have the subject of Self-Determination for India placed before the Peace Conference, and I feel sure that we shall succeed therein. We don't appeal over Lloyd George but through him India is given the same position as the Dominions and so far as the Peace Conference is concerned that India is allowed two

separate representatives with the Dominions, but our constitution being despotic the two representatives are selected by the Government and not by the people. Our attempt should now be to appeal to Government to include our popular representatives in a Panel which may have also the two Government representatives. Also it would not be advisable to ask by petition the President of the Peace Conference, Mr. Clemenceau to take up the subject of Self-Determination for India. This can be done by wire from the All India Congress Committee. Pandit Madan Mohan as President of All India Congress Committee may do so in his own name and so can Jinnah and Mrs. Besant's Home Rule League. We shall do it from here for you. The Peace Conference will not consider the details of the scheme. It is too big a body for that. But there is good chance that it may assert the principle of Self-Determination for India. And if this is done our purpose is served anyhow. I am sure the question of India will not go unnoticed at the present sitting of the Conference. It is for us to see that the decision is in our favour. Government may not like the idea of our appealing to the Peace Conference. But that is no reason why we should not do so. To avoid any breach of etiquette we need only keep the Government informed of what we are doing. The best way, therefore, is to ask the Government to place the matter before the Peace Conference. You can see from the pamphlet that this is the way we have adopted. How do you like the cartoons in the pamphlet?

I enclose herewith an extract from the *Times* giving a summary of C. P. Ramaswamy's letter and Mrs. Besant's cause of quarrel with the super extremists as he calls them. Please let me know the full details about the controversy. It is desirable that there should be no difference amongst us and Tatya and Khaparde should settle the matter with Jinnah, Jamnadas and Mrs. Besant. It is absolutely necessary that we should work together at this time. What of the deputation? I think you won't get permission till the Peace Conference is over. We applied here for passports to go to France to witness the proceedings of the Peace Conference but we have not got them yet. The idea of our going to Peace Conference is not relishable to them and any deputation coming here after the Peace Conference is over will be merely formal affair, not of much use in making Government go a step further than Montagu scheme. On the contrary it may help Government to grant us something less with the consent of the Deputation. We must guard this.

The case is fixed for hearing for 29th Wednesday. Sir John Simon on our behalf conducts it and Sir Edward Carson defends.

We are ready with our brief and work and God helps those who help themselves.

Mr. Baptista is very useful and is assisting in the case. He wrote the pamphlet on the Self-Determination for India. I should have liked to detain him longer, had it not been a cruelty upon him to do so after 18 months absence from Bombay. He may leave by the end of February.

By the next mail we expect to get full particulars of the Delhi Congress. The money £ 5,000 that I asked from you was for paying a contribution to the Labour Fund and not for the candidature of Mr. Baptista. It is true that the labour party has not succeeded as well as they expected. But it will still be party in opposition now and as such will be useful to us. We need not be anxious that Montagu Bill will be whittled down because we want something more and do not agree with him. There is not the slightest chance of it. Let us keep firm in our demand and there are very good chances for our success. I have telegraphed to you about it. I have grounds to suppose that the moderates here and the Journal *India* are working in the interest of Montagu scheme by spreading in India alarming reports. I think Khatri's move in the Delhi Congress was engineered from here. Please explain all this to Mrs. Besant and request her on my behalf to push on our programme as zealously as possible. Our strength lies in our efforts and not in anything else. Lord Sydenham and Party's efforts are I may tell you discredited here. Whatever Government thinks proper will be passed by Parliament. It is practically a 'HOYABA' Parliament or as they call it here a COUPON Parliament. The great difficulty is to induce Lloyd George and Government to take up our view and the only way to induce our Government to do so is to have the matter publicly discussed at the Peace Conference. Such is the situation. I have sent copies of the letter to Khaparde and Sathe. But you might send further copies to the members of our League as many as necessary. But what is more important of all is to keep Mrs. Besant informed and that you will do it personally.

Mind this letter is not for publication in the form it appears. But you might make public abstracts omitting portions, as you deem fit. The American Home Rule League of Lala Lajapatraya has done good work there and is doing it further. Its address is 1400 Broadway, New York, N. Y. U. S., America.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) B. G. TILAK,

III

(Enclosed in Lokamanya's letter from England, dated 6-2-1919)
(Copy, not for publication)

Keep All News Secret.

10, Howley Place,
Maida Vale, W 2
London, 6th February 1919.

My dear Mr. Gokhale,

After I wrote you, last Wednesday our case commenced and you must have received by this time the telegrams we sent you about it. The case went on for three days 29th, 30th and 31st. First of February being Saturday the Court did not sit. It opened on Monday, the 3rd Feb. and it was announced that the Judge was unwell. So we had nothing this week. Probably the case will be taken up on Monday, the 10th inst. They will give us three days notice when the hearing will be resumed.

I send you herewith in a register cover printed short hand notes of three days proceedings. They are remarkably complete. Some corrections are necessary which we have made by hand and we shall obtain Court's permission when the court opens. By the time you get this the case will be decided, but the proceedings are sent for the information of friends. After you have done you may send the copy to Mr. Bakhale and Mr. Khaparde.

As regards our work here regarding Home Rule there is not much to report this week. I have received all the Newspapers *Mahratta*, *Kesari*, *New India*, *Patrika*, *Chronicle*, and others giving a full account of the Congress at Delhi as well as the cuttings sent by Bapu. Your letter as well as that of Dadasaheb Khaparde have also supplied many interesting details. I have also received a telegram just now from Pandit Madan Mohan communicating to me my election by the Congress to the Peace Conference. I am doing all that I can to have the question brought before the League of Nations. I am assured that it will be so brought provided we keep up the cry. I do not wish to give you all the particulars just now. Dr. Moonje seems to have been a little afraid of misrepresentations by the London correspondent of the *Times of India*, who is no other than Mr. Bennet who has now gone into Parliament. Please send a copy of this to Dr. Moonje and assure him that he need not pay any heed to such misrepresentations. We are working on right lines and we

do not wish to make any fuss just now. It will create unnecessary opposition.

But I am afraid of Mrs. Besant's attitude. I can very easily see that it was no fault of yours. But we must try to keep her on our side at any cost. **Don't forget it.** She evidently means to send a deputation of her own League and I wish to see that it does not clash with ours. I mean to send her a soothing telegram in a day or two. I did not like your publishing my letter to Lloyd George and the reply. I hope you have not published Henderson's. I can well understand your impatience for sensational news but I would ask you to keep all news of our work as much secret as possible for the present, at least till the Peace Conference is over. I do not want any scent of our work to go to our opponents just now.

The Parliament opened today for the members being sworn. It opens for work from the 11th inst. Our first idea was to move an amendment about India to the address if possible. But on second thought we have given up the idea. The question of Self-Determination for India, will, I feel confident come before the Peace Conference, and it is not desirable to force upon Parliament an expression of opinion about it before the Peace Conference decides. The reason is no doubt a tactical one, but it is a necessary tactics.

S. R. Bomanji has not yet come here. He is in France but is expected here in a week or ten days. I have received a letter from him from Paris. I have no doubt when he comes here he will be of great use to us. The ghee tins sent with him have not yet been received but we hope to receive them in due course. I have noted the resolutions passed by the Delhi Congress about the British Congress Committee and the paper *India* and shall take up the matter in hand when my case is over.

We are all doing very well. There was a fall of snow here for the last three days and the temperature in the morning was below 32° F but the rooms inside are snug and warm.

With compliments from all to all.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) x x x.

P. S.

Let me know what you have done regarding the pamphlets and leaflet sent to you. You may publish the pamphlet if you like.

IV

No Good throwing Good Money after Bad

(Enclosed in Lokamanya's letter of 20-3-1919.)

How we are getting on

London, 20-3-1919

Dadasaheb Karandikar left by S. S. Manora last Thursday (13th inst). He has taken with him one copy of the printed shorthand notes of the case. One copy has already been sent to you by post and one more with Mr. Baptista. Mr. Karandikar will give you further details about the case, and Tilak's messages about the deputation and its work in England.

Mr. Tilak has well-nigh decided not to appeal. The main reason for it is that the Appellate Court here does not itself decide the case but only orders retrial, if in its opinion the decision of the first Court is objectionable. So even if we succeed in the appeal we shall have an order for retrial and we now know what to expect even from a new Jury. Besides the expenses will be very heavy for appeal and retrial and it is no good throwing good money after bad.

Mr. Tilak is now trying to deliver a few addresses on Indian Reforms under the auspices of some associations here. He hopes to deliver four or five lectures in the next month. He addressed a meeting of some Parliamentary members last week and it is expected that a Parliamentary Committee may be soon formed for furthering the cause of Indian Constitutional Reforms as demanded by the Indian people.

We have as yet not succeeded in obtaining space in English Papers for our propaganda. They are all busily engaged in discussing the labour questions, the threatened strikes and such other domestic affairs. None cares for India; perhaps after the signing of the peace terms we may get some hearing. Mr. Tilak intends to stay in England till the arrival of the deputation.

The British Congress Committee has decided to arrange for the reception and the propaganda work of the deputation with the co-operation of the Home Rule League Branch (Madras) and other associations interested in India affairs. So far alright. But the paper *India* remains as much indifferent in tone as it was before.

V

Fine Opportunity for India.

(Enclosed in Lokamanya's letter from England, D/20-3-1919)

How we are getting on

Chirole case is coming for hearing on 27th of January or if the Defendants apply for adjournment, a week later. It is now fully and finally settled that Sir John Simon will represent us and our solicitors are ready for hearing.

As regards Home Rule work:—We are now distributing pamphlets on "Self-Determination for India" to members of Parliament; but the British Congress Committee is hopelessly indifferent, nay, doing positive harm to our cause. The Committee is not disposed to carry any propaganda according to the special resolutions passed at Bombay and reaffirmed at Delhi. Mr. Polak interviewed Mr. Tilak on the subject. He is unwilling to do anything according to the Congress programme. It is necessary, therefore, that the All-India Congress Committee should take up a stern attitude and demand that the British Congress Committee should work to promote the Congress cause as determined at Bombay and Delhi. Otherwise the Congress must stop sending money to the Committee.

The Peace Conference has decided to allow two representatives for India in addition to the five for the British Empire. In the selection of the delegation each Nation is allowed to avail itself of Panel system, in order to enable each State, at its discretion to entrust its interest to such persons as it may designate. India will thus have two representatives in addition to any that may be included in the five for the British Empire. We must now work up this idea in India. The Government of India should be asked to nominate persons elected by the people, Congress, and the Muslim League, otherwise there is no good in granting separate representation for India. By the Panel system it is understood that a Panel of half a dozen or more representatives and out of this the requisite number (2 for India) will sit at the Conference, for subjects for which the Panel selects them. Here India has got a fine opportunity to put its case before the Peace Conference.

The Government here, has not yet accepted the recommendations of the Congress, re. Hasan Imam, Gandhi, and Tilak. Mr. Tilak has written to the Prime Minister in relation thereto.

Mr. Tilak has, besides applied for passports to go to Paris to witness the proceedings of the Peace Conference, with Mr. Baptista and Karandikar. It's now ten days since the application was made, but it is still receiving the attention of the Foreign Office.

VI

Tilak's lecture tour

(Enclosed in Lokamanya's letter from England, dated 27-3-1919.)

How we are getting on

London, March 26th, 1919.

Last week we wrote to you about appeal in the case. It is now settled that we are not going to appeal. In the first place the Appellate Courts here are always reluctant to grant a new trial especially when the Jury is unanimous. There is, therefore, only 20 per cent chance of the appeal being successful. If it fails the cost we shall have to pay will increase in proportion but suppose we succeed, it means a new trial is granted. But in such a case there is no guarantee that we shall get a better Jury. On the whole we are, therefore, advised not to appeal. Mr. Tilak agrees with the advice. It should be further noted that the verdict has not created any adverse public impression here; and so it is no use spending good money after bad.

Mr. Tilak has succeeded in arranging for his lectures on Indian Constitutional Reforms at different places. He lectures tomorrow at the National Liberal Club, day after tomorrow that is on 28th inst. at the monthly meeting of the positivist Society under the Presidency of Mr. Swinny. On the 7th April he lectures publicly at the Essex Hall under the auspices of the Indian Association. On 3rd of May at **Britain and India** and on the 9th of May under the auspices of Fabian Society. We have also issued leaflets giving a comparative statement of the present Constitution of India : Montagu Scheme and the Congress League Scheme. We are also making other endeavours to obtain a hearing. The Parliamentary committee will meet next week. The British Congress Committee is going to publish a leaflet on Rowlatt Bills. In the cuttings you will find one or two interesting especially the one on Hardayals conversion.

We hope you have settled everything with Mr. Baptista about deputation. Lord Southborough has just arrived here but the reports are not yet published. Soon after their publication, the British Congress Committee means to issue a leaflet criticizing the Montagu scheme and supporting the Congress proposals. It is published in today's papers that Duke of Northumberland will succeed Lord Chelmsford who means to return to England shortly.

VII

Labour demand's repeal of Rowlatt Act

(Enclosed in Lokamanya's letter from England of 24-4-1919)

How we are getting on

London, April 24th, 1919.

During the last week India and Indian questions have attracted considerable attention from the Newspapers in this country owing to riots, passive resistance, and other things in India. Lord Sydenham in the *Daily Graphic* has tried to utilize these events for his purpose by advocating that India is unfit for Reforms, at any rate until peace is restored from the Himalayas to the Cape Camorin. But the *Daily News* and most other Papers have held up the cause of Reform on the Montague-Chelmsford lines, and some of them have gone further by observing that the Montague Reforms require to be improved. The letters of Dr. Rutherford and Mr. Burnard Houghten in the *Daily News* and the *Herald* respectively fall under the last category. But the most remarkable pronouncement on Indian situation is the circular issued by Messrs. Robert Williams, Robert Smillie and George Lansbury on the Rowlatt Bills as published in today's *Daily Herald*. All the signatories are well-known Labour men and they call upon their countrymen to join them in their protest against bombing and shooting of unarmed men and women in India and demand repeal of the Rowlatt Act, and introduction of Self-Government in India. This letter is most important as it is addressed to the Labour Party generally. There was an annual Conference of the Labour Party at Huddersfield last week, presided over by Mr. Phillip Snowden. At this Conference they passed a resolution about India, Egypt, and Ireland and almost every speaker referred to India and expressed his regret at the present state of affairs therein. Among the speakers were included Mr. Ramsey MacDonald,

Mrs. Snowden and other friends of India. As stated in my last (letter) the council of National Peace Association has sent its circulars to about 400 members and some of the letters have, we are informed, written to the Prime Minister accordingly.

There are a number of Newspapers extracts sent to the Poona office, which we hope will arrange and classify them and publish the most important of them in the Bombay Dailies. The circular issued by Mr. Smillie, Mr. Williams and Mr. Lansbury must be given wide publicity in India. Mrs. Besant's manifesto about accepting the Montagu Scheme, if nothing better could be had, has fallen flat here. It is published by the *Times*. It is a mistake to lower our demands just now in order to conciliate the Government of India. The Rowlatt Act and bombing the people from aeroplanes has created very bad impression in England about the bureaucratic methods of governing India. Lord Sydenham's propaganda has not the slightest chance of success and we shall be only harming our interest if we lower our demands through the imaginary fear that even the Montagu Reforms would be lost to us if we insist upon something more. The attitude in this respect adopted by the Moderates in India is based upon a complete misunderstanding of the real situation here.

We are going to arrange a public meeting on the Rowlatt Act, very shortly. Mr. Parekh has taken the lead in this matter.

(Enclosed T. O. from London of 24-4-1919)

(Sd.) Robert Williams.

VIII

Coercion, Repression and Butchery in India

(Enclosed in Lokamanya's letter from England of 24-4-1919.)

We, the undersigned, appeal to our fellow-countrymen and women to give thought and attention to the condition of affairs in India. That country which contains 315 millions of human beings is at present ruled by a handful of officials whose gross incompetence and ignorance has brought these peaceful law-abiding people to the verge of open undisguised revolution.

Indians ask the same rights, the same duties, the same recognition as Serbia, Poland and other small European peoples. The bureaucrats of India reply with a Coercion Act, which robs Indians of all freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of public meeting.

Indians are unarmed yet they are bombed from aeroplanes and shot down with machine guns.

We cannot believe our countrymen and women understand these things; neither do we think they realise that these autocratic methods place in jeopardy the lives of thousands of British men, women and children.

We therefore ask you to join us in our protest against the bombing and shooting of unarmed men and women and in our demand for a Public Inquiry into these outrages, the complete withdrawal of the Coercion Bills and the immediate introduction of self-Government giving to the millions of Indians the same rights as are now enjoyed by Canada, Australia and Africa.

(Sd.) Robert Williams.

(Sd.) Robert Smillie.

(Sd.) George Lansbury.

The letter with a new heading is published in today's *Daily Herald* (24-4-1919).

IX

(No separate letter from Lokamanya accompanied this except what is written here in the margin on this first page.)

(Lokamanya B. G. Tilak's remark :)

My dear Dadasaheb,

There is nothing more to write to you this week. The situation there is getting serious and you must decide yourself how to act. No suggestion from here could be of any use as the situation there changes every day.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

Tilak Injured

How we are getting on

London, May 1st, 1919.

There is nothing particular to report this week. The news from India is getting serious and it is difficult for us from here to suggest or to advise anything; for by the time our letter reaches you the situation there will be considerably altered. Besides Mr. Baptista is there and you can consult him on the spot. You all know our views about Passive Resistance as stated in previous letters. We cannot add anything more to it. The news about Mr. Horniman being deported and having started on last Sunday is announced in this morning Paper and also Mr. Baptista's announcement at Nagar in his Presidential address in yesterday's Paper.

Mr. Tilak while walking on snow met with an accident. His left foot slipped and is sprained. The injury is not serious at all but it will take at least ten days before he will be able to walk well, so all work is stopped for the present. There was a lecture appointed on 3rd under the auspices of Britain and India, but as Mr. Tilak can't attend he means to send a small essay to be read at the meeting. The subject of the essay will be "What India wants". His health is all right in other respects and there is absolutely no cause for anxiety. There is no fever or any other complication.

Today there is a great Labour demonstration in Hyde Park. It will be attended by thousands and thousands. We have made arrangements to have distributed at the demonstration about ten thousand copies of the manifesto signed by Messrs. Smillie, Roberts, and Lansbury a copy of which was posted to you by last mail. Resolution on the same lines about the Rowlatt Act, will be also put forward, and passed at this demonstration. The Indians here propose to hold a public meeting in London on 12th condemning the Rowlatt Act and praying the Crown to disallow it. Mr. Parekh will preside on the occasion. The British Congress Committee and the Britain and India and such other societies interested in India will follow suit and hold another public meeting for the same purpose. The date is not yet fixed.

Mr. Baptista is right in insisting upon the necessity of unity at this time. Mr. Tilak has got his letter dated the 3rd of April and was glad to read its contents. Lord Southborough's report is not yet out but you will see from an article in the *London*

Times already posted to you today in cuttings that Diarchy has little chance of being retained in Montagu Reforms. Sir J. D. Rees's letter in '*Daily Express*' is worth reading. Lord Sydenham has written very strongly against reforms in the last *Sunday Times* and the latter has a small editorial on the same. This *Sunday Times* is a different Paper from the *London Times*. We can assure you that Lord Sydenham's opposition has no chance of being heard here. If we press our demand unanimously we shall be able to get most if not all we want. We don't know if Mr. Baptista will be allowed to make the desired tour in India but it should be undertaken and carried out as far as possible

X

(Enclosed in Lokamanya's letter from England of 8-5-1919.)

Tilak's rejoinder to Sir W. Duke

How we are getting on

London, 8-5-1919

We have already written to you that we have made arrangements to have a resolution about the Rowlatt Act, passed at the Labour demonstration held in Hyde Park on May 1st. We enclose herewith a copy of the resolution passed, the substance of which was also telegraphed to India. It was a successful demonstration attended by 3 lacs of people. There were eight platforms from which the resolution was moved and passed unanimously, Mr. Lansbury himself speaking from one of the platforms. Arrangements were also made to distribute amongst the people about 6 to 10 thousand copies of the circular issued by Messrs. Smilie, Williams and Lansbury, copies of which are enclosed.

Mr. Tilak intended to speak from one of the platforms but as his foot was sprained he could not go. Mr. Tilak is now improving. There is no other serious injury besides the sprain and he hopes to be able to walk well within ten or twelve days more.

Another important event of the week was a meeting arranged for Mr. Tilak to address the Britain and India Society on May 3rd at Caxton Hall. Mrs. Ransom, the Secretary of Britain and India had sent about 3000 invitations and the Hall was over-full, there being more Englishmen than Indians. Mr. Tilak had prepared a written address to be read at the gathering as he was unable to attend owing to his sprained foot. But Mrs. Ransom insisted on carrying him to the seat in the Hall and he did go

being lifted out of taxi to his seat in the Hall. Colonel Wadgewood was in the Chair and introduced Mr. Tilak in apt terms (See report in the *Daily Herald*). Mr. Tilak then orally addressed the meeting, answering point by point the objections raised against the Congress Proposals in Sir William Duke's address delivered in the same Hall about 5 or 6 months ago. Mr. Nihalsing has sent a detailed report of the proceedings to the *New India* which you will see published therein. Enough here to say that the address was most impressive and the meeting most successful of all hitherto held here. Copies of leaflet comparing the Montagu Chelmsford Scheme with Congress proposals were also distributed at this meeting. A copy of the written address of Mr. Tilak has been sent to Poona office. The matter of the oral address was nearly the same but differed widely in style, arrangement and illustration.

Mr. Tilak is going to address another meeting on the same subject under the auspices of Fabian Society at Essex Hall. We hope it will be as successful.

There will be two meetings next week on Rowlatt Bills. One by the Indian residents of London in Essex Hall on the 12th at which Mr. Parekh presides and Mr. Tilak moves the first resolution on Khilafat and Mohammedan representation about it to the Peace Conference. The Second is organised by the British Congress Committee, Britain and India and Home Rule for India League and other associations on 23rd at Queens Hall at which Mr. Lansbury, Mr. Smillie and others are to speak. It is announced in the *Daily Herald* as you will see from the extracts.

Mr. N. M. Samarth and Mr. K. P. Roy of the *Associated Press* have arrived here and had, they say, an interview with Mr. Montagu. What happened in the interview is unknown. Mr. Shastri and Kunjhru have not yet come nor Surendranath Bannarjee. It was only yesterday that we received a cable about the starting of Hon. Patel, Dewan Madhavrao, Mr. Telkar and Mr. Satyamurti by S. S. Manora

This week's mail is late and is yet not received i. e., till the above was written. Hence it need not disappoint you if this report does not contain replies to your letters after the 4th of April.

(This was not accompanied by a separate letter by Lokamanya as usual, except what is written by him across the margin of this first page.)

(Lokamanya B. G. Tilak's remark)

N. B. Dadasaheb must have left and so I do not write more. Baba will send this on to Dr. Munje if Dadasaheb has left.

B. G. T.

Capt. Kenworthy's Sympathy

How we are getting on

London, 14th May 1919.

Mr. Tilak has been able now to walk though not very well. He addressed a meeting at Essex Hall under the auspices of Fabian Society on 9th inst. The meeting was well attended, Mr. Bernard Shaw being in the Chair. Mr. Tilak's address was also impressive. He dwelt upon the necessity of ungrudgingly granting the rights of Self-Government to the people of India, according to the Congress proposals, not those of Lucknow but of those of Delhi. (Here it may be stated that Mr. Tilak never advocated the Lucknow Scheme and that it is sheer misrepresentation of his attitude by some interested parties, whether here or in India.) After Mr. Tilak's address there was discussion in which Mr. Ratcliff, the late Editor of "*India*", tried to represent the views of the Indian Moderates on the subject. But he was answered point by point by Barrister Parekh, Mr. Chamanlal and finally by Mr. Tilak. Another important feature of the meeting was that Captain J. M. Kenworthy, a liberal M. P., who was in the audience went to the platform and there expressed his sympathy with the Congress proposals. Mr. Bernard Shaw was of course sympathetic in his introductory as well as the closing remarks. This meeting was also a great success, and its coming soon after the Caxton Hall meeting has done considerable good to our cause.

Another meeting of the week was the meeting of the London Indians, also at the Essex Hall, on the 12th inst. to express Indian opinion on the future of the Khilafat and the Rowlatt Act. This meeting was also a success. Mr. J. M. Parekh Bar-at-law was in the Chair and Hindoos and Mohammadans both joined in the proceedings very enthusiastically. A copy of the resolutions is sent to the Poona office. Mr. Tilak spoke on the first resolution re: Khilafat and was supported by two Mohammaden speakers, one Mr. Kidwai and the other an Egyptian. A short report of the meeting will be found amongst cuttings sent to the Poona Office.

This meeting was also very successful. The proceedings lasted for about three hours and four resolutions were passed. Although the meeting was for Indian purposes there was a large attendance of English ladies and gentlemen, which shows that our cause is gaining ground.

Mr. Tilak is going to address a private meeting of friends on the subject of Reforms. We shall write to you about it next week.

Lord Southborough's Reports were published here the day before yesterday and you will find summary of it in some of the cuttings. As they are simultaneously published in India we have not forwarded to you any copies thereof.

We have read Doodhar's and Polak's letters in the Indian Press. They misrepresent Mr. Tilak as Mr. Karandikar will inform you in detail. Mr. Tilak does not think it necessary to carry on the controversy in India from this place. The deputation is coming here within a few days and the Polak question will, we hope, be settled by them in due course. We have received yesterday a wire from Mr. Kelkar saying that he arrived at Port Said on the 11th inst. and we learn from Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons that the steamer *Manora* is expected in London on or about the 24th inst. We are making arrangements to comfortably lodge and board the members of the deputation by engaging a separate flat for them very close to our quarters.

XII

(Lokamanya B. G. Tilak's remark :—)

With Tilak's and Khaparde's Compliments.

B. G. T.

With best regards

B. S. Moonje.

'Blindness in India'

How we are getting on

London, 24-7-1919.

The first thing that we have to report this week is that the Paper '*India*' of this week is edited without Mr. Polak and that it will continue to be edited until other arrangements are made by us. The British Congress Committee appointed a sub-committee

to prepare a written constitution for the Committee. This sub-committee invited Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Patel to confer with them and settle the draft constitution. The conference has ended satisfactorily. The sub-committee has accepted all the suggestions made by Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Patel and the draft will be laid before the British Congress Committee by the sub-committee tomorrow. In short the British Congress Committee will now fully accept the position that it is an executive body of the Indian National Congress in London and as such subordinate to it. The *Journal India* will also hereafter represent the views of the Congress. Please treat this news as confidential for some time.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee sat on Mon. Tues. and Wednesday this week. The *India Paper* of this week gives a full summary of evidence. And I do not trouble you with details. Sir James Meston and Sir Claud Hill were examined and cross-examined. They have approved of the Montagu Scheme and there is no danger now of its being whittled down any further. But we shall have to make a good fight to see it improved. Lord Southborough is being examined on the franchise question. There is nothing more of the Committee that we can report.

We are trying to have a meeting of the Parliamentary members in the Parliamentary Committee Rooms next Wednesday to hear us. We shall write to you more about it next week.

It was proposed here that as a protest against the barbarous sentences in the Punjab, all deputations should refuse to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee. But the Moderates would not join this movement and at a meeting of the Congress deputation it was resolved that the Congress Deputations alone should not take any action of this kind, not at any rate without the permission of the All-India Congress Committee. Mr. Patel has, therefore, cabled to Pandit Madan Mohan asking for instructions on the point. This news is also private.

In the '*Daily News*' there was an article headed "Blindness in India" severely commenting on the Punjab incidents. The '*Daily Herald*' also supported us. The figures about the Punjab convictions published in the *Kesari* have been as you will find quoted in the *Daily Herald*.

The domestic situation here is getting serious. If such a state of things continue, they say, the present Government may not last longer than a few months. The Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Indian Reforms Bill is, therefore, trying to have its work hurried on and completed as far as possible before the 1st week of September.

The memoranda are ready but we think these will not be of much use. The Committee has framed 19 questions which each unofficial witness will have to reply. We have a copy of it and are preparing our replies.

We are all in good health.

XIII

New Constitution for British Congress Committee

With best compliments from

B. S. Moonje

How we are getting on

London, 31-7-1919.

This week there are several items to report. The first is the work of the Joint Committee on the India Bill. Mr. Bannarjee, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayer and Mrs. Besant were examined this week. It is a satisfaction to find that they did not deprecate the Congress Proposals but said that they differed from the Congress only on small and minor details. All of them acknowledge the representative character of the Congress. Mr. Spoor elicited from Mr. Bannarjee the admission that he supported the time limit at the Calcutta Congress, but changed his views subsequently. As a summary of their evidence appears in this week's '*India*' under the superintendence of Mr. Kelkar we do not give further details in this report. Mr. Patel and Mr. Tilak will give their evidence next week. The Congress Memorandum was sent to you previously; we now enclose herewith the advance proof of Mr. Tilak's answers to the questions. These are not to be published but are intended for your private information.

Mr. H. M. Hyndman has offered himself as a witness, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's name has been suggested by the Independent Labour Party and the British Congress Committee has offered Mr. Bernard Houghton as a witness on their behalf. It is not yet known whether the Joint Committee will take their evidence and when. So please treat this part of the news as confidential.

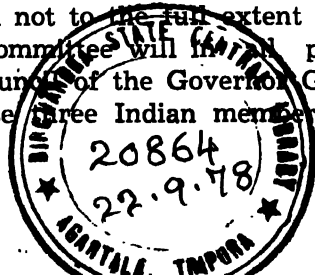
We have already written to you about the new constitution adopted by the British Congress Committee. We enclose a copy herewith. We think the constitution may be published in India; but before publishing it in *Mahratta* send copies of it to the *Hindu*, the *Patrika* and the *Chronicle*.

Mrs. Besant has started her national campaign for India this week. She delivered two lectures in London and means to deliver a number of lectures in different important centres in England and Scotland. Mr. Jamnadas, Mr. Telang and Mr. Wadia spoke at these lectures and they seem to be confined to the National Home Rule League members. We are glad, however, to find that the lectures do not import into this country the sectarian spirit exhibited by the National Home Rule League in India. Mrs. Besant dwells generally upon the necessity of granting Home Rule to India and her lectures are as usual eloquent and effective.

There was an At Home Party at the Caxton Hall on 29th July under the auspices of Britain and India where members of different deputations were invited to give short addresses. Mr. Shastri, Mr. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. Patel, Mr. Jinnah and Mrs. Besant delivered short addresses all urging the necessity of expanding the present Bill. It was a successful At Home Party. Mr. Tilak, Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Kelkar attended but did not speak.

The same evening there was a meeting of Parliamentary members of Labour Party to hear in the Parliamentary Committee Rooms Mr. Tilak. It was arranged by Mr. Hyndman and called by Mr. Thorne and Mr. O'Grady. At this meeting Messrs Tilak, Khaparde, Diwan Madhavrao and Patel spoke urging the Congress reforms. They were strongly supported by Mr. Hyndman who was in the Chair and Dr. Clarke the acting chairman of the British Congress Committee. Mr. Hyndman in a vigorous speech pointed out the necessity of carrying on the propaganda to the English electorate who ultimately are responsible for the good Government of India. Diwan Madhavrao also spoke. The next day, that is on 30th July, another meeting of Parliamentary members was called by Colonel Wedgewood and others in the Committee rooms and Mr. Shastri and Mr. Ramaswami Ayer, Mr. Jinnah and Mrs. Besant addressed the meeting all urging very drastic amendments in the Bill. You will find this meeting reported in the *Daily Herald* of today.

Mr. Tilak had an interview with Mr. Montagu on 29th and Mr. Patel had one on 30th July. The interviews were satisfactory. It seems that the Bill will be modified so as to give a share of responsibility in the Government of India but the prospect of full provincial autonomy is doubtful. There is good hope of having fiscal autonomy though not to the full extent asked for. The recommendations of Crew Committee will in all probability be adopted and the Executive Council of the Governor General be so reformed that it will comprise three Indian members selected



RS-12.07

from among the elected members of the Indian Legislative Assembly. This part of the news must however be treated as private. We have given to you only for private information and as a fair indication of the lines on which the Bill may be modified.

The British Congress Committee means soon to hold an At Home for Parliamentary members with a view to acquaint them with the views of Indian National Congress on Reforms.

We are all doing well. And Mr. Tilak is doing his best in all directions.

XIV

(Across the margin.)

With best compliments from

Dr. P. S. Moonje.

1st September 1919

Tilak's advice on 'Purse Fund'

How we are getting on

Hira Lodge,
60 Talbot Road,
Bayswater, W.
London, 7th August, 1919.

We have removed to the new house. Please note the address and also inform the managers of the *Chronicle*, *New India*, *Maharashtra*, *Times of India* mail edition and *Illustrated* also. Fortunately *Indian Mail* of July 18 was received to-day, that is, two days earlier here, from which we learn that Dr. Welkar is to start on 26th and that Mr. Pradhan is coming with him from Nasik by the same steamer. We do not think there is any use of any members of deputation coming here now. The work of the Joint Committee is practically over.

This week Mr. Patel and Mr. Madhavrao gave evidence on behalf of the National Congress and Mr. Tilak on behalf of the Indian Home Rule League. We have already sent to you our written memorandum. Besides their evidence will appear also in the *Journal India*. Mr. Patel and Mr. Madhavrao were cross-examined. Mr. Patel defended the Congress scheme ably.

Mr. Madhavrao confined himself to the point of Provincial Autonomy and boldly stated that the Provinces in the British India could be administered like the Native States and that they should be granted full responsible Government. Mr. Madhavrao did not, however, stand the cross-examination as boldly as Mr. Patel. Mr. Tilak besides submitting the printed memorandum made an oral statement in explanation. But the Committee did not think it their worthwhile to cross-examine him on any of the points. After Mr. Tilak's evidence was over (and not before as is reported in *London Times*) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu gave her evidence on behalf of women franchise. She too was not cross-examined. After her Mr. Sly was examined and the Committee adjourned. From what we could judge of the Committee it seems that they have mostly made up their minds and that the evidence they are taking will not have much effect on their attitude. They want to hurry on their business as there is a great chance of the Parliament being dissolved and the Government falling within a few months.

As regards the Punjab affairs the question of general amnesty and Commission to be appointed for general enquiry are under consideration by the Council of the Secretary of State. The sentences of transportation passed on Harkisan Lal and others are, as you must have known, modified but the matter is not finally settled. [We expect a general amnesty, but cannot say exactly what may happen. This is intended for your personal information; the result will be communicated to you officially when it may be published in ordinary course.] [Private]

There was a Parliamentary dinner of the Labour Party at which all the members of the Congress Deputation were invited and present. Mr. Adamson, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Brace, Mr. Jack Jones, all spoke in favour of reforms as sketched by the Congress. Mr. Sakalatwala made a good speech from a Labour point of view. Mr. Patel, Mr. Madhavrao, Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Tilak spoke on the occasion. It was a good successful social dinner; and one or two more dinners like this may enlist full sympathy from Labour Party in Parliament. (Between ourselves and not for publication we may state that the dinner was arranged by us).

In this week's *India* you will find an article on the new constitution of the British Congress Committee publishing the new constitution by Dr. Clarke. We are now free from the work of preparing and giving evidence and hope to settle the question of *India* Paper and its management within the next week or two.

We intend to make a tour through England and Scotland but the plan is not yet definitely settled. Lala is doing his work well in America.

Mr. Tilak wishes that the collection of the Purse Fund be now stopped. It gives occasion to our opponents to unnecessarily criticise us adversely. Of course no body cares for such criticism but it is still desirable not to give handle to others when we can do without it.

We may lastly give you a caution regarding the Congress President of 1919. Do not be in a hurry to finish the election until you hear from us next week. There are developments and intrigues going on here which must be closely watched and met. Let us frankly tell you that this is not in the interest of Mr. Tilak personally. For he does not expect to go back to India in time to preside at the Congress.

We are all doing well.

XV

No. 1947.

The Indian Home Rule League

(Head office)

486, Narayan Peth, Poona City.

Date, 1-9-1919.

'Home Rule is my birth right and I want it'—Lok. Tilak.

My dear Babasahib,

Please find herewith a copy of a letter received this week from Lok. Tilak. Kindly show it to our friends there. We can now move in the direction indicated re. Congress Presidentship.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,

D. V. GOKHALE,
Secretary.

Private

(Copy)

Hira Lodge
60, Talbot Road,
Bayswater, London. W.
7th August 1919.

Tilak on Congress Presidentship

My dear Baburao,

There is nothing this week more than what I stated in the report, to communicate, except the following caution. You will have soon to elect the Congress President. It is our opinion here that none who has dissented from the Delhi Congress should be elected. This will, I know, shut out Jinnah, Ramaswami and others. But there is no help. They want the Congress when it suits them and are ready to disavow it when it is found inconvenient. The moderates will consider it a triumph if you elect a man who has disapproved Delhi Resolutions. In fact it will be their gain to have such a man elected. Resist it. I think you might openly go on preaching the doctrine that you cannot select a man, *this year at least*, who has dissented from the Delhi Congress view. I shall not be able to return to India in time for the Congress, and if you publish the fact, the agitation will not appear to be made in my interest. Please write to Mr. Das, Mr. Chakravarty and Motibabu to take up the question in this light. There are many other men who fulfil the condition stated above. You have Vijayaraghav, Das, Chakravarty, Motibabu, Motilal Nehru and others to select from. We can select Mr. Baptista, also. But don't have any who has disagreed with the Delhi-Congress resolutions about full Provincial Autonomy, as Jinnah and Ramaswami have done. With compliments to all.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) B. G. TILAK.

XVI

(Across the margin)

With the compliments of

B. G. Tilak

Mr. Abhyankar has arrived;
with best regards

B. S. Moonje
8-9-19

Tilak to attend Trade Union Congress

How we are getting on

Hira Lodge,
60, Talbot Road,
Bayswater, W.
London, 14th August, 1919.

As a summary of the reports of the evidence taken by the Joint Select Committee appears in India every week we are not going to trouble you with details of the evidence given by the Indian witnesses before the Committee during this week. We may, however, make one remark namely that the anxiety to give evidence is so great among the moderates that they were disappointed to see that two of them only were to be examined. They, therefore, asked and agreed to be examined in two batches or groups so that all the leading members of the deputation might have the satisfaction of having appeared before the Committee. One of such groups consisting of Messrs. Samarth, the two Roys (K. C. and Prithwish) and Chintamani was examined this week and did not after all put a very respectable figure. Evidence on behalf of non-Brahmins was given respectively by Mr. Venkatta Reddi and Mr. Rama Raya Linga Naidu of Madras. A Sikh gentleman also urged that Sikh representation was not adequate. We don't think that it impressed the Committee very much. It remains, however, to be seen whether the Committee's decision really depends upon the evidence given before it. It is, we are afraid, an almost foregone conclusion and the Congress and the Home Rule Deputations will have to do something else to place their case fully before the British Parliament. We have not yet fully determined what this something else should be, but *we hope to settle it very soon*. Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Yakub Hussein

of Madras, were examined yesterday. Jinnah did well. But differing from both the moderates and the Congress he advocated full autonomy for the advanced provinces at any rate. Mr. Shastri and Mr. Ramchandrarao are being examined in a group. Another witness examined was Mr. Wadia who urged the lowering of the property qualification and include the working class in the franchise. Mr. Kelkar attends all meetings of the Committee and takes notes of evidence for the *Paper India*. Mr. Patel and Mrs. Besant also attend regularly.

In our last letter we forgot to write to you of two things. One that Diwan Madhavrao gave a lunch to some members of Parliament in that week. It was a private and personal affair and so we were not invited. Diwansaheb spoke in his usual tone but Mr. Satyamurti went off at a tangent. Second that Mr. Madhavrao had also an interview with Mr. Montagu.

As regards repression in the Punjab nothing seems to have yet been decided by the India Council. Mr. Patel interviewed Mr. Montagu on this subject and fully represented the Indian view. A general amnesty followed by an independent commission of enquiry would satisfy the Indians and would meet the requirements of the case. But we cannot as yet say what the result would be. Every one feels the seriousness of the situation but it is a sad thing that the moderates would not join others to agitate on this subject in this country.

Mr. Tilak means to attend a Trades Union Congress at Glasgow on the 7th of September and may give there one or two more public lectures on the present Indian situation. Mr. Hyndman has written a very strong article in this week's *Justice* on British misgovernment in India deploring its economic effects and advocating radical changes in the Indian constitution. The article is full of vigour, commonsense and stern facts—the usual characteristics of Mr. Hyndmans writings. (*But please note that under the present repressive policy of the Government of India it would in our opinion be dangerous to reproduce that article in Indian papers*). We also enclose a copy of Mr. Saklatwala's article in the *Labour Leader* on the condition of labour in India and the huge profits made by the English companies or capitalists in India. Mr. Saklatwala spoke in the same strain at the dinner which we reported in our last.

You might have noticed the new constitution of the British Congress Committee published in the last issue of *India* by Dr. Clarke. You might now publish it there. It is in our opinion

satisfactory. The permanent arrangement about *India* paper is yet to be made in accordance with this new constitution.

We are all in excellent health.

XVII

(Across the margin)

With best Compliments from
B. S. Moonje
13. 9. 19.

Sir S. Reed and Sadler Favourable

How we are getting on

Hira Lodge,
60, Talbot Road,
Bayswater W
London, 21st August 1919.

There is little to report this week except the work of the Joint Select Committee. But as the summary of the evidence taken regularly appears in the *Paper India* we do not trouble you with it. Broadly speaking Mr. Welby and Mr. Steaven gave evidence on behalf of the British Indian Association. It was hostile but did not stand cross-examination. Mr. Shastri and Mr. Ramchandraroao gave evidence jointly on behalf of Moderates. They supported the Bill and asked for a share in the Government of India but did not ask for full Provincial Autonomy. Sir Stanley Reed supported the Bill and demanded a share in the Government of India. Sir Sadler's evidence was similarly favourable Rao Bahadur Jadhav of Kolhapur asked for some reserved representation for the Maharattas and the two non-Brahmin witnesses from Madras supported the Congress proposals and two Burmese witnesses demanded that Burma should get the same concessions as India and did not approve of Sir Cradock's Scheme. On the whole there seems to be a consensus of opinion regarding the grant of a share of responsibility in the Central Government and though not to the same extent, also on fiscal autonomy. It is a question, however, how far the decision of the Committee would depend upon the evidence recorded.

The Parliament is adjourned and will meet again on 22nd October. The Joint Committee will, however, sit for a week more and then take rest for a month or so and will re-open in the first week of October. After that it will examine a few remaining witnesses for a week and then prepare its report. It is expected that the Bill as amended by the Committee will be introduced in the House in the first week of November.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech describing the policy of Government is considered as disappointing and they say that it makes the continuance of this Government still more doubtful. There is, however, little chance of the Government falling before the end of this year and the chances of having the India Reform Bill passed in November will not, they say, be diminished thereby.

The Secretary of State in Council has decided to appoint a Commission to enquire in the Punjab affairs and not to grant general amnesty at least until the support of the Commission is out. One reason assigned for not granting general amnesty is the substantial reduction of the sentences passed by the Martial Courts (Mr. Tilak had a second interview with Mr. Montagu this week. There is nothing specially to report about it. But *do not publish* this news about interview.)

A public meeting of Indians in London will be soon held by the Indians in London for the consideration of Punjab affairs.

(For your information and not for publication we may state that we are engaged in getting as many Parliamentary members on our side to move our amendments in the Parliament when the amended Bill will be introduced. We are pushing on this work as much as we can and the result will be known after a month or so. As it is strictly a diplomatic work *please do not publish this part of the news.*)

Dr. Velker has arrived and is staying with us. We do not know if Dr. Sathye has started but have received a letter from Mr. Pal that he has started by the *Kaiser-i-Hind* which (steamer) is expected here by the end of this week.

We are all in good health.

XVIII

Besant's Campaign for Home Rule*How we are getting on*

Hira Lodge,
60, Talbot Road,
Bayswater, W.
London, 28th August, 1919.

The Joint Select Committee on the Indian Reform Bill sat this week and adjourned its sittings till 2nd Oct. 1919. Of the witnesses examined Lord Carmichael gave evidence in favour of the Bill and extending its provisions. Sir A. Cardew from Madras was hostile and so was Sir Verney Lovett of Bengal and U. P. Civil Service. Mr. Pugh, a Calcutta merchant, did not oppose the Bill but asked for increased representation for Europeans. Rev. Bhabha and one Mr. Pal, as Christians, spoke in favour of Reforms. Messrs. Tulshiram and Naidu, representing Madras non-Brahmins spoke against Brahmins and asked for communal representation. Mr. A. Ramaswami Ayer of Madras, represented Dravidian interest, and asked for communal representation. Sir W. Mayer supported the Bill fully and suggested that a promise may be given for devolution of power in Central Government in five years. Sir J. Meston was again examined. He submitted draft rules and regulations and insisted again on separate purse. Dr. Sapru's evidence related to the transfer of Education and two Assam witnesses (who came with Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal) protested against Assam being considered a backward province.

Of the Congress deputation, Mr. Hasan Imam, Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal and Mr. Rangaswami Ayer have arrived here. And at a meeting of the deputation it was resolved to ask for permission for them to be examined. Sir Shankar Nair is expected here today.

The Moderates gave a lunch to Mr. Montagu at the Savoy Hotel last week. It was a private affair and the information should not be published unless and until it appears in some Moderate papers. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee is expected to go back to India by 9th September.

At the second Annual Conference of the National Socialist Party held at Northampton a resolution on India was moved by

Mr. Hyndman and passed with one dissentient. It was drafted by the Party's Executive Council on India. In it the Conference declared itself in favour of the emancipation of India from British Dominion at an early date and in such manner as may be peacefully arranged between the representatives of the overwhelming majority of Indians and the people of the United Kingdom. (See *Justice*, August 21st, Page 8). It was cabled to you by Mr Kelkar

Mrs. Besant has started her campaign for Indian Home Rule. She delivered six lectures at different places round about Liverpool in Lancashire. Messrs. Wadia, Jamnadas, and Telang accompanied her. They were good lectures and dwelt upon the necessity of granting Home Rule to India generally.

The British Congress Committee is going to arrange for a campaign of about a dozen lectures at important places in the country by the members of the Deputation and the arrangements would be completed in a fortnight. Mr. Tilak is going to Glasgow on the 5th Sept. and will address there the Trades Union Congress and other meetings.

A meeting has been arranged on Punjab affairs on 1st Sept. at the Essex Hall under the Presidency of Mr. Hasan Imam. Mr. Horniman as president of the Press Association of India will give a lunch to prominent Editors and members of the London Press on Wednesday next. Several have accepted the invitation. Proceedings will be telegraphed to you.

We are arranging with the assistance of the Labour Party to have a few public meetings in the South of Wales on Indian Reform questions.

We are all doing well and in excellent health.

XIX

Wadia Speaks on Indian Labour

How we are getting on

London, 4-9-1919.

The Joint Select Committee having stood adjourned, there is now some leisure for the Deputation in London. The Moderate Deputation has now closed its office and some of its members

are thinking of returning to India within a short time. One or two of them may remain to see the Bill through. Mrs. Besant will probably return to India to attend the next Congress.

The present is a suitable time for propagandist Lectures. Mrs. Besant has already completed a weeks tour in Lancashire and delivered several lectures. Mr. Wadia-her assistant-lectures specially on the subject of the Labour questions in India. She starts another weeks campaign from tomorrow.

Arrangements for the lecture series on behalf of the Congress Deputation are almost complete. Mr. Kelkar delivered a lecture to a Labour Party Meeting at Lytonstone Hall. There will be about six lectures in South Wales in September. Mr. Tilak's lecture at Glasgow and Edinburgh will open the series of lectures in Scotland and England. The series will begin probably from 10th September and go on and off for a month. Members of the Congress Deputation will go to address meetings for these lectures in groups or batches so that there may be a distribution of work.

An important meeting was held in Essex Hall on Monday last on the Punjab situation and allied subjects. The meeting lasted for over three hours. Mr. Syed Hasan Imam, as president, made a long and impressive statement about the Punjab atrocities. Thereafter Messrs. Horniman, Pal, Satyamurti, Saklatwala, Chamanlal, Lansbury, Kenworthy, M. P., and some other speakers spoke on different resolutions. An amendment moved by Mr. Mirza to discredit Mrs. Besant was ruled out of order by the President. Another amendment urging the boycotting of the new Reforms, till all the wrongs done in the Punjab were put right and guilty persons were punished, was opposed by Messrs. Tilak and Barristers Dube and Parekh was lost by a large majority. The amendment was moved by Mr. Chamanlal and Saklatwala and seconded by Mr. Satyamurti.

On Tuesday last Mrs. Sarojini Naidu gave an at home party in the Elysee Restaurant where members of the different deputations spent an hour together. On Wednesday the Indian Press Association gave a lunch at the Gattis Restaurant where besides Indian gentlemen there were a few representatives of the British Press. Messrs. Horniman, Rangaswami Iyengar, Kenworthy, M. P. Lansbury, Hobson, Wadia, Satyamurti and Tilak made speeches on the operation of the Press Act. The Englishmen who spoke were sympathetic but poured out compliments about the insidious repression of public opinion going on in England itself

at present. The Moderates had arranged a similar function on the very day and hour at the Savoy Hotel under Lord Burnham who declared that the India Bill was in danger, that is, of being whittled down.

The British Congress Committee with Dr. Clarke at its head is enthusiastically co-operating with the Congress Deputation in the propaganda work. On Thursday last the Committee's Deputation was received by Mr. Montagu who spoke very sympathetically about the Punjab situation. Other particulars about this interview will be found in India.

The Allied Oriental Congress met on Wednesday in Royal Asiatic Societies' Building. Mr. Tilak was present as a visitor. The President Sir Charles Lyall in speaking upon oriental research and studies declared that things in India were fast progressing and there was a close connection even between learned studies and politics.

XX

Indian 'Mark Twain' & Lajpat Rai's Unique Services in U. S. A.

(Across the margin)

With B. G. Tilak's Compliments

With best regards of

Dr. B. S. Moonje

How we are getting on

London, 18-9-1919.

The work of the deputation during the last two weeks consisted mainly of propaganda by means of lectures as most of those whom we might otherwise see and discuss with were out of London on a long holiday. The Lecture Programme consisted of three parts. The first was a series of lectures in South Wales. Of these about 7 or 8 were arranged and nearly most of them carried out. The places where the lectures were arranged were mining centres of comparative importance and at two places at any rate the audience numbered about a thousand. The subject of the lecture was generally Indian Reforms with greater or less

reference according to the speakers to the labour question in its general aspect. It is needless to say that the audiences entirely agreed with the speakers and the heckling and interrogations though amusing as being due to the ignorance of the realities in India was nowhere adverse. The Party detailed for these lectures consisted of Hon. Mr. Khaparde, Babu Bipin Chandra Pal of the Congress deputation accompanied by Bardolay of Assam, Messrs. Chaman Lal Mishra, Dipa Narayan Singh of the Workmens Welfare League and Mr. Pradhan of Nasik. The second part of the lecture programme consisted of lectures at Bournemouth, and Southampton where Divan Madhavrao, Hon. Mr. Khaparde Hon. Mr. Patel and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who between them addressed about four different meetings in two places. The audience was small but consisted mostly of the educated people of the locality. That Mrs. Naidu would make a great impression was of course to be expected and Mr. Khaparde was described at one meeting by local speaker as an Indian Mark Twain.

The third batch consisted of Mr. Tilak accompanied by Dr. Velkar. Mr. Tilak visited two places, Glasgow and Edinburgh. This week's *India* gives a brief account of this movement. A bye event of the week was the International Brotherhood Conference which was attended by some members of the deputation as delegates. The Congress proceedings will be found reported in the *Westminster Gazette*. It was attended by a large number of American and Colonial delegates and also by delegates from Africa and Japan. The Congress was presided over by Dr. Clifford who pleaded for liberty and equality as the basis of Brotherhood. The Congress proved no doubt a place for a free refreshing expression of opinion both in favour of liberty and brotherhood and against militarism and imperialism. But it must be stated that its connection with the League of Nations was unfortunate if not suspicious. In Tuesday's session Sir Harry Johnson of colonial fame could not help giving up the game by claiming in a patronising manner that the white races were responsible for the civilization of Black native races and we all know that the responsibility means domination. Mr. Bipin Pal, however, knocked out the supercilious pretence by a short but very effective speech which was loudly cheered by the white colonials and which gave him the handshaking of number of strangers.

We are informed that Lala Lajpatraya on behalf of the American Branch of the Indian Home Rule League did India a patriotic service recently by laying before the Foreign Relations

Committee of the American Congress the case of India in relation to the Peace Conference formally through Counsel. It must be added that the Counsel Mr. Malone rendered this service more as a sincere sympathiser of India than as a legal Counsel. We may thus have the satisfaction of having entered the case of India's claim for Self-determination on the Official Records of the United States. Lala's memorandum was mainly based on Mr. Tilak's memorial to the Peace Conference.

Mrs. Besant with Messrs. Wadia, Telang, and Jamnadas delivered several lectures in the North of England on the necessity of Home Rule of India.

(The following is written here below in the handwriting of Lokamanya Tilak :—)

We are all doing very well.

XXI

Railway Strike in England

Across the margin

With the best Compliments of B. G. Tilak

How we are getting on

London, 2-10-1919.

There is very little to report this week. The strike of the Railwaymen all over England and Scotland has paralysed all work here and we do not know to what further developments it may lead hereafter. They say that sympathetic strikes from other Unions may follow, in which case Government will have very difficult position to meet with.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee which was to sit on 1st of October is adjourned to 7th of October and in consequence there is nothing to report about it.

As stated in our last (letter) a series of lectures were arranged for the Congress Deputation this week in England and Scotland. Messrs. Khaparde, Patel, Pal and Mrs. Naidu started from London on 25th September. They lectured at New Castle and reached Glasgow on 26th where their lecture was announced on the day.

But the Railway strike having been declared in the meanwhile they got no trains to come back and so have been detained at Glasgow and the rest of the programme has had for the present to be abandoned. (Written by hand in the brackets as follows:-)

(Please note that they are detained and *not interned*.)

On the 4th of October there is to be a Conference on India under the auspices of Britain and India Society. Mrs. Besant presides over the morning session. It is proposed to submit to the Conference a resolution regarding Indian Reforms which may not be consistent with the Congress demands. Perhaps it may be amended or dropped. But you must wait to see what happens and not publish anything prematurely.

The Old London branch of Mrs. Besant's Indian Home Rule League here intends to hold a big demonstration in the Albert Hall for Indian Home Rule under the presidency of Mr. Lansbury. The programme is yet to be settled.

Nothing more. We are all in good health.

XXII

Moderates Defeated United Action

(Across the margin)

With Mr. B. G. Tilak's best Compliments to all

How we are getting on

London, 8-10-1919.

There is very little to report this week as all important matters are reported in the *India* Newspaper. The Mail day is now brought a day earlier from Thursday to Wednesday and hence we are writing you in a hurry. We are afraid the last mail being also earlier we might have missed it, and that you will receive letters by this as well as the last mail together.

As regards the Congress Deputation campaign a full account appears in *India*. Mr. Tilak did not go with the Deputation members on that tour and he is glad that he has not done so, because owing to the Railway Strike the members of the Deputation were somewhat inconvenienced. They had to go to

Belfast in Ireland by sea from Glasgow and then return to Liverpool by sea for the lecture. They could not get a direct train to Liverpool from Glasgow. Messrs. Khaparde, Patel, Pal, Barua from Assam and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu formed the party. It was a successful tour in spite of inconvenience.

As regards the Conference on India held under the auspices of Britain and India Society that it passed off very well. At the morning session (11 a. m. to 1 p. m.) Mrs. Besant presided. Messrs. Shastri, Wadia, Colonel Wedgewood and Mr. Kelkar spoke in turns. The resolutions which it was originally intended to put to the meeting were dropped as there was some difference of opinion regarding the wording. Mrs. Besant in opening the session announced that the proposed resolutions were to be dropped; and so everything passed off smoothly. The evening session was not presided over by Mrs. Besant. It was a session on social matters and Mr. Chintamani, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mrs. Sen spoke on the occasion.

Sir Holderness and Sir Michael O'Dwyer were examined by the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee. Report of their evidence appears in India. The Railway Strike is at an end by a compromise which each party thinks to be favourable to it. We do not think however that the matter, we mean the whole labour difficulty, is finally settled thereby.

Mrs. Besant's paper the *United India* was published on 1st of October. We have sent a copy of it to Poona. Mrs. Besant seems to have secured a lot of contributors from amongst the Moderates. In the first issue she has made adverse comment against the work of the Congress Deputation. These comments are undeserved and there is a good word for Mr. Tilak in it simply to emphasise the adverse criticism on other members. The whole of it is a misrepresentation. Of all Deputations the Congress Deputation is alone that is working harmoniously. If anybody defeated our attempts for a united action it was the Moderates. Mr. Patel and other members of the Congress Deputation have been blamed and adversely criticised without any ground whatever. Mr. Kelkar has replied to these criticisms in this week's *India* which please see and publish as a reply to Mrs. Besant's remarks.

We are all doing well. Another part of the Congress Deputation's tour will shortly commence.

XXIII

'India Grown Poor' Sir S. Nair*How we are getting on*

London, 16th October, 1919.

The Select Committee since its resumption of work has examined about a dozen witnesses, prominent among whom were Sir Michael O'Dwyer, H. H. Agakhan and Sir Shankaran Nair. The Congress Deputation in view of the arrival of some new members had asked for some more members to be examined as witnesses on its behalf but the Chairman declined to receive more witnesses on behalf of the Congress saying that the two members already examined on its behalf had given a clear and lucid exposition of the Congress case for Reforms. The partiality of the Committee to certain sections of opinion have already been notified in India. The Congress, however, may have the satisfaction that though restricted in point of the number of its representatives the quality of evidence already tendered on its behalf has been very satisfactory from the Congress point of view. As for Agakhan he has evidently made some progress in his views since he published the late Mr. Gokhale's so-called last testament: for now he asks for a share of responsible authority even in the Central Government. Sir Shankaran Nair's evidence was outspoken in certain respects. Though generally supporting the Joint Scheme he asked for definite Reforms in the Central Government. He openly avowed that the Home Rule sentiment had filtered down into the masses as evidenced by the comparative reception given to Home Rule propagandists and that to Government Officers or the so-called Moderates even in villages as also by the eagerness with which political literature was read and discussed by the rural population. He boldly asserted that India had grown poor and that Government were indifferent to the growth of Indian industries. Of course he did not and probably could not fully support the Delhi Congress Scheme. The Committee will finish its work of taking evidence within this week and will complete its report in about four weeks more. But he would be a bold man who would say when the Bill will be introduced for debate in the House. An atmosphere of doubt already prevails as to the outcome. Further there are whisperings about a new general election on the question of the nationalization of mines. The deputation has decided to keep at least one of its members, Mr. Patel, behind to look after the Bill and the amendments to be proposed on the Congress lines whenever the Bill may come forward. Definite proposals for the future propaganda of the Congress work in

England are being formulated and will be duly submitted to the Amritsar Congress.

The work of addressing meetings has commenced. Mr. Pal, Mr. Hasan Imam are already out in the country and Messrs. Kelkar, Horniman and Iyengar are also going out in a day or two. Mr. Kelkar and Miss Normanton addressed a meeting on Monday last at Clapham. A short report of the meeting appears in *India* this week.

A great Labour Party demonstration was held in the Albert Hall on Saturday last where the questions discussed were the recall of the British troops from Russia and the nationalization of the coal mines. The members of the Congress Deputation were invited and attended. A similar demonstration on behalf of the British is to be held in the same Hall on 25th instant on the subject of Home Rule for India. Mrs. Besant, Mr. Tilak, Mr. Hasan Imam and others will be among speakers.

It looks probable that passages will be offered to members of different deputations still in England by the end of this month. A majority of the members of the Congress Deputation have decided to avail themselves of these and may leave for India by the end of October.

We are all in good health.

XXIV

'Simply Scandalous

(Enclosed in Lokamanya's letter of 28-1-1920)

(Across the margin.)

Confidential.

The Hunter Committee is expected to publish its report very soon and it is said that the whole of it will be cabled to India Office as soon as it is ready. From the evidence taken by the Committee, it seems likely that the majority would report against the rebellion theory in Punjab, thus declaring that there was no necessity of declaring Martial Law there. But no one can be certain of this until the report is actually out.

In the meanwhile it is desirable to bring to your notice certain facts and information which has been withheld from the Hunter Committee and which if published will disclose the horrors of Punjab atrocities from the official records themselves. No one in India entertains any doubt regarding these horrors and atrocities. It is also plain to everybody here that the massacre of innocent men, women and children at Jalianwalla was a deliberate

act of unprovoked terrorism intended simply to cow down the people of Punjab into abject submission. It was and is a disgrace to any civilised administration much more to the British. And the Hunter Committee's report will doubtlessly unmask the greater part of the brutality of this massacre. But there is much more irrefutable evidence in the Government record itself of the horrible details of this massacre which in the interest of the fair name of British must be brought to light and it is for this purpose that the following information is supplied to you with a view that the Secretary of State for India may be asked to lay on the table of the House the papers and report mentioned below.

There are two departments of police in India, (1) the Provincial which locally investigates in all offences, riots or disturbances in the districts of the Province to which it belongs, (2) a general police inquiry department for the whole of India called the Central Information Department located at Delhi and having charge also of the Criminal Investigation Department which investigates into noted crimes and disturbances, independently of the Provincial Police by means of officers who are in no way subordinate to Provincial Administrations. Any riot or disturbance of the place is thus doubly investigated by two authorities independent of each other, the Provincial Police and the Central Information Department, both of which serve as a check on each other in the complicated system of police in our administration. The head of the Provincial Police is called the Inspector General of Police having his head office at the chief town in the province and the head of the C. I. D., i. e., Central Information as well as Criminal Investigation Departments with his head office at Delhi. Sir Charles Cleveland, I. C. S., who is now on leave preparatory to retirement was hitherto the head of the Central Information Department and was so when the Punjab massacre took place.

After the Jallianwalla massacre and the burning and the looting of the bank at Amritsar in April last the Central Information Department at Delhi through its own officers made thorough inquiries into these incidents independently of the district or the Provincial Police. The officers entrusted with the work of inquiry were of superior grade and had, it is understood faithfully reported on all details of these disturbances to their head, the Director General of Police. There are several such reports sent from time to time by these officers to Delhi. These reports were, of course, confidential, but there are reliable grounds to believe that they accurately described some startling incidents in these disturbances. The Director General of Police in due course placed these reports before the Government of India, and the Govern-

ment of India without taking any independent action on them as they should have done, simply referred them back to the Punjab Government for report. It is not yet known what the Punjab Government reported; and the C. I. D. Officers who made the inquiry have not been produced as witnesses before the Hunter Committee, nor their reports have been submitted, so far as known to the Committee. It is further said, that Sir Charles Cleveland is so dissatisfied with the procedure that he means to retire and is already on leave preparatory to retirement. In short the C. I. D. was anxious to bring to light the atrocities in Punjab and the Government of India seems to have screened the Provincial Government by refusing to take action on the C. I. D. reports. To say the least this is simply scandalous and as stated above it requires to be thoroughly exposed. The India Office probably knows nothing about it. But if so it need not stand in the way of exposure.

The whole of this matter must be brought to light and it can only be done by Parliamentary action. It would not be advisable to go into details, though, every fact stated above is perfectly true. It is therefore suggested that action may be taken by interpellating the Secretary of State and asking him to place these reports on the table of the House. With this view the following questions are suggested.

(1) Will His Majesty's Secretary of State for India be pleased to state whether the reports made by the Officers of the Central Information Department, made from time to time on Jallianwalla Bagh massacre and other incidents in the Punjab disturbances were placed before the Hunter Committee and the said Officers examined as witnesses before the Committee? If not, will the Secretary of State place the same on the table of this House together with a report as to what action was taken on them by the Government of India or the India Office and with what result?

The question may be altered if necessary and supplementary questions may be asked on the basis of the information supplied above.

Finally it may be added for your information that these reports will disclose the fact that the local Police Officers had shared in the looting of the bank at Amritsar. But it will not be advisable to refer to this fact until the reports are made public. Recently a telegram appeared in the Indian papers saying that the local Police was found in the possession of some of the property stolen from the Bank, but it was contradicted afterwards in a very queer and suspicious manner.

LOKAMANYA TILAK'S LETTERS

I

Congress Compromise and Tilak

(Address on the Envelope :—

Genesh Shrikrishna Khaparde Esq.

B. A., LL. B. Advocate, Amraoti, Berar.)

(Remark across the envelope)

25-11-14

Answered

G. S. Kh.

Poona City.
22nd Nov. 1914.

Private

My dear Dadasaheb,

.....

The next question is about the Congress Compromise. Mrs. Besant and Sir Subrahmanya, I am told, are coming here very soon to interview Mr. Gokhale and myself on the subject, and I wish to be armed with your opinion on the subject before I give any reply to them. There is now no question about the creed. That creed is not the creation of Moderates, who would have gone back from it, if we had not set-up at Surat a strong opposition against receding from the Calcutta resolution about self Government. They wanted merely some reforms in the administration and not a change in its form. Rightly speaking it is we, therefore, who have forced the creed on the Moderates; whatever they may say to the contrary. The only other question of importance is the character of a clique now imposed on the Congress by restricting [the right of electing] delegates only to the Committees recognised by the Moderates. If they are prepared to yield on this point and keep the doors of election open to all, I think we may accept the proposal of inviting all the parties in the Congress this year. But even in this case the proposal cannot come into force until passed by the Congress assembled at Madras; and so it is necessary that we should be invited to Madras this year. It is impossible to discuss the matter further in this letter, and I would like you to hold in readiness to come here say about the 28th Inst. to discuss the

proposals at a meeting with the Moderate leaders, who are expected here by that time. Your presence will give the meeting dignity and weight which I alone cannot command. I have written to Munje separately and he may write to you about it. Till now I am not sure that the meeting will take place, nor I can give you the date therefore the 28th Inst. Whatever we have to do we must do in consultation with our friends, and I would request you to consult such friends there as you deem necessary. If need be I shall telegraph to you to come here and I do request *you not* to disappoint us in that case. Our friend Motibabu has written me on the subject. He seems to be anxious that we should close our breach; and so far as Mr. Gokhale here is concerned he would favour the idea of a compromise. But Mehta party is opposed and will vote against us in the Subjects Committee. But they will be in a minority.

Expecting to hear from you as early as possible.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

B. G. TILAK.

II

Sir P. Mehta real Obstacle

(Address on the Envelope :—

Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde, Esq.

B. A. LL. B., Advocate, Amraoti.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

10-12-14.

Answered,

G. S. Kh.)

Poona City.

7th Decm. 1914.

My dear Dadasaheb,

Mrs. Besant has come and gone. Dr. Munje, Mr. Altekhar, Mr. Karandikar, Mr. Bijapurkar, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. S. M. Paranjpe, Mr. Khadilkar and others were present at the interview. Mr. Subbarao Pantalu also came with her. The result, as we expected, was

disappointing. We all saw that Sir Ph. Mehta was the Chief difficulty in our way. Mrs. Besant thinks that if she approaches Mehta the cause may be spoilt and so Subbarao has gone to Bombay. But I am sure that Mr. Mehta would dispose him off in a few minutes. In short there is no chance of the Bombay Provincial Committee inviting the Sarvajanik Sabha or any other hitherto non-recognised association to elect delegates to the coming Congress. So, in my opinion it is out of question, that we can join the Congress this year. Mrs. Besant has, however, been convinced that we are not to blame for the result. I have fully explained the position to her and I believe she understands it now in the true light. I told her how the so called creed is not of the Moderate origin; and further that it was the Moderates, who closed the door of admission to us by restricting the right of election in their constitution. I told her that the real point at issue was that we should have perfect freedom to have our delegates elected by our people without any recognition from the other party. As an example, I cited the case of parties in England and pointed out that no Liberal in England would care to be elected by a conservative constituency, nor would the latter elect him. Mrs. Besant saw the point clearly and said that we were right in urging on this freedom being granted to us. If she be elected to the Subjects Committee she means to move an amendment to the constitution to secure this liberty to us next year. So the net result of the interview is that nothing could be done this year, as no one is willing to face the Mehta opposition.

By the by how do you like the idea of holding a small Nationalist Conference at Poona or any other place this year in X'mas and establish a central Nationalist Association of our own, to strengthen our party and facilitate work in future. The holding of such a Conference this year may satisfy the desire for display of the minor members, who seem to be eager for such a thing. Please let me know your view on the subject as soon as you can. Mr. Khare is going to England next mail for our case.

Your sincerely,

B. G. TILAK.

III

Your Name will Attract Crowds

(Address on the Envelope :—

Dadasaheb Khaparde Esq.
Amraoti).

(Remark across the envelope)

Tilak

Belgaon Conference 1916.

Poona City.
29th March 1916.

My dear Dadasaheb,

I am sorry I cannot personally execute the Commission which has been entrusted to me by our friends. I would have been very much pleased to do so, but my health is not in a sufficiently good condition for the journey. The business is as urgent as it is pleasant. Friends at Belgaon desire me to secure you as President of the Conference to be held there by the end of April. I know it is not a great honour to you to be chosen the President of the Conference. But we shall not only be honoured but as a party immensely profited thereby. The last Conference of ours was so great a success because we could secure an outsider like Mr. Baptista to preside; and our friends here and justly think that they are bound to make the second Conference a great success if possible. This, they think, can be done by your presence in Belgaon. For your very name will attract crowds to the Conference.

Secondly there are two important questions to be discussed (1) Home Rule League and (2) Compromise. We must decide something about both in consultation with you and other Nagpur and Berar friends. And if you must come here for the purpose why not come as President of the Conference? I think you should. I know you do not technically belong to Bombay Presidency. But there is precedent in our favour. Mrs. Annie Besant presided last year at U. P. Conference; and you are certainly more connected with us than Mrs. Besant with U. P.

Berar and Nagpur is a part of Maharashtra or Deccan including Kanarese Districts. When, therefore, our Belgaon friends seriously made to me the proposal for asking you to preside I could

not refuse—nay I wondered how it did not occur to me before. I should certainly have liked to take this proposal to you myself. But I cannot do so owing to my health and so I have asked my friend Krishnaji Pant Khadilkar to go to you personally and return without taking any refusal from you. I want Dr. Munje, Mr. Aney and such others as can come to Belgaon to be present as guests. It is unfortunate that we should be provincially divided. But in spite of that we want the Belgaon Conference to look as National Conference. But what need is there to press all these arguments. You can and will easily see what is now passing in my head; and have no doubt that you will give your consent most willingly. We do not want any 'nay' from you.

Mr. Khadilkar will give you all the details. He is well coached in them. Please call Mr. Munje and Mr. Aney and do us the honour in consultation with them of presiding over our deliberations at Belgaon.

Don't you again want a change? The Conference would give you a splendid opportunity for the purpose. After the Conference we can both go to Sinhgad.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

IV

Last Chance

(Address on the Envelope:—

Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde Esqr.
B. A., LL. B., Advocate,
Amraoti, Berar)

(Remarks across the envelope)

27-3-17
Answered
G. S. Kh.

Poona City,
25th March 1917.

My dear Dadasaheb,

.....

You must have received the notice of the All India Congress Committee meeting at Calcutta on the 7th April. I intend to go

and attend it. One important point in the agenda is the deputation and I want to see if one could be sent to England just now. My (attempts?) in this direction have been all useless till now. Neither Basu, nor Madan Mohan nor Setalvad will go and Jinnah thinks that his going alone is useless. So I want to try the last chance at the Committee's meeting.

I hope you will accompany me to Calcutta and so also Dr. Munje. But of this I shall write to you later on.

Yours sincerely,

B. G. TILAK.

To G. S. Khaparde Esqr.

V

A Small Delegation to England ?

(Address on the Envelope :—

Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde Esqr.

B. A., LL. B., Advocate,

Amraoti, Berar)

Poona City,

30th March 1917.

My dear Dadasaheb,

Your kind letter of 27th Inst. duly to hand.

I mean to be in Calcutta a day earlier if possible. But in any case I cannot do without you.

I meant to start by Nagpur mail from Bombay on Wednesday the 4th April at 1 p. m. and would pass Akola in that case on the morning of the 5th. This would not suit you. So I shall have to change my plan and start on Thursday unless I break journey and spend a day in Nagpur. I shall soon decide what to do and inform you by telegram at Akola.

I think a deputation—a small deputation—must be sent just now. Now or never. But of this we shall talk over on our way.

Waman Shastri had an attack of fever; but he is now all right.

With best regards

Yours Sincerely,

B. G. TILAK.

To G. S. Khaparde Esqr.

Amraoti

P. S.

There was some doubt about the meeting being held on the 7th. But now it is settled that they will stick to the programme as previously advertised.

B. G. T.

VI

(Address on the Envelope :—

Lokamanya
 Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde
 B. A., LL. B., Advocate,
 C/o The Post Master, Amraoti.)

Poona City,
 3rd April 1917.

My dear Dadasaheb,

I shall start from Bombay by the Nagpur mail on Thursday by *First Class*.* Please join me at Nagpur. This will be more convenient to you than joining me at Akola, for in that case you will get a night's rest. More when we meet.

Yours Sincerely,

B. G. TILAK,

*(Note :—This he mentions particularly and also underlines it, perhaps because Lok. Tilak intended discussing important political matters with him during the journey to Calcutta, as mentioned in his previous letter.

It is also note-worthy that on the envelope of this letter Lokamanya Tilak himself addresses Dadasaheb Khaparde as "Lokamanya".

Balwant Ganesh Khaparde).

VII

Shastri should not join Dr. Ketkar

(Address on the Envelope :—

Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde Esqr.
B. A., LL. B., Advocate,
Amraoti, Berar)

Sinhagad,
2nd June 1917.

My dear Dadasaheb,

I enclose for your perusal Dr. Munje's reply to my letter re : Waman Shastri. As regards the Sanskrit College scheme, it has been rejected by the Shankaracharya at Nagar. So there is particularly no ready provision for Waman Shastri at Poona just now. You may read and explain to the Shastri Dr. Munje's letter.

I am of opinion that Waman Shastri should be some how provided for in Poona. But I cannot just suggest the way. Can Dr. Munje agree to retain him in Poona for a year? Can we pay anything to the Shastri from the Maharaj estate? These are points which will take some time to settle. I am afraid, therefore, that he may have to stay at Amravati during the rains.

In the mean time please write to Dr. Munje and settle about his work.

I don't like the idea of the Shastri engaging himself with Dr. Ketkar for the encyclopaedia (Marathi) work. It is not in his line.

Hoping this finds you in good health and spirits, I am

Yours sincerely,

B. G. TILAK.

Tilak Memorial Ayurvedic Hospital

(Dr. Munje's letter to Lok. Tilak, above referred to :—)

Nagpur City C. P.
28th May 1917.

My dear Balwant Rao,

Many thanks for your letter of 23rd Inst., which reached me on 25th Inst. I am glad to learn that you are going up to Sinhagad;

for you, now, very badly need rest. If you work in the way you have been doing, you will soon be fagged. Your body cannot now stand the strain.

As regards engaging Waman Shastri the position is not now what it was 2 years ago. When I found that there was none to undertake the work, the sum was transferred to another purpose that is, of a Tilak Memorial Ayurvedic Hospital. Another gentleman has given me Rs. 5,000 more for it on the assurance of this sum and I am quietly working to collect more money and if possible to formally open the Hospital on a small scale on the forthcoming birth-day in July of my Guru Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Dadasaheb Khaparde knows all about it; I have taken him alone, so far, into my confidence. It will thus be seen that I am not now in a position to promise monthly stipends with the same assurance as before. However, if you think you will find time to write the book as you have written the गीता रहस्य I will try to find about the means to give you the services of Waman Shastri, as your assistant; for I believe it will be another living memorial of your unique and invaluable services to the mother land, like the गीता रहस्य. There will of course be another out-burst of orthodox criticism on it but I am sure it will out-live it, as, I am sure, reason will always prevail over prejudice in the end, as it has done in the case of the गीता रहस्य.

Yesterday I had occasion to talk over the matter with Dr. Ketkar of the महाराष्ट्रीय ज्ञानकोश and he told me that he is negotiating with Waman Shastri to come here to help him; personally I would be very glad if he comes here, as I shall have frequent occasion to discuss the subject with him in all its aspects. Unless you want him in Poona, you may let him come over here. This is my view but I will abide by your instructions in all this affair. So kindly let me have your full and final instructions regarding the engagement of Waman Shastri.

As regards what you had spoken to me personally, we are feeling our way; it is feared the Government will oppose us strongly but we have not yet become hopeless.

With best respects.

Yours,
B. S. MUNJE.

(Note :—The late *Veda-shastra-sampanna* Waman Shastri Kinjavadekar was a very learned Pandit and a deep scholar of *Poorwa Meemamsa* and *Vedant*. Lok. Tilak had an idea of engaging his services and with his help start a *Poorwa Meemamsa Mahavidyalaya* at Poona, where actual demonstrations could be given of the ancient *vedic* rituals such as *Agnihotra* etc., and he did engage him later on for that purpose. This is an unmistakable indication of the keen interest which both Lok. Tilak and Dadasaheb Khaparde took in the old culture of India. This letter is also indicative of the efforts of both of them in that direction.

Balwant Ganesh Khaparde).

VIII

C. I. D. on Puranic

(Address on the Envelope :—

Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde Esqr.
B. A., LL. B., Advocate,
Amraoti).

Poona City,
19th June 1917.

My dear Dadasaheb,

I have great pleasure in introducing to you the bearer Mr. Tambe Shastri, whose *Purans* on *Swadeshi* subjects attracted great public attention in 1906 and subsequent years. He is an effective speaker and would have gladly continued his work had it not been for the fact that he fell from a tree and was incapacitated for some years by injuries received in consequence. He had the honour of being followed by C. I. D.; but he tells me now that it has relaxed its watch on him. He goes there on a tour of delivering *puranas* and I hope you will give the requisite help.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

IX

Khaparde's consent

(No envelope)

Poona City,
2nd June 1917.

My dear Dadasaheb,

Yours of 18th to hand. Mr. N. C. Kelkar has gone to Madras. He will return in a day or two and then we shall arrange about the passports etc. I am glad that you have consented to go.

The commission will commence its sittings on 11th July. I am going to Bombay today to arrange for preliminaries. I shall return to Poona after 3 or 4 days. But after 11th July I shall have to stay in Bombay for two months at least and for that I have made arrangement at the Sardar Griha (and not at Daji's).

.....

.....

Yours Sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

X

Rumour about Internment

(Address on the Envelope :—

Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde Esqr.
B. A., LL. B., Advocate,
Amraoti, Berar)

Sardar Griha,
Kalbadevi Post,
Bombay,
6th July 1917.

My dear Dadasaheb,

Your kind letter of the 1st Inst. I have come down here for the commission and have engaged the top floor of the Sardar Griha for about two months, that is, until the commission is over. It begins work on 11th Inst. There will be about 150 witnesses to be examined and a cart-load of papers (mostly *Kesari* and *Mahratta* numbers) to be put in for Chirol. This will keep my hands full for about two months.

Mr. Baptista goes by the next mail. As regards others the date is not fixed. It will be done with your consultation.

.....

.....

I am in my usual health; and God willing hope to be so for some time longer at least. The rumour about internment is also current here; but I do not think that step will be taken for at least some months more.

I shall ask Mr. N. C. Kelkar to write to you in full in a day or two.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

IX

Smashed the Evidence

(Address on the Envelope:—

Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde Esqr.
B. A., LL. B., Advocate,
Amraoti, Berar.)

Sardar Griha,
Bombay,
9th September 1917.

My dear Dadasaheb,

We have finished our work here and so far succeeded in smashing the evidence of the adverse side. I mean to go back to Poona in a day or two.

You must have received the notice of the All India Congress Committee meeting and we hope to meet at Allahabad on October 6th.

.....

.....

Please reply to my Poona address

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

(Note :—This letter is in the handwriting of Sardar Shri Jagannath Maharaj Pandit and is signed at the end by Lokamanya Tilak.

Balwant Ganesh Khaparde).

XII

Gujerat entirely different

(Address on the Envelope :—

Lokamanya,
Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde,
B. A L.L. B. Advocate, Amaraoti, Berar.)

Bombay,
23rd Sept. 1917.

My dear Dadasaheb,

Your coming to Bombay last Sunday proved very very auspicious indeed. You turned the protest meeting into a congratulatory one. My work at Broach and Satara and Wai, I am glad to say, proved very successful. Gujerat is now entirely different from what it was in 1907.

You have doubtless followed the Calcutta controversy. You will agree with me that we must support Motibabu's party and it can be done if the venue is not changed and Mrs. Besant elected. But for this purpose we must have majority at Allahabad. How will C. P. and Berar act? I am afraid you cannot give us majority there. But every attempt should be made to induce all those willing to vote for Mrs. Besant to go to Allahabad and dissuade others from going there. In short we must canvass as if it were a Municipal election. You will, therefore, set your machinery in motion there *at once*. There is very little time to lose. I have written to Dr. Munje and you will please ask Mr. Sambhajirao Gokhale to begin work *at once*. I must have a fair estimate of how the C. P. and Berar votes would work, before 1st Oct. at

Poona. We are doing our best to work-up other Provinces, in concert with the Besant Home Rule League here.

I am leaving for Poona to night. Mr. D. V. Gokhale will see you shortly on the subject at Amraoti.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

XIII

Apply for Passport at once

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Honourable,
Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde,
Advocate, Amaraoti,
Berar.)

Poona City.
21st Jan. 1918.

My dear Dadasaheb,

Please apply *at once* for your passport. You will have to do it, I think, through your Commissioner. Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons do not purchase tickets unless the pass-ports are secured. My sore leg is now better, though not yet completely healed. I am going to Bombay to-day to preside at Dr. Bose's lecture tomorrow.

Please excuse this scrawling and oblige.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK

XIV

From Colombo Via Cape to London

[No Envelope.]

Poona City.
7th March 1918.

My dear Dadasaheb,

It is settled that we start from Colombo by S. S. Lancashire of B. B. Liner on 3rd April. It is a large steamer of 10,000 tons and

goes *via* Cape to London in about 5 or 6 weeks. You must be in Bombay on or before the 25th of March and then we, after the Home Rule Conference on 25th and 26th start for Colombo on the 27th Inst. by the Madras Mail.

In your pass-port get the description of the route corrected as "*Via Cape*" if the same is not entered in it already.

Our party consists of yourself, Messrs. Kelkar, Pal, Karandikar, Mr. Vasudeorao Joshi, myself and my attendant Namjoshi, seven in all—all first class.

You will have to obtain leave from 20th Instant.

.....

.....

.....

More when we meet.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

XV

Pass-port under Conditions

(Address on the Envelope:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde,
B. A. LL. B.
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill,
Simla.)

(Remark across the envelope)

Lokmanya Tilak
23-6-18
answered
G. S. Kh.

Poona City.
19th June 1918.

My dear Dadasaheb,

I am glad to see that you are enjoying the Himalayan breezes, somewhat after the fashion of *Yaksha in the Meghaduta*, and

feeling refreshed thereby. The last *Maharashtra* and *Kesari* give full details about our action at the War Conference. I have arranged to send you the *Bombay Chronicle* for three months. It is said in some papers that I should have spoken on the 2nd Resolution. But the criticism is unjust and you will find it answered fully in the last *Kesari*. It is the comment of the Moderates, who only desire to pick some holes in our procedure.

The abuse of Sir Subrahmanya by Mr. Montagu will only serve to add more fuel to the Home Rule agitation. In my opinion it was a great tactical blunder to attack the venerable old man. His letter is a unique production of oriental selflessness, and high thinking.

There is some correspondence going on about my proceeding to England for my case, under certain conditions. I enclose herewith copies of the same for your information and opinion. One day I received a letter from the Collector, Poona requesting me to see him. He said, that my London Solicitors had moved the War Cabinet, which in consequence was willing to allow me to proceed to England on certain conditions for my case. He handed over to me the said conditions and referred me to the Political Secretary for any further explanations. I have, therefore, written the accompanying letter to the Political Secretary. The letter speaks for itself.

In any case it will take at least two months more before I can start, for I have referred the matter to my London Solicitors for opinion, and it will take about a month and a half to get his telegraphic reply. I have asked him to state if my accepting the conditions even as a matter of necessity, is or is not likely to prejudice my case; for they will surely ask me in the Cross-Exam. whether Govt. did not impose the conditions because *I was a dangerous agitator*. I am of opinion that my signing the conditions under protest will be a sufficient answer to any such insinuations. *Please let me know what you think*. I have written to my Solicitors to have the hearing of the case fixed not earlier than the last week of October.

After all Montagu's scheme will now be published by the end of this month, in which case the special Congress will have to be held before the end of July.

I am doing well and hope you are strengthening yourself for work.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

To

The Hon. Dadasaheb Khaparde,
Simla.

(This letter is in somebody else's handwriting. Lok. Tilak has signed it.—Balwant G. Khaparde.)

H. M Govts. Terms

True Copy.

Collector's Office,
Poona, 15th June 1918.

Dear Sir

I am directed to ask you to see me in order that I may explain to you the terms upon which His Majesty's Govt. are willing to allow you to proceed to England in connection with your libel action.

Kindly inform me when it will be convenient for you to see me at my office in Poona.

I would suggest Wednesday next at 1 O'clock, but any day next week would suit me.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) a. Westropp.

To

Mr. B. G. Tilak,
Narayan Peth,
Poona City.

It has been explained to me by the District Magistrate of Poona that His Majesty's Govt. is prepared to grant me permission to proceed to England subject to the following conditions :—

(1) That I go for the sole purpose of my libel action timing my arrival by the date fixed for hearing and leaving as soon as the trial is over.

(2) That I confine myself strictly to this object and abstain from political agitation in any interest during my stay.

(3) That no Home Rule or Congress Delegate or other political supporter accompanies me.

(4) I understand that I may take a lawyer or legal adviser with me. Any such person will be bound by the same conditions.

From :

Bal Gangadhar Tilak Esquire, B. A., LL. B.

Narayan Peth, Poona City.

To

The Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Poona City, 19th June 1918.

Sir,

The District Magistrate, Poona, explained to me yesterday the conditions on which His Majesty's Government was prepared to permit me to proceed to England for my libel-case. I do not know as yet whether it is a final order of His Majesty's Government or only a proposed offer.

I attach herewith the conditions which I was asked to sign. There are, however, some doubts regarding the exact nature of the conditions, which the District Magistrate was unable to explain satisfactorily, and for a further explanation of which he referred me to you. I, therefore, request that you will be pleased to give me the information required as stated below :—

First I do not know who approached the War Cabinet on my behalf in England. I have as yet received no letter or telegrams on this subject from my London solicitors. If any were despatched, they might have been detained by the censor. I am, therefore, unable to know what advice my solicitors have to give to me on these conditions, and I cannot agree to them without first ascertaining their views on the point. I am going to write to them by the next Mail and asking for a telegraphic reply.

Secondly—As regards the conditions themselves let me assure you that I am anxious to proceed to England for my libel case apart from any other purpose, as the case is now ripe for hearing. But the present conditions seem to be rather vaguely worded and

may even affect the purpose of the effective prosecution of my suit. I, therefore, desire to know what limitations they really place on my liberty, so that there may be no misunderstanding afterwards.

Condition I.—It is stated that my arrival should be timed by the date fixed for hearing. No date, so far as I know is yet fixed. But I may say that it would be necessary for me to be in England at least one month before the date fixed for hearing, in order to give instructions to my solicitors and counsel. I hope that the wording of this condition is understood to be elastic enough for this purpose.

Condition II.—I am prepared to confine myself strictly to the purpose of the suit. But I am afraid that even for this purpose I may have involuntarily to appear in the press. My suit against Sir Valentine Chirol is for a political libel. His Majesty's Government has not placed any restraint on Sir Valentine's activities or movements, as it intends to do on mine. Sir Valentine is well known to be connected with the English press and from previous experience I am led to believe that he or his sympathisers, whether with or without his knowledge, may, on my arrival in England, attempt to publish in the press, accounts or remarks derogatory to me so as to prejudice the jury against me. In such a case I shall have to meet such charges. Of course this cannot be said to be "Political Agitation". But I should like to have a clear understanding on the point. I may further note that on my arrival in England, it is very likely, that I shall be visited and shall have to pay private visits to many gentlemen, and conversations at these visits will naturally embrace political subjects. It would be better, therefore to define more clearly the words "Political Agitation", occurring in this condition. I can give an understanding that I shall not appear on political platforms and give lectures or addresses at political meetings, or give formal interviews to news-paper-reporters on political matters. But I do not see how I can help visiting people or receiving visits from them, or writing letters to the press, if any are needed in self-defence. The very fact that my case will be proceeding in Court will, as you will easily understand, impose, in my own interest, limits upon my political activities. But I may have, as stated above, to write letters to the news-paper-press or to see friends etc., and these, I trust, will not be treated as "*Political Agitation.*"

Condition III.—I am not taking any Home Rule or Congress Delegates as such with me just now. But my legal adviser may

be a Congressman or a Home Ruler and even my political supporter. I trust this condition does not prevent me from doing so.

Condition IV:—In addition to a lawyer or a legal adviser, I shall have to take one or two attendants with me. They as well as the legal adviser will of course be bound by the same conditions as myself. But I hope that this condition does not prevent me from taking such attendants with me along with the legal adviser.

Lastly I may state that I do not consider that the restrictions placed on my liberty by these conditions are just, equitable or necessary. My accepting these conditions can, therefore, be only under protest and as a matter of sheer necessity and that I do reserve to myself if so advised the right of again moving His Majesty's Government in this matter after my arrival in England. When Dr. Nair of Madras is allowed to proceed to England so far as I know, without any such conditions as are intended to be imposed on me, I do not see why I also should not be allowed to do so. However, after receiving from you the explanation asked for above, and after taking the advice of my legal advisers, I shall be prepared, as a matter of necessity, to sign the conditions that may be finally settled.

I beg to remain,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

APPENDIX

Proposed conditions

It has been explained to me by the District Magistrate of Poona that His Majesty's Government is prepared to grant me permission to proceed to England subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That I go for the sole purpose of my libel action timing my arrival by the date fixed for hearing and leaving as soon as the trial is over.

(2) That I confine myself strictly to this object and abstain from political agitation in any interest during my stay.

(3) That no Home Rule or Congress Delegate or other political supporter accompanies me.

(4) I understand that I may take a lawyer or legal adviser with me. Any such person will be bound by the same conditions.

XVII

We must have a firm man

Address on the Envelope :—

Hon' G. S. Khaparde,
B. A., LL. B.,
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill Post,
Simla.)

(Remark across the envelope)

23-7-18

Answered

telegram sent attending if health permits.

G. S. Kh.

Bombay
Sardar Griha,
18-7-1918.

My dear Dadasaheb,

I am leaving for Poona tonight. I was here for eight days and have to report to you a good deal. It is settled to hold the Special Congress here though no date is fixed and the Provincial Secretaries have begun their work. Our work will be complete before 15th of August.

President the Raja of Mahomedabad was here. As stated in one of your letters he seems somewhat to be under the influence of the Allahabad Moderates. He wants to win them over. At any rate he would not reside, but only attend as a delegate if no Moderate joins us. At his suggestion (Hon. Mr. Shastri also was present at the meeting) we discussed and settled here how far we can go to conciliate the Moderates. I send you a copy of the proposals which myself and Mrs. Besant have consented to accept for the sake of unity. The whole idea is that we should not reject the scheme *in toto* and say nothing more : but some constructive scheme should also be adopted at the special session. We agreed to this. Our proposal was that full responsible Government in the provinces

should be granted and the distinction between Transferred and Reserved Departments should for the present be established in the Imperial Government with control over the Budget as regards the Transferred Departments at least. Hon. Mr. Shastri proposed that police and law and justice should at present be considered as Reserved in the Provincial Government. I said I agree, provided the divolution in the Provincial Government was completed in five years. You will find the conditions further stated in the accompanying paper. The Raja Saheb of Mahomedabad is going with this paper to work on Madan Mohan and he hopes to succeed. But I am not sure; and we may have to look out for another President and I have asked Mrs. Besant to request Dr. Subramaniam to be ready to step in when needed. Mrs. Basant left Bombay yesterday and intends to make a tour visiting Calcutta, Bankipure and Allahabad. She will be in Calcutta on 22nd of July (Monday) from Madras. The Raja of Mahomedabad will leave Bombay tomorrow and has promised to give his final reply to us by telegraph by 24th of July. Until his reply we cannot select the chairman of the Reception Committee. For if the Raja Saheb presides, we shall select a non-Mahomedan. But if Dr. Subramaniam presides, we shall select a Mahomedan.

There are three courses open to us regarding the framing of the main resolution.

(1) We reject Montagu Scheme and say nothing.

(2) We declare it un-acceptable unless and until it is amended so as to give us full Responsible Government in Provinces and control by compartment in the Imperial, so as to bring it as near the Congress Scheme as possible.

and (3) Gratefully accept and humbly pray for more.

The third is out of the question. I think the first would be preferable if we can get it adopted unanimously. But I doubt. And I think we shall have to fall back on No. 2. If Moderates join us, the constructive part in this may have to be a bit modified for the sake of unity. Otherwise we shall have our own way.

Now what I want you to ascertain is whether Dr. Gour, and Dr. Rash Behari Ghose who is now at Simla, will attend the Special Congress Session or can be prevailed to attend any how.

To propose him to be president is out of the question. Time is too short to take further risk if Raja Saheb declines. We must have a firm man, and shall have no time to try and settle with Dr. Ghose. But if he comes we can entrust him with the first proposition—the usual work of Surendranath Bannerji—and I think his name and prestige will be of much use to us in the battle. Please ascertain this and telegraph to me at Poona in two words "Attending possible" by which I understand he will attend and move the proposition; otherwise you may simply say "Attending. But Impossible" without mentioning anybody's name. You should not, I think, read to him this letter but ascertain independently. Our Bengal friends have done well in calling the Prov. Conference. C. P. and Madras are following. I think you should go to C. P. to preside.

The Moderates here are thinking of starting a new Association for themselves on the model of Prithivi Chandra Roy's Bengal Association. Their plan seems to me to be to abstain from attending the special session. The Raja Saheb is sincerely trying to make them attend but as said above, success is doubtful.

I have received a telegram from Punjab asking me to request you or Mr. Kelkar to attend the Punjab Provincial Conference at Lahore. Mr. Kelkar will be engaged at Ycotmal. So you should go, I think, if they ask you to do it. Your royal *Feta* will amuse and encourage them very much and they really want some such encouragement.

Re : the correspondence about my pass-port, I have sent a reminder but have received no reply. My solicitors advice me to accept the conditions as a matter of necessity and I have communicated the fact to Government in my second letter.

I may tell you by the by that I sent Mr. D. V. Gokhale to Calcutta with a long letter which was of some use. In case you think fit you better write to Moti Babu at Calcutta to bring pressure on Dr. Ghose to be present in Bombay for the Special Congress, provided of course you think he would not create any trouble for us here. This you can manage to do by calling on him and learning his views on the whole situation. The *Times of India* and other Anglo-Indian papers are urging Moderates to have a League of their own and not join the Congress. I saw Watcha and Setalvad here. They

give me little hope of joining us in the Special Congress. Let us see how things proceed.

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.....

.....

Nothing more for the present. You have I hope improved in health.

Hoping to meet you soon.

Yours sincerely,
Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

To

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde
Simla.

XVIII

Capital Strategy

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge
Summer Hill Station
Simla. W.

Poona City
27-7-1918.

My dear Dadasaheb,

From a telegram from Calcutta I learn that Sir Rashbehari Ghose was to go to Patna and there a deputation was to wait on him to ascertain his view in regard to the Scheme and in case it agreed with ours, to request him to preside. I shall know the result of this in 2/3 days but I think you will know it earlier than myself. In case Sir Rashbehari consents after accepting our view, it will be a capital strategy, as I suggested in my previous letters. You are in Simla and in case this move

succeeds, you will take good care to see Sir Rashbehari and help him to put forward our case as strongly as possible. It is for this reason that I have given this information to you as early as possible. I am not yet sure whether he accepts it, but in case he does you have enough notice to do the rest of the work there.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

To

Hon. Mr G. S. Khaparde.
Simla.

XIX

See Viceroy

(Address on the Envelope :—

To

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge,
Summer Hill,
Simla. W.)

Poona City
5th Aug. 1918

My dear Dadasaheb,

Dr. Nair's conditions are cancelled. Why should Home Rule Deputation be now detained? Please approach the Viceroy on behalf of our League and request him to obtain permission for our deputation to proceed to England. The Secretary to the League, Mr. Kelkar will write or wire tomorrow to the Home Member and the Viceroy officially mentioning your name as being authorised to wait on them. You will find Reuter's telegram about Dr. Nair fully reported in the *Chronicle*. The *Times of India* does not give it in full.

Hassan Imam has been elected President. So far so good.

Hoping this finds you all right. I am,

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

XX

(Address on the Envelope :—

Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge,
Summer Hill, Simla W.)

(Remark across the envelope—

11-8-18

Answered

G. S. Kh.)

To Achieve End Tactfully

Translation of the Modi letter Dt/8-8-1918

Bombay,
Dt/8-8-1918.

We are in Bombay to attend the Congress Session. Tomorrow we shall reach Poona.

It is gathered that the moderates like Shri Watcha, Shri Setalvad and some others are in the mood of founding a new separate Congress. For the same reason Shri Samartha has gone to Calcutta. Their hope is centralised on Surendra. Moderates from Madras are attending the Congress Session. None can foretell what will be the attitude of Pt. Madan Mohan. All is well. I may suggest you that leave no stone unturned in bringing with you Shri Rashbehari Ghose to Bombay. You both may reserve one compartment. I had already written to Shri Moti Babu. If necessary you too may write to him. Shri Das or Shri Chakravarti, if required, would reach Simla.

Presidential responsibility of the Congress has been refused by Shri Ghose on the plea that he would not conduct the work of Congress Session as it was impossible for him to work constantly for six or more hours. The same is not the situation here. If he can move upto Patna then why not upto Bombay? He may return back to Calcutta on the second day.

You may bring to his notice if necessary, that his attendance would go to spoil the game conceived by Shri Bose and Shri Surendra. He can easily smell the importance of it. Still it would be better if you may impress his mind with regard to the importance of this proposal.

It is needless to say that we must achieve our end tactfully. You are aware that we have telegraphically sought permission for a deputation.

Preliminary work of the Congress Session is in progress. With best wishes.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. G. TILAK.

N. B.:—Shri Roy contacted me here. We found that our path is not one. Mr. Baptista wired that the English Press favours Sir Montagu. Labour party is bound to support whatever Congress may resolve.

XXI

Moderates Left Congress

(Address on the Envelope:—

Stamped.

Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge,
Summer Hill, Simla, W.)

Remark across the envelope:—

14-8-18

Answered

G. S. Kh.

[Original letter in Modi]

Shri

Poona.

D. 11-8-1918.

After due compliments, seen the letter which you have addressed to Shri Narsopant Kelkar. There is one mistake in

the application, which you made there i. e., Passports are not returned to Colombo. They have been cancelled and are with us. Here we shall change my passport together with the passports of Shri Karandikar, Shri Wasudeorao Joshi and Shri Nam-joshi; orders have been issued accordingly.

Now, remain three-Yours, Shri Kelkar's and Shri Pal's. Shri Pal's passport has been directed to him at Calcutta. Shri Kelkar's passport is here; and I am sending yours by post today only. There is no such need to acquire new passports. Those, which we already possess, are only to be renewed. But, for that purpose Govt's permission is necessary. All inquiries have already been made. So if we get the remark 'Renewed' in the space which has been left for the endorsement, it will not be delayed. Once we get the permission from Britain, our purpose is served. My name, in the deputation, should remain as it is there. I will make a separate application, which I have to make, in Britain.

Yesterday, I registered 4 passages of the boat which is to sail off for Britain in the 3rd week of September. These passages are for myself, for Shri Karandikar, Shri Namjoshi and Shri Wasudeorao Joshi. Government's aid was needed, even to get these passages and we got it. So we had no botheration.

Moderates have left Congress. So, now there is no hope of Shri Ras Behari's coming. But, Congress preparations are in full swing.

Yours,
(Sd.) X X X,
Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

(Address on the Envelope :—

Stamped.

Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde.
Prakash Lodge,
Summer Hill, Simla, W.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

14-8-18
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

XXII

Going to England Definite

(Remark across the Envelope—

To

The Hon. G. S. Khaparde, B. A. LL. B.,
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill,
Simla.

Poona City
7-9-1918.

My dear Dadasaheb,

I have read replies to your questions in the Council but have not yet learnt the fate of your resolution as well as that of Mr. Bannerjee. Have you given up the idea of moving an amendment to the Congress Resolution to Mr. Bannerjee's resolution? I don't think that Bannerjee's resolution will be passed. But if passed you will, I believe, take good care to see that the Congress Resolution is supported.

I have given notice to the Government of India re: the Rowlatt Committee through our solicitors Raghavayya and Nagindas. It must have been in the hands of the Home Secretary by this time.

Have you heard anything about permission to renew passports to the Home Rule Deputation? If so, please write to me.

My going to England is now definitely fixed. I have purchased tickets and got all pass-ports renewed. I shall leave Poona for Bombay on 17 or 18th and start by the Mail Steamer which is expected to leave Bombay on or about the 21st.

I am going to petition the Government of Bombay to cancel the order under the Defence of India Act. It will be forwarded in a day or two and you will be forwarded a copy thereof.

I hope the elected members of the Legislative Council, at least most of them, can be induced to stick to the Congress Resolution. Why should not Mr. Bannerjee's resolution be referred to the nominated and elected members only. Kindly write me in detail. With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

To

The Honourable,
G. S. Khaparde, B. A. LL. B.
Simla.

XXIII

Patel's Bill

(Address on the Envelope :—

To

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, B. A., LL. B.,
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill
Simla.)

Poona City.
9-9-1918.

My dear Dadasaheb,

My last letter must have reached you. I have prepared, a memorial to the Government of Bombay and it will be forwarded in a day or two.

I find from the papers that a resolution to appoint a Committee of non-official members, to consider the Reform Scheme is passed. It will be necessary for you now to so organise and work that all the modifications suggested by the Congress are incorporated in your Committee's report. I know that there will be opposition, but you must organise to get a majority in your favour or else leave a strong note of dissent. Since you have voted for the proposition it seems that you have a plan in view by which the object named above can be gained.

I am going to write on Patel's Bill in the next *Kesari*. Inter-caste marriages are of two kinds. One between different Sub-Castes e. g., between Deshastha and Kokanastha Brahmins to validate which no legislation is needed. Secondly between castes between which marriage is prohibited by *Shashtra* and custom e. g., between Brahmins and Shudras. In the second case the marriage is invalid according to Hindu Law though the parties may still be *Patit* (पतित) Hindus. In such cases the marriage may be validated but the couple must form a new stock of inheritance by themselves Neither they nor anyone through them should be

allowed to inherit by non-testamentary succession, property belonging to their relations who have not, like them, abandoned the caste rules. I shall develop this view in the next *Kesari*. I hope you approve of it. The Bill as it stands makes no discrimination between inter-caste marriages as stated above.

The date of my departure is fixed. The steamer will leave on or about the 21st instant and as at present arranged, I shall leave Poona on the morning of the 19th instant. (Friday).

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

To

The Hon. G. S. Khaparde, Simla.

XXIV

Cheap Cloth Necessary

(No Envelope)

SARDARGRIHA.

Telephone No. 2011.

Bombay 21st Sept. 1918.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—

"Sardargriha"

My dear Dadasaheb,

Two gentlemen Mr. Narayan Dayal and Mr. Trikamdas Chakubai are going from here to Simla and will meet you there. They will explain to you their business. Please give them a hearing and do what you can to help them. I think they are right in insisting that in the arrangement for cheapening cloth, the forward contract with Millowners by retail merchants should be either cancelled by legislation or respected. The millowners representative Mr. Carrimbhoy and Sir D. Watcha may oppose such a step. But in the general interest it is necessary.

The steamer which was to leave to-day will not do so till the 23rd Inst. Probably it will leave on 25th and so I shall be here till that date. But I cannot find time to write to you again. So please accept my नमस्कार. यावत्पुनर दर्शनम्.

If anything important happens there in regard to your passport before 24th please inform me by wire at the Sardar Griha address: There will be no time to write.

I am in good health and so are Vasudeorao Joshi, Mr. R. P. Karandikar and Namjoshi. Let me inform you that Mr. Montgomery has been granted leave and is going with us in the same steamer. You know that he is the same man who was the Committing Magistrate in the Nasik case and whom we examined here as witness on our behalf. Mr. Robertson has gone in advance already.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

To

The Hon. G. S. Khaparde,
Simla.

P. S. My views on Mr. Patel's Bill will be found in the last *Kesari*.

B. G. TILAK.

XXV

Appeal Against Govt. Order

(Address on the Envelope:—

To

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill, Simla.)

SARDARGRIHA
Bombay 24-9-1918

Telephone No. 2011.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :—
"Sardargriha"

My dear Dadasaheb,

I am leaving today for certain. The Bombay Government has declined to reconsider, modify or cancel the order of prohibition

against me, and I have instructed Messrs. Raghavayya and Nagindas to appeal against that order to the Government of India as originally settled. Mr. Kelkar will write to you further about it or you may write to him as necessary.

It seems that they don't wish to grant permission to the Congress Deputation at least so soon. Mr. C. P. Ramswamy has gone there to extort a reply from the Viceroy if he can. But I shall not be surprised if he returns disappointed. Mrs. Besant and perhaps Mr. Hasan Imam may proceed by the next mail steamer between October 5 and 10 if they get the necessary passports. She is now here to see me off.

Please don't forget to enter your protest if the work in the Bannerjee's Committee does not seem satisfactory to you.

Hoping that you and party may be able soon to follow me to England and with good-bye in the meanwhile.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

To

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Simla.

XXVI

Detained at Port Said

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon.'ble
G. S. Khaparde
Amraoti, Berar, India.)

Item No. 190.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
S. S. Japan, Gibraltar
20th Oct. 1918.

My dear Dadasaheb,

We have safely and comfortably reached so far. It will take us a week more now to reach London. But the risky part of the

journey is now over. We were detained at Port Said from 6th to 10th inst. for the escort to get ready. Some Naval Officers were to go from Port Said to Gibraltar and so our convoy consisted of three raiders and three destroyers. There were about 18 ships besides. So we started from Port Said in a procession as if it were, of 20 or 22 ships and arrived here all jolly this morning. Please inform Dr. Munje and other friends accordingly with my compliments.

I expect you to write me in full every mail as to all the important events that happen there. Has our deputation got the required permission? Please write me in detail. With kind regards.

I am
Yours very sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

To

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde.

XXVII

. Comfortable Quarters

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Advocate, Amraoti, (Berar) India.)

(At the left hand top of the letter "in Modi".

वासुदेव गणेश जोशी यांचा सा।। नमस्कार. टिळक यांनी लिहिल्यावरून कळेल.

—जोशी.)

Howley Place
Maida Vale W. 2.
London
31st Oct. 1918.

My dear Dadasaheb,

After a pleasant journey of 35 days we came here the day before yesterday evening (29 Inst.) and directly came down to

this house which is hired for us and furnished by Mr. Baptista. We have engaged this block for ourselves and our landlady stays with us. So we are all comfortable; very very comfortable indeed. I shall begin work from tomorrow.

I have already written to you from Gibraltar. All along from Port Said to London we had a good convoy. There were about 20 steamships in all escorted by 3 raiders and 3 destroyers. So we came safely and jolly without the slightest anxiety.

There will be elections here very shortly.

It is very lucky that we brought here Peace the much longed for Peace. The weather at present here is good and sunny. I am writing in sunshine. Our quarters are comfortable. We have six rooms at our disposal, on each floor.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

B. C. or R. B. Karandikar.

XXVIII

Resolution Misunderstood in England

(No Envelope)

10 Howley Place
Maida Vale W. 2
London 13-11-1918.

My dear Dadasaheb,

Great jubilations here on armistice being signed. I hope India is not forgotten in them. Sorry to hear that no deputation is granted any pass-port. Your resolution is misunderstood here. You evidently moved after the refusal of Govt. but they say here that not only Govt. but even Legislative Council has refused permission. A sheer misrepresentation.

I have applied through my solicitors for cancellation of conditions, but no reply is yet received. Carson has accepted brief on the other side. He thinks when he entered Ministry all his previous retainers were cancelled. Sir John Simon, however, has accepted our brief. I am trying to push on our work.

Glad to hear of Vaidya's acquittal. Convey my congratulations to him, Munje and others.

Telegraphic reports of the Moderate conference were received here to-day. The *Times* publishes it under heading "warning to Parliament" quoted last paragraph of Surendra's speech. So far so good.

We are all in excellent health. Temperature in the house is 50° and 60°. Outside generally at 40°, only one morning it reached freezing point at 32° outside. We have engaged a separate house for ourselves where every thing is comfortable.

Let nothing go back at Delhi.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

To

Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti.

XXIX

2,000 Pounds for Labour Party

(Address on the Envelope:—

The Honourable Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Advocate, Amraoti.
Berar, India.)

(At the left hand top of the letter:—

If Dadasaheb is not there forward it at once to Delhi.)

10, Howley Place,
Maida Vale W. 2
London, 28 Nov. 1918.

My dear Dadasaheb,

Thanks for your telegram from Amraoti. It shows how we think in the same line independently as if by telepathy. This will be further evident from the copies of a letter I wrote to the Prime Minister and his reply herewith annexed.

I am writing in haste to catch mail and enclosing also a copy of the report on the British Committee of the Congress, which I have forwarded to the Chairman of the Reception Committee at Delhi.

Kindly see that no money is voted by the Congress to the British Congress Committee this year unless and until the points raised in my report are settled.

The conditions imposed on me are withdrawn and I have commenced work for the Home Rule. I am going to pay 2,000 Pounds to the Labour Party election funds.

More in my next.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

To

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti.

B. C. of Karandikar,

P. S. Don't allow the Congress to go back from the Resolutions of Special Congress at Bombay.

Loyal Homage to H. H. the King and Queen

10, Howley Place
Maida Vale W. 2.
London, 13 Nov. 1918.

Sir,

On behalf of the people of India represented by the Indian National Congress and on behalf of the Indian Home Rule League and of myself personally, I respectfully beg to offer you my most cordial congratulations on the glorious achievements of the British and Allied arms. I trust and hope that under your wise and magnanimous guidance the armistice will usher in an era of peace, progress, liberty and goodwill among all the peoples of the world.

I humbly request that you will be pleased to convey my loyal homage and joyful greetings to their Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress.

I have the honour to be
Sir,

Your most Obed. servant
(Sd.) B. G. TILAK.

To

The Right Hon'ble Llyd George,
Prime Minister.

10, Downing Street,
White Hall S. W.
November 20th, 1918.

Dear Sir,

I am desired by the Prime Minister to thank you for your letter of the 13th November, and to say how much he appreciates your kind message of congratulation.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) X X X

B. G. Tilak Esqr.

XXX

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Advocate, Ahmaoti,
Berar, India.)

(Remark across the envelope—

A Memorandum also was enclosed, which is now taken out.
Balwant G. Khaparde
14-8-1954)

10, Howley Place
Maida Vale W. 2
London, 18-12-1918.

My dear Dadasaheb,

I have got your telegram and I hope you must have got my previous letters. I hope you succeed at the Delhi Congress in

getting all we want. This will reach you after the Congress is over.

We have engaged a house and you can address all my letters to the address at the top. Mr. Parekh informed me of your letters to him. I have very little to add this week except that we are all doing very well. I am standing cold much better than I expected. I hope you and yours are doing well. Please remember me to Dr. Munje and other friends and convey my congratulations to Vaidya.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

To

Hon. G. S. Khaparde.

XXXI

Separate Representation for India

(No Envelope)

10, Howley Place
Maida Vale
London W. 2
16/1/1919.

My dear Dadasaheb,

I send you further report of my work. I hope you have done by this time all that was desirable to control the British Congress Committee as suggested by me before.

You will have read my telegram to the Press before this reaches you. The Peace Conference has given a separate representation to India and it should be fully exploited by us. I think that this separate representation is given in order that non-official representation be allowed. Otherwise official view will be represented fully by Indian delegates in the 5 delegates for the empire. I am writing in haste to catch the mail. We are alright and hope you the same.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

XXXII

Don't Alienate Mrs. Besant

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Member In Leg. Council,
Delhi, India.)

(Remark across the Envelope—

Enclosed was copy of a Lok's letter to D. V. Gokhale.)

10, Howley Place
Maida Vale W. 2
London.
6/2/1919

My dear Dadasaheb,

Extremely glad to have your long letter ref. what happened at Delhi. I could read in it, as in a mirror, what the position was. But let me give you a caution. It would not do to alienate Mrs. Besant. You know her well. You can still keep her pleased and the work must be done by you. Her Home Rule branch here may take up an adverse attitude if she remains alienated and that would not be advisable. So look to it yourself.

I enclose a copy of the letter I have sent to Mr. Gokhale. It will give you the detailed information you want.

We are all in excellent health and hope you the same.

Yours sincerely,

B. G. TILAK.

Messrs. Karandikar, Joshi, Namjoshi and especially Mr. Baptista desire me to present their compliments to you.

XXXIII

Hearing of the case resumed

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon. G. S. Khaparde, B. A., LL. B.,
Member in Leg. Council.
Delhi, India.)

10, Howley Place
Maida Vale W. 2.
London.
13-2-1919.

My dear Dadasaheb,

I have duly received all your letters, the last being dated 14-1-19. The hearing of the case was resumed yesterday and am still under examination. So I have little time to write you in detail. Mr. Baptista and others have asked me to convey their compliments to you. I shall write you in full next week.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

To

Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde.

XXXIV

Knock down Rowtatt Bills

(No Envelope)

10, Howley Place
Maida Vale W. 2
London 28-2-1919.

My dear Dadasaheb,

I enclose for your perusal copy of a letter to Mr. Kelkar as well as that of a general statement sent to him. I hope you will, in consultation with Mr. Baptista who has gone down to India, will arrange to execute the plan as far as possible. Mr. Baptista has done good work here and you should bring him back with you. Try your best to induce Madan Mohan to come and so must Mrs. Besant. It is idle to talk of fundamental differences between us. Five years more or less for complete provincial autonomy

is no fundamental difference. Do not include S. R. Bomanji in the deputation, he does not want it.

We have lost our case involving me in a heavy financial responsibility as you will find from the enclosers. You have now to do hard work for Rowlatt Bills. They must be knocked down on the head and no work is too much for it. Now that I am free from the case I mean to devote myself to interviewing members, addressing their conferences and in other ways to prepare the ground here for the reception of a deputation. I do not know how far the verdict of the Jury is sustainable, but it is a matter which must be left to legal advisers. But in spite of it I hope to do some good work till you arrive.

I have got your letter of the 25 January. We are enjoying good health and hope to see you soon. Can you try to get Madan Mohan with you. Do your best.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

B. C. of Karandikar.

XXXV

Time to do our best

(Address on the Envelope:—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde, B. A., LL. B.,
Advocate, Amraoti,
Berar, India.)

10, Howley Place
Maida Vale W. 2
London 5-3-1919.

My dear Dadasaheb,

Your's of Jan. 29 to hand duly. You have a great task before you in opposing the Rowlatt Bills. It is a disgraceful attempt for repressing political agitation and I am not, I believe, wrong in attributing my failure in the Chirol case partly at least to this attitude of the Government of India which helped Chirol by its officers in open Court. As you know there was no evidence to support Chirol's charges against me; I ought to have succeeded. But the case went on different grounds altogether. The defence urged, and the Judge adopted the view that a man twice convicted of sedition has no character to lose even if a few minor imputa-

tions against him were not true. After such a hostile summing up the Jury naturally gave a verdict for the defendants and we lost our case at a very heavy cost to us.

Mr. Baptista, who has gone there will fully explain the situation to you. I have asked him to make a tour throughout India with you. We do not want a large but an influential deputation. There is a good chance of our succeeding in our endeavours. The Irish question will have to be solved and India cannot then be entirely neglected. The deputation must contain.

- (1) Members like Sir Ravindra and Raja of Mahomadabad to move in aristocratic circles.
- (2) Members like yourself and Madan Mohan to influence the officials.
- (3) Members like Das and Baptista to prepare and give evidence before the Select Committee.
- (4) Members like Kelkar (N. C.) to form a Secretariat.
- (5) Mrs. Besant and myself would work with labour.

These five factors are essential. Others may be added as funds permit but in no case should the deputation be a large one. Mrs. Besant would be of greatest use and I think that we can settle off our differences with her. When she comes here and sees with her own eyes how the load lies here, I am sure of it as anything.

I do not think that my failure in the case will affect my prospect of doing other work here. If otherwise I mean to go back when you come here. See Mr. Baptista, call him up to you and settle everything. Mr. Baptista must come and so also Mr. Kelkar.

We are all doing very very well. It would be a great help if Panditji will also come. This is the time when we must do our best, and if we do so there are good chances of the Montagu Scheme being improved in our favour. The Sydenhamite opposition is not strong and nobody here thinks much of it. It is, therefore, no use lessening our demands in view of this opposition. Mrs. Besant will perceive this clearly when she comes here.

We are all enjoying good health.

Yours sincerely,

B. G. TILAK.

My B. C. to all.

To

Hon. G. S. Khaparde.

XXXVI

Bureaucrats Deceiving us

(No Envelope)

10, Howley Place
Maida Vale W. 2
London 13-3-1919.

My dear Dadasaheb,

Please find enclosed the report of the work done. Read and forward to Dr. Munje at once.

Our chances of success here are good, only if we stick to the Delhi Congress Scheme. The Bureaucrats are deceiving us by telling that if we do not moderate our demands, we shall lose all. This is a selfish trick and we must not fall victim to it.

I am glad to find that you, Mr. Patel and Panditji refused to sign the Select Committee Report. Surendra, Shastri and Shafi disagree in the same way as you do. But even in disagreement they think they must show that they are 4 anna less than you..... I mean that they are Moderates.

Mr. Karandikar has left to-day for India by S. Manora. He carries with him the latest information from us.

They do not advise me to appeal.

More in my next. With compliments to all.

Yours sincerely

B. G. TILAK.

To

Hon. G. S. Khaparde.

XXXVII

Keenly watching your opposition

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Advocate, Amraoti, Berar, India.
C/o Shrimant
Bapusaheb Buti,
Sitabardi, Nagpur.)

(Remark across the envelope :—

"How we are getting on" II, and of 20-3-1919 were enclosed in this letter.)

10, Howley Place
Maida Vale W. 2
London 20-3-1919.

My dear Dadasaheb,

Herewith the weekly report of my work. We are keenly watching your opposition to the Rowlatt Bills. Col. Wedgewood is going to ask one or two questions about it in Parliament this week. Karandikar has gone back. The rest of us are doing well.

Nothing more this week.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

Remember me to Dr. Munje and other friends.

XXXVIII

No mind to Incur further Risks

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde, B. A., LL. B.,
Advocate, etc. etc.
Amraoti, Berar, India)

(Remark across the envelope :—

Enclosed was "How we are getting on" of 26-3-1919).

10, Howley Place
Maida Vale W. 2
London 27-3-1919.

My dear Dadasaheb,

I have received your kind letter of 24th Feb. last and was rather surprised to find that the result of the case dejected you so much. Well, we must take our reverses calmly. There is no help. It was a game. If we had succeeded it would have given us some advantage, not in private life, but in our public contest

with the bureaucracy. We have failed, not through any fault or mistake of ours, but through the incapacity of the British Judge and Jury to distinguish between private character and political opinions of man. But this is, on its face an eye-opener to our people; and let us now utilize it as such. So you see that any way we gain, provided we are not disheartened.

They do not advice us to appeal, and for good reasons too. The appeal Court here does not decide.....it has not the power to decide a case on evidence. They are usually unwilling, therefore, to reverse a unanimous verdict of the Jury; and there is just only 20% chance of our appeal being successful. But supposing we succeed in appeal, what next ? The case will be sent for retrial at the best; and there is no chance of getting a better Jury now. So you will see that it is no use throwing good money after bad. Already we have lost heavily and I think I shall have to appeal for help, in order to get out of Bankruptcy caused by the present verdict; and I have no mind to incur further risks.

We are very anxiously watching your Rowlat Bills agitation here. No telegram is received here as yet about your Council proceedings of 21st Inst.

Please remember me to Dr. Munje and other friends. Send the accompanying report to Dr. Munje after you have read it.

We are in excellent health and hope to meet you soon here.

Yours sincerely,

B. G. TILAK.

Don't forget to bring my ghee with you here. Baba will give the box to you.

XXXIX

(Address on the Envelope :—

Postal label :—R { LONDON E. C.
No. 979.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde
Advocate etc. etc.
Amraoti, Berar,
India.)

(Remark across the envelope:—

Enclosed was (i) "How we are getting on" of 24-4-1919 and (ii) "Coersion, Repression and Butchery in India".)

10 Howley Place
Maida Vale W. 2
London 24-4-1919

My dear Dadasaheb,

There is hardly anything more to write to you this week than what is contained in the weekly report. I was slightly unwell this week with cold and fever but have now completely got over. No cause for any anxiety. I am pushing on my work as much as I can.

By the bye when do you start. Indian Question will be taken up after the Peace is signed.

With compliments to Dr. Munje and others.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

To

Hon. G. S. Khaparde.

(Address on the Envelope:—

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde
Advocate & C
Amraoti, Berar,
India.)

(Remarks across the envelope:—

Contained only "How we are getting on" of 1-5-1919 with a short "letter" from Lokmanya to Dadasaheb across the margin of the first page.

Balwant Ganesh Khaparde.)

XL

Situation Serious

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde
Advocate, Amraoti,
Berar, India.)

(Remark across the envelope :—

Enclosed was "How we are getting on" of 8-5-19.)

10 Howley Place,
Maida Vale W. 2
London 24-4-1919.

My dear Dadasaheb,

My weekly report accompanies. I am doing better with my sprained foot. The last lecture at the Britain and India (association) has given me the access I wanted.

Mr. Kelkar has left; but why not yourself? Of course when Kelkar comes I shall know the details.

The Rowlatt Act has drawn considerable attention here. This morning *Times* speaks of some trouble on the N. W. Frontier in India.

The situation everywhere is serious. I hope God will help us.

With compliments to Dr. Munje and others. I am.

Yours sincerely,

B. G. TILAK.

Will not Mr. Das come? It would be better if he does. I shall wire him after seeing Kelkar.

B. G.

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Advocate, & C etc.
Amraoti, Berar,
India.)

(Remark across the Envelope:—

Contained only "How we are getting on" of 14-5-1919 bearing a "N. B." by Lokamanya across the margin on the first page.

Balwant Ganesh Khaparde.)

XLI

C. I. D. reports give True Information

Registered

(Address on the Envelope:—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde, B. A., LL. B.
Member, Legislative Council
C/o The Secretariat
Delhi.)

Postal label:— { R 67
POONA CITY

(Remark across the Envelope:—

Enclosed was : *remarks re : Hunter Committee Report*)

Private

Poona City
28-1-1920

My dear Dadasaheb,

I send you herewith a copy of the statement I have sent to Col. Wedgewood and Mr. Spoor by the last mail. I forgot to mention the matter to you when you were here. It is an important matter and I wish to have it first moved in Parliament. So you need not take any action upon it here just now. My information is that the C. I. D. reports gave a true account of the whole affair. The Govt. of India found them inconvenient and referred them back to O'Dwyer who delayed reporting on

them for a year—perhaps till now. These reports are not placed before the Hunter Committee. My information, you may rest assured, is perfectly reliable. These C. I. D. reports also implicate the Dist. Police in the thefts of the Bank Property. It is said and I believe it—that Sir Charles Cleveland resigned when he found that these reports were ignored and the Govt. of India was averse to carry out his suggested action on them. If these facts come out the Govt. of India is doomed

I am now in a better state of health I go to Bombay tomorrow to meet Mahomedally and after return will go out to live in a Bungalow on the Bund road here.

You may mention the matter to Mr. Patel

Yours sincerely,

B. G. TILAK

(This letter refers to the Jallianwalla Bagh incident.

—Balwant Ganesh Khaparde).

XLII

Grand Reception to Ali Brothers

(Address on the Envelope :—

To

Hon. G. S. Khaparde, B. A., LL. B.,
Alpine Hotel, Underhill Road, Civil Lines.
Delhi)

Poona City
4th Feb 1920.

My dear Dadasaheb,

Your letters dated 28th and 31st Jan. were duly received. I have asked the (*Kesari*) office people to send you back numbers as desired by you.

I met the Ali brothers in Bombay. The reception they obtained there was a grand one.

I am sorry that I have not yet made up my mind as regards trip in Northern India. I must take a month's rest at least. Besides Lala Lajpatraya has not yet come and so nothing can be decided till then.

Hoping this finds you in good health.

I am

Yours sincerely,

B. G. TILAK.

To

Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde.
Delhi.

XLIII

Utility of Special Congress

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Member of L. Council,
Alpine Hotel, Under Hill Road,
Delhi.)

Poona City
13th Feb. 1920.

My dear Dadasaheb,

Thanks for your kind letter dated 6th Inst. and written on the side of Mr. Motilal ('s) letter. Like yourself I also doubt the utility of a Special Congress. I do not think that we have left anything to be done by the Special Congress. What is wanted is work and I do not know what Panditji's scheme for work is. However it is best to leave the matter to Panditji and Co. as they have been in it since the beginning.

As regards our work Lala Lajpatraya will be in Bombay on 20th Inst., and as you know we want to meet as early as possible. Can you and Mr. Patel come down to Bombay for a day to have consultation with Lala. If not we must arrange for a meeting at Delhi while you both are there. Will you please send me a wire in reply addressed to me at Sardar Griha Bombay so as to reach me there on 19th Inst. You may wire on 19th morning or earliest 18th evening.

You must have read of the Poona Compulsory Education Controversy. We are bound to succeed in spite of the Moderate rowdism.

I am going to Sangli today for the Jyotish Conference on 15th and 16th. Shall return from Sangli to Poona on the 17th and shall be in Bombay on the morning of the 19th inst. to meet Lala. In Bombay we are going to settle programme of our party in consultation with Baptista and if possible All India Home Rule League of Jinnah and Co.

I am now fast improving Hope this finds you all right.

Yours sincerely,

B. G. TILAK.

To

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde.
Delhi.

XLIV

New Party for Elections

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon'ble Mr' G S. Khaparde, B A , LL. B.,
Additional Member, Leg Council,
Alpine Hotel,
Delhi.)

Sardar Griha,
Near Crawford Market.
Bombay, 21st Feb. 1920.

Telephone No. 2011,
Telegraphic Address ;
"Sardargriha."

My dear Dadasaheb,

I have duly received your letter dated 11 (16 ?) /2/20 and telegram as well as the letter of Mr. Patel. I met Lala here and had a talk with him on the subject of Foreign Mission. His views are in complete accord with us But he thinks that he must be given sometime to study the position of the different parties in India and he will go to Delhi for a day (say 24th Inst.) to meet

Mr. Gandhi there. From Delhi we will go direct to Punjab and then after a time make a tour throughout India. He says that he will meet us during this tour by appointment. Anyhow we cannot arrange a meeting just now. You may see him at Delhi when he goes there. But his reply will be the same as stated above. Besides he will be busy with many things as this will be his first visit to Delhi. However, do not neglect to see him and take care that Mr. Gandhi does not influence him the other way. He made a good speech here and is all right so far. I wanted him to go to Poona but he has no time as he is desirous to go to Punjab as early as possible. I have sent to Mr. Patel a copy of a draft Manifesto and circular we have adopted at a meeting of our Home Rule League Executive at my house on 1st Feb. I have asked Mr. Patel to show it to you. If not ask for it and also show this letter to Mr. Patel. I am afraid Mr. Jinnah may not agree. I intend to see him to-day or to-morrow. You will see that we name the party as "Congress Democratic etc." in order to exclude all opposed to the Congress. This name is adopted only for election purposes.

Nothing more for the present. I may write you again from Poona.

Yours very sincerely,

B. G. TILAK.

To

Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde.
Delhi.

XLV

Delay will be Fatal

(Address on the Envelope:—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde, B. A., LL. B.,
Additional Member of L. Council,
Alpine Hotel,
Delhi.)

Poona City
10th March 1920.

My dear Dadasaheb,

I have to-day written a letter to Mr. Patel which he will show to you. Please let me know what you have to say on matters touched upon therein.

I am fast improving in health and hope to be all right very soon.

There are calls on me from everywhere. They want me in Sind, Madras, U. P. and elsewhere. It is impossible to satisfy all and I am in a fix as to what I should do. I do not think I can stand the strain.

Don't you think that we must meet and meet soon somewhere and settle our programme at once. Delay will be fatal. If so please settle with Patel a date convenient to all. I am engaged from 20th March to 10th April and I may give up some engagements if necessary.

Yours sincerely,

B. G. TILAK.

We Must Make Haste

(Enclosed)

Poona City
10th March 1920.

My dear Hon. Mr. Patel,

Thanks for yours of the 2nd Inst. I am sorry I could not reply to it earlier as I was away at Junnar and Sankeshwar for Poona and Belgaum District Conferences.

As for the name in the Manifesto, I mean, "The Congress Democratic Party" it was suggested by me to exclude, by the very name itself, all non-Congressmen, that is, both Moderates and Mrs. Besant's followers. I am not particular about it if the same object could be better served by any other means.

Lala writes to me to say that he is *entirely* with us in the matter of Foreign agitation and that in domestic policy he accepts the Congress programme *on the whole*. He further says that a meeting between us should be or may be called in the third week of this month. I am sorry I am engaged from 20th inst. afterwards. Can you propose any other date? It is absolutely necessary that we should meet for the settlement both of domestic and foreign agitation. I had a talk with Mr. Jinnah when I was last in Bombay and I am glad to tell you that he will accept our programme, if not *in toto*, at least in substance. He said he wished "to kill the Moderate party". That is good so far for the present at least.

So we must make haste. When will you come down to Bombay ? Let me know definitely. We must meet soon and settle.

I am improving in health, and have cast away much of the weakness I was suffering from after my return from Amritsar.

Please write me fully and oblige.

Yours sincerely,

B. G. TILAK.

P. S.

Please show this letter to Mr. Khaparde.

XLVI

Invitation to attend Son's Marriage

(Address on the Envelope :—

To

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Advocate etc.
Amraoti, Berar.)

Poona City.
28-4-1920.

My dear Dadasaheb

Thanks for your letter of 26th inst. from Nagpur expressing satisfaction at my reply to Mrs. Besant. She has tried to reply in the *New India* of 23rd and 24th Inst.; but it is a tame reply and I do not think I need reply again.

I write this to inform you in advance that we have settled my son Bapu's marriage and you will have to be present there. The exact date is not yet fixed. But in all probability it will be 15th or 16th May. So keep your-self unengaged at the time. I expect you here a week earlier. Please do come here say on the 9th, live with me at the Sinhagad and we shall return to Poona together for marriage. More when we meet.

Yours sincerely,

B. G. TILAK.

To

Hon. G. S. Khaparde.

XLVII

Entire Family Insisted

(Address on the Envelope :—

Babasaheb G. Khaparde Esq.
B. A , LL. B. Pleader.
Amraoti, Berar.)

Poona City
8th May 1920.

My dear Babasaheb,

My son Bapu's wedding comes off on 15th May (गोरज). The usual invitation will follow; but this is to invite you, your brothers and the family specially on the occasion. I have also written separately to Dadasaheb and he has promised to attend. If Dadasaheb is not there, please inform him at the place where he may be and oblige.

Yours sincerely
B. G. TILAK

To

B. G. Khaparde, Esq.
Amraoti.

 XLVIII

(No Envelope)

Poona City
28th June 1920.

My dear Dadasaheb,

Mr. Shekhdar formely in postal service, but now made to retire unjustly—has a grievance against Govt. which remains still unredressed though he made serveral efforts and sent several petitions to Government. He wishes to have a question asked to Govt. in the matter. He has sent his papers to you and I

shall be glad if you can put a question as he desires to Govt. in the Legislative Council.

I am
Yours sincerely,
B. G. TILAK.

To

Hon. G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti.

Mandalay Jailor Refuses Request

MISCELLANEOUS

General 17.

PRISON DEPARTMENT—No. 1496/5.

Dated:—Mandalay the 29th June 1912.

[It is requested that, in all future correspondence on this subject, the No., date and department may be quoted.]

From

Captain P. K. Tarapore I. M. S.
Superintendent, Central Prison,
Mandalay.

To

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr., B. A., LL. B.,
Advocate, Amraoti,
Berar, C. P.

Sir,

In reply to your letter dated the 2nd June 1912, asking for a copy of petition recently submitted by Mr. Tilak of this jail to the Government of Bombay, I have the honour to say that I regret that I am not in a position to grant your request. Your application should be addressed to the Bombay Government, to whom the petition was addressed and forwarded. The fact that copies

of the petition were kept by officer, through whose hands it passed does not entitle them to give copies of such copies.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

(Sd.) P. K. Tarapore,
Captain I. M. S. Superintendent,
Central Prison, Mandalay.

For the reasons stated above
your Money Order for Rs. 2 was
returned.

(Sd.) (Illegible)

No Early Release

(Address on the Envelope:—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr., B. A., LL. B.,
High Court Pleader, Amraoti, Berar.)

[Remark across the envelope:—

21-3-13.

Answered

G. S. Kh.)

The 'KESARI' and the 'MAHRATHA' Office,
Poona City.

(मूळ पत्र मोडीत व इंग्रजीत)

"As regards my petition to the King Emperor the reply was communicated to me by the Supdt. on the 5th ult..... I am told that the Secretary of State for India has considered my application and that he is unable to recommend my release to his Majesty. This means that Secy. of State has exercised his right of with-holding the petition from presentation to H. M. as Lord Morley did on a previous occasion. There is now **not the slightest chance of my early release**. I leave it, however, to Mr. Khaparde to decide what further steps to be taken."

"I am doing well at present, but the summer which has set in here, is sure to give me some trouble as usual."

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon'ble
Mr. G. S. Khaparde, B. A., LL. B.,
Amraoti, Berar).

(Remark across the Envelope :—

17-1-18
Answered
G. S. Kh).

Special Congress in London

Nagpur City C. P.
14th Jan. 1918

My dear Dadasaheb,

I send you a copy of the letter which I have written to Lokmanya Tilak at the instance of my friend Mr. Narayan Rao Vaidya; it is a strictly confidential letter which I send to you also for your consideration. Our Nagpur situation, as you so well know, is peculiar and quite different from that of Berar.

If you think and agree with me that it is proper that Balvant Rao be privately informed of the actual state of affairs here, then you should also put in a word privately in its support; otherwise, until we have occasion to talk over the matter, you may keep quiet over it.

Now as regards my suggestion of holding the Special Congress in London, I am sure, you will approve of it; and will yourself, recommend it to Lok. Tilak. I am looking at it more from the party point of view though both you and I agree that unless the war is decided against England, no agitation can do us any good. But it will be a great move from the Party point of view.

With best regards.

Yours,
B. S. MUNJE.

Vaidya a selfless worker

(Enclosed)

Strictly private and confidential.

Nagpur City C. P.

13th Jan. 1918.

My dear Balvant Rao,

I am very pleased to learn from Mr. Phadnis' letter that your sore leg is improving and that the swelling has altogether subsided. God willing, you will soon be in condition to carry out your C. P. and Berar programme of tour.

Since you left, my friends and other people also are discussing the question of a Deputation to England and many are indulging in speculations in regard to the possibility of their being selected to be a member of the Deputation. Personal jealousies are being roused and unless whatever you eventually decide, in your wisdom, takes the form of an order, I am afraid friends will fall out among themselves, if discretion is left to them to choose their representative. It will destroy our present harmony of work. My friend Mr. Narayan Rao Vaidya who is the Secretary of our Home Rule League here, is rightly of opinion that if a really good man who has shown his worth and skill and made sacrifices, be not selected to represent C. P. on the Deputation, he would feel that he should press his own claims on your attention. He has worked hard and secured members for the League and is now devoting all his spare time to collecting funds for the Deputation. I am sure he will give a good account of himself. Besides, two of my private, quite personal friends, who choose to be nameless, have promised me Rs. 6,000 between themselves to defray the cost of the C. P. representative. So I am hopeful that, on this account, the Parent League will not have to bear much burden.

I write this to keep you informed of the state of affairs here and of the work which Mr. Vaidya has done. When the time for the naming of a man or two from the C. P. comes, I will tell you who are the persons whom Mr. Vaidya will not be able to recommend. He feels strongly on the point, for he has worked hard and at great personal sacrifice for the collection of the fund. He would rather prefer that no one is selected from the C. P. than one who has never moved a finger and has done nothing. It would pain him to find that the money collected by him will

be spent on a person or persons who have always ridiculed him and damped his spirit, in season and out of season. These are the feelings of a selfless worker and I am, at his special request, conveying them to you; and you must give your full consideration to them.

I have one more suggestion to make and it is this that you should take the initiative in proposing that a Special Congress of about 100 delegates or so, should be held in London, about the time the Peace Negotiations are started, or about the time that Mr. Montagu places his Reform Scheme before the House of Commons, *i. e.*, about the month of May or June. I am very hopeful that the idea will just now prove catching and you will have the whole credit. A general appeal be issued over the signatures of Dadasaheb Khaparde and yourself to the members of the All India Congress Committee, making the proposal of a Special Congress in London and I am hopeful you will secure a majority of opinion in your favour. Moti Babu will associate with you and perhaps Mrs. Besant also. Narsopant and myself will go together from place to place canvassing for support of your proposal, just as Chintaman Rao Vaidya and myself did in 1908 after you had been sent away to Mandalay and Dadasaheb Khaparde had gone away to England.

This is one of the ways of forcing the hands of the Congress to undertake its legitimate work in England at this critical time. We shall thus be able to capture the British Congress Committee also. I see many advantages in taking up this idea. However, this is merely a suggestion of mine and I place it before you for your consideration.

Should you approve of my idea, I shall at once place myself at your disposal to do the canvassing business in company with Narsopant and I am hopeful that none of our members on the All-India Congress Committee from the C. P. and Berar will oppose the idea.

Mr. Gandhi, too can be brought round, I think, to support the idea and if you take the lead and initiative in the matter, I am sure all difficulties can be got over. You will have the whole credit and our Party will gain prominence in the Congress.

More I cannot write on the subject.

With best respects.

Yours,
(Sd.) B. S. MUNJE.

लोकमान्य बाळ गंगाधर टिळक यांचा

वऱ्हाड व मध्यप्रांत येथील

स्वराज्याचा दौरा

कार्यक्रम

तारीख	वेळ	गाव व तेथील कार्यक्रम
मंगळवार, ता. ५-२-१९१८	रात्री	कलकत्ता मेलने मुंबई सोडणे
बुधवार, ता. ६-२-१९१८	मकाळी तिसऱ्या प्रहरी रात्री	खांडवा येथे आगमन खांडव्याहून भुसावळेस प्रयाण. भुसावळहून पंमेजरने मलकापुराम प्रयाण व तेथे मुक्काम
गुरुवार, ता. ७-२-१९१८	सकाळी दुसऱ्या प्रहरी रात्री	मलकापुराग पानसुपारी व भाषण. बुलढाऱ्याच्या मार्गाने चिखलीस मोटारने प्रयाण. वाटेवर बुलढाऱ्यास पानसुपारी. चिखलीस व्याख्यान व मुक्काम.
शुक्रवार, ता. ८-२-१९१८	मकाळी सायंकाळी	चिखलीहून मोटारने खामगावास प्रयाण खामगावास व्याख्यान.
शनिवार, ता. ९-२-१९१८	सकाळी तिसऱ्या प्रहरी	खामगावाहून मोटारने जळगावाम प्रयाण व तेथे पानसुपारी, भाषण वगैरे. जळगावाहून मोटारने शेगावास प्रयाण, तेथे पानसुपारी व मुक्काम.
रविवार, ता. १०-२-१९१८	सकाळी तिसऱ्या प्रहरी रात्री	शेगावाहून मोटारने तेल्हाऱ्यास प्रयाण, तेथे पानसुपारी व जेवण. तेल्हाऱ्याहून मोटारने आकोट्यास प्रयाण. आकोट्यास व्याख्यान व मुक्काम.
सोमवार, ता. ११-२-१९१८	सकाळी तिसऱ्या प्रहरी रात्री	आकोटहून मोटारने आकोल्यास प्रयाण व जेवण. आकोल्याहून वाशिमास मोटारने प्रयाण. वाशिमास व्याख्यान व मुक्काम.

तारीख	वेळ	गाव व तेथील कार्यक्रम
मंगळवार, ता. १२-२-१९१८	सकाळी	वाशिमाहून मोटारने दोनप्रहरी पुसद, पुसदहून सायंकाळी ५ वाजता कारंजास मोटारने प्रयाण.
	सायंकाळी	कारंजास व्याख्यान व मुक्काम.
बुधवार, ता. १३-२-१९१८	सकाळी	कारंजाहून रेल्वेने मूर्तिजापुरास प्रयाण व तेथे पानसुपारी व जेवण.
	दोन प्रहरी	मूर्तिजापुराहून रेल्वेने पुलगावास प्रयाण.
	तिसऱ्या प्रहरी	पुलगावास आगमन.
	रात्री	पानसुपारी व मुक्काम.
गुरुवार, ता. १४-२-१९१८	सकाळी	पुलगावाहून रेल्वेने आर्वीस प्रयाण.
	सायंकाळी	आर्वीहून पुलगावास परत प्रयाण व मुक्काम.
शुक्रवार, ता. १५-२-१९१८	सकाळी	पुलगावाहून चांद्यास प्रयाण.
	सायंकाळी	चांद्यास आगमन, व्याख्यान-मुक्काम.
शनिवार, ता. १६-२-१९१८	संबंध दिवस	चांद्यास मुक्काम. सायंकाळी ५ वाजता मोटारने वणीस प्रयाण व तेथे मुक्काम.
आदित्यवार, ता. १७-२-१९१८	सकाळी	वणीहून ८ वाजता मोटारने पांढरकवड्यास प्रयाण व तेथील कार्यक्रम.
	सायंकाळी	पांढरकवड्याहून ५ वाजता वरोडा येथे प्रयाण. रात्री मुक्काम.
सोमवार, ता. १८-२-१९१८	सकाळी	वरोडा येथील प्रोग्रॅम व गाडीने वर्धेस प्रयाण
	तिसऱ्या प्रहरी	वर्धेस पानसुपारी.
	सायंकाळी	वर्धेहून शिंदीस प्रयाण.
	रात्री	शिंदीस पानसुपारी व मुक्काम.
मंगळवार, ता. १९-२-१९१८	सकाळी	मेलने नागपुरास प्रयाण व दुपारचे जेवणखाण.
	सायंकाळी	उमरेडास प्रयाण. पानसुपारी-भाषण.
	रात्री	परत नागपुरास आगमन व मुक्काम.
बुधवार, ता. २०-२-१९१८	सकाळी	काटोलास प्रयाण
	सायंकाळी	काटोलास व्याख्यान.
	रात्री	७ वाजता काटोलाहून नागपुरास प्रयाण.
गुरुवार, ता. २१-२-१९१८	सकाळी	नागपूरहून मोटारने भंडारा.
	दोन प्रहरी	भंडार्याहून ११-४३ वाजता मेलने पुण्यास प्रयाण.

सर्व लोकांस नम्र विनंती

लोकमान्यांची प्रकृति वयमानाने व मधुमेहाच्या दुर्घर व्याधीने फारच अशक्त झालो आहे. त्यामुळे त्यांना प्रवासाचा त्रास बिलकुल सोसवेनासा झाला आहे. तथापि त्यांचे लोकांवर अत्यंत प्रेम असल्यामुळे लोकांच्या विनंतीचा त्यांना अनादर करवत नाही. आणि म्हणून त्यांनी हा वन्हाड व मध्यप्रांतातील लांबचा व त्रासदायक प्रवास करण्याचे कबूल केले आहे. तेव्हा यावेळी त्यांना कोणीही कोणत्याही प्रकारे तकलिफ देणे उचित नाही. म्हणून सर्वत्रास अशी विनंती आहे की, त्यांनी खाली दिलेले नियम व्यवस्थितपणे पाळून हा दौरा यशस्वी करावा.

(१) कोठेही मिरवणुकी काढू नयेत.

(२) पृथक् पथक् पानसुपाऱ्या न करिता गावातील सभेच्या ठिकाणीच सर्वांच्या पान-सुपाऱ्या व्हाव्यात.

(३) दर ठिकाणी भाषण करण्यासंबंधाने आग्रह धरू नये. त्यांना वाटेल तेथे व इच्छा असेल तेवढा वेळच त्यांना बोलू द्यावे. स्वराज्यासंबंधाचे लोकमान्यांचे विचार लोकांना विस्तृतपणे समजावून देण्यास लोकमान्यांचे बरोबर प्रसिद्ध राष्ट्रभक्त रा. कृष्णाजी प्रभाकर खाडीलकर व रा. दामोदर विश्वनाथ गोखले हे येत आहेत. त्याची ठिकठिकाणी व्याख्याने होतील.

आशा आहे की आमचे वन्हाडमध्यप्रांतस्थ बांधव आमच्या विनंतीस मान देऊन लोकमान्यांचा हा प्रवास सुखकर व सुकर करतील.

बाळकृष्ण गणेश खापर्डे,

अध्यक्ष : हिंदी स्वराज्य संघ, वन्हाड प्रांतशाखा.

नारायण काशिनाथ बंछ,

चिटणीस : हिंदी स्वराज्य संघ, नगपूर शाखा

“चित्रशाला” स्टीम प्रेस पुणे (सटी, पेठ सदाशिव).

I

The same Solicitor and Counsel required

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr., B. A., LL. B.,
High Court Pleader,
Amraoti, Berar.)

2, GARDEN COURT,
TEMPLE, E. C.
London.
Dec. 9, 1910.

My dear Rao Saheb,

I am glad to hear that you reached home safely and found Mr. Tilak in good spirits under the circumstances. It is gratifying to hear that our efforts are appreciated. When I see Mr. Dalgado I will give him your message. He returned from Portugal before the revolution broke out.

I note what you say about the Privy Council Appeal in which Mr. Tilak and you are parties as Trustees. I suppose that you represent the interest of your cestuique trust and that apart from that you have no interest. If that is so, the trustees and the cestuique trust must be represented by the same solicitor and counsel.

.....
.....
.....

We miss you in our movements.

Yours sincerely,
J. M. PARIKH.

II

Publish the Judgment

(Address on the Envelope :—

Ganesh S. Khaparde, Esqr., B. A., LL. B.,
Vakil, High Court,
Amraoti, Berar, C. P. India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

31-7-11.
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

2, GARDEN COURT,
TEMPLE, E. C.
London
July 14, 1911.

My dear Rao Saheb,

I was very pleased to hear from you. In these days when no correspondence is considered sacred, it is not safe to write freely and fully on any question. If this rule is not observed, the secret police comes into possession of some details of what attempts are being made here in connection with our friend's (Tilak's) case, and they take steps to counteract our efforts. I may, however, mention that there was something in the air after you left here, but the Bombay C. I. D., as I hear, gave to Government to understand that they would not be responsible for the peace of the country, if he were released at the time. Such is the situation and it does not give any hope, though there is some rumour. I can, however, say that as far as I am concerned I shall do what I can. I may also add that there are others, who are doing the same.

I hope that the police will leave you alone to allow you to follow your profession.

About that case I do not think that it will come here for about three years. However I shall be glad to hear, when leave to Appeal is given. If the law-reports are not publishing the judgment, why not print it in all the news-papers? We are all well and hope that you are enjoying good health.

Yours very sincerely,
J. M. PARIKH.

III

See Bipin Babu

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.,
High Court Pleader,
Amraoti, Berar.
India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

12-10-11
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

2, GARDEN COURT,
TEMPLE, E. C.
LONDON
Sept. 22, 1911.

My dear Rao Sahcb,

.....
.....

Last Tuesday we had a farewell dinner to Bipin Babu who, I believe, left yesterday for India. He said that he would see you. But in case he does not, you will no doubt go to see him. He will give you all the news, particularly such bits as interest us most.

.....
.....
.....

With kindest regards.

Yours very Sincerely,
J. M. PARIKH.

IV

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.
High Court Pleader,
Amraoti, Berar.
Gone to *Shirdi*.
Via Kopargaon G. I. P. R. (District Nagar)

2, GARDEN COURT,
Temple, E. C.
London.
Nov. 24, 1911.

My dear Rao Saheb,

Many thanks for your last two notes. I wonder how Bipin Babu is now getting on? The Durbar affair would be over by the time you get this and you would have then known whether our expectation is realized or otherwise. As far as one can gather at present it is hopeful, but I can never bring myself to rely upon anything in a matter like this, where the opinions of the official class change as often as, if not more often than, the barometer in this country.

.....
.....
.....

With kindest regards.

Yours Sincerely,
J. M. PARIKH.

V

Police doing mischief

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr., B. A., LL. B.,
High Court Pleader,
Amraoti, India.)

2, GARDEN COURT,
Temple, E. C.
London.
1st March, 1912.

My dear Rao Saheb,

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 31st. Jan. last. I have not yet received a copy of the *Marhatta*, but I shall be

very glad to receive it regularly. I am much obliged to Mr. Tilak's nephew and Mr. Kelkar for their kindness in this matter. I have put myself in communication with an M. P. with a view to find out the exact position, if possible, with regard to Mr. Tilak. He said that he would see Mr. Montagu this week and let me know. No hope, however, is held out. Still we must go on trying. I think it might serve some useful purpose if Mr. Kelkar were to write to Mr. Macdonald, the leader of the labour party, about this matter making it quite clear that Mr. Tilak is not and never has been an advocate of violence and means to get reforms in India. The police there, the people of the type of the Paris lot, who always claim Mr. Tilak, for their own purposes, as one of them, are doing the greatest mischief possible to him. This is the point, it strikes me, which ought to be made quite clear to the whole world. Another thing that suggests to me is whether a monster petition signed by many lakhs of Indians from all parts of India might do some good. I know the difficulties of getting up such a petition. The police may not allow indirectly to do the necessary work of getting the signatures. People may be intimidated and it may be that many may be afraid to come forward. However, I simply suggest what may serve some useful purpose.

Many thanks for writing to Mr. M. R. Dixit.

.....

.....

Yours very Sincerely,

J. M. PARIKH.

Will Mr. Tilak get any sort of remission for his good conduct while a prisoner? If so, how much per year and in all? Here the average is about 3 months in a year when the sentence is so long. Let Mr. Kelkar say that Mr. Tilak has been in prison now for 3 years and 8 months.

J. M. P.

VI

Somebody ought to move

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr., B. A., LL. B.,
High Court Pleader, Shrikrishna Bag,
Ellichpoor, Berar, India.)

2, GARDEN COURT,
TEMPLE, E. C.

London.

March 8, 1912.

My dear Rao Saheb,

The enclosed card speaks for itself when read with my recent letters to you. Are there not any persons, whether members of the Legislative Council of Bombay or otherwise, who can see the authorities including the Governor of Bombay, and urge the pressing matter? What have the police people got? Surely unless they open their mouths, it is not possible to meet their allegations. Please return the post card to me by return of mail. With kind regards. I am not yet getting the *Marhatta*.

Yours Sincerely,

J. M. PARIKH.

(At the left hand top of the note paper)

(I think Mr. Karandikar is a member of the Legislative Council. What is he doing? He ought to move in the matter. Unless something is done there, it seems that the efforts here are to be futile.)

VII

Re : Tilak's Petition

(No Envelope)

2, Garden Court,
Temple, E. C. London.
April 26, 1912.

My dear Rao Saheb,

I duly received yours of the 28th *ultimo* enclosing.....
the post card sent to you

I am glad to hear that Mr. Khare has taken up Mr. Tilak's matter and hope that some good result will follow. It will be worthwhile to urge upon the authorities to give Mr. Khare an opportunity to meet the police statements made on information received and *ex parte*. If Mr. Tilak at all sends a petition he should submit one to the Bombay Government and if the result is unfavourable, to forward another through the Bom. Govt. to the Secretary of State. When the latter course is adopted, please send me the copies of the papers forwarded with full instructions.

Try and send a copy (of) the representation already made by Mr. Tilak re. jail remissions.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

J. M. PARIKH.

VIII

Condolence on Mrs. Tilak death

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr., B. A., LL. B.,
High Court Pleader,
Amraoti, Berar, India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

25-7-12
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

2, Garden Court,
Temple, E. C. London.
July 5, 1912.

My dear Rao Saheb,

.....
.....I am extremely sorry to hear about the sad news of the death of Mrs. Tilak. Yesterday a journalist friend who met me said that it was disgraceful to treat Mr. Tilak in this way.
.....
.....

I regularly receive the *Mahratta*, and request you to convey my thanks to the manager and the editor. When you have your pamphlet about the *Kesari* matter ready and are sending the same to

any M. P.'s, please send with it a covering letter, briefly stating the facts, mentioning what you want them to do, and giving verbatim sections of the Act referred to and the Government of India's resolution as to the spirit in which it is to be interpreted. Lastly please send them the draft questions you desire to put. You know members are very busy at present especially those who are likely to do something for you. I hope that you do not mind my giving you these hints.

With kind regards and best wishes.

Yours sincerely,
J. M. PARIKH.

IX

Keep the Ball Rolling

(Address on the Envelope:—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.
High Court Pleader, Barar, India
Gone to Amraoti)

2, Garden Court,
Temple, E. C.
London.
Sept. 27, 1912.

My dear Rao Saheb,

.....
.....

I shall of course do what I can in the matter of Mr. Tilak's petition, but I am afraid that nothing will come out of it. However, it is advisable to keep on hammering at it. I note what you say about *Kesari*. But there again India Office has not yet interfered in any case of a similar character. You will have noticed that the newspaper "*India*" usually gives a favourable note and the *Manchester Guardian* does not omit to note Mr. Tilak's matter. Can nothing be done with the Government of Bombay? Some question in the Council there will keep the ball rolling and give an M. P. an opportunity to do something here. I am glad that you have written to Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. The former has not lost sight of the question and is doing his best. The latter will be coming to India at the end of the year, when it will be advisable to see him. By the way the Under Secretary

is coming there and also Sir K. G. Gupta. Perhaps some Bengali friend might try to see the latter. It will be advisable, if possible, to see all of them.

Mr. Dalgado has just returned from Portugal and is doing well.

.....

.....

I am thankful that you are trying to get me a brief in a big case from your province, and hope that you will succeed. Only friendly help from India will keep me going. Here they will like to see my back. We are all well and hope that you are in excellent health.

Yours sincerely,

J. M. PARIKH.

(At the left hand top of the note paper)

I am regularly getting the *Mahratta*, for which please thank the parties concerned on my behalf.

X

Apprehension re : Tilak's release

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde Esqr. B. A., LL. B.,
High Court Pleader, Amraoti,
Berar, India.)

(Remarks across the envelope :—

7-11-12

Answered.

G. S. Kh.)

2, GARDEN COURT,
Temple, E. C.
London, 11th Oct. 1912.

My dear Rao Saheb,

I received yours of the 10th enclosing a copy of Mr. Tilak's letter to you.

I wrote to Sir Wm. Wedderburn, who has received the communication very sympathetically. He writes that he would be glad to approach the authorities if he were able to give assurances that Mr. Tilak's release would be beneficial. He adds that if his release were used by indiscreet friends to create excitement, this would furnish an excuse of maintaining repressive enactments. He also deplores that India should lose the services of his learning, abilities and influence. In reply I said that I was not in direct communication with Mr. Tilak, but as his petition is before the Home authorities, they can propose such terms as they think proper to Mr. Tilak. As regards the outside world I said that Mr. Kelkar and yourself would write to him (Sir Wm. Wedderburn) assuring him that Mr. Tilak's release would be beneficial and that it would heal old sores and also that you two would use your influence to prevent friends from making the release an opportunity for creating excitement. I added that you would speak to Mr. Tilak on these lines on his release and I have no doubt that so far as Mr. Tilak is concerned he would not encourage the creation of such excitement. I think all these apprehensions arise because those wretched people of Paris and others of their view would not let Mr. Tilak's name also (?). They are always using his name for their own purposes. However the point is that Mr. Kelkar and yourself should, if my advice is acceptable, write to Sir Wm. Wedderburn on these lines. If you can get any other influential friends to write so much the better. Each person should write separately not mentioning anything of my correspondence, but with an independent request from every one requesting to approach the authorities in the matter. He will use these letters with the authorities and give such assurances as may be required on their strength. I am not writing to Mr. Kelkar separately, but please see him personally and put your heads together and do whatever is possible. I may add that there is no one in England who carries more weight with the authorities here than Sir Wm., who will, when (he) has promised once to move in the matter, persevere.

I am very busy and there is not much time as it is nearly closing time for the post. You will therefore, consider the substance and not the wording of the letter carefully and do the needful. I am just writing to Sir Wm. that in the meantime it should be seen that the authorities do not dispose of Mr. Tilak's petition.

I have also written to Mr. Keir Hardie, who I am sure will do what he can. I am now in close connection with him, as I am helping him in Indian matters by going through such voluminous

papers as he may send me and preparing short notes and questions for him. I have not written to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald as I do not know him intimately. But I think Sir Wm. would do also that is possible as soon as he hears from you.

I send the copy of Mr. Tilak's letter to you and to Sir Wm. with kind regards.

Yours Sincerely,
J. M. PARIKH.

XI

Prospect is gloomy

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr., B. A., LL. B.,
High Court Pleader,
Gone to Amaroti, Berar, India)

(Remarks across the envelope :—

7-11-12.

Answered.

G. S. Kh.)

2, GARDEN COURT,
TEMPLE, E. C.
London,
18th October 1912.

My dear Rao Saheb,

Mr. Keir Hardie is on his way to England from America. He had written early in August, as soon as he received the news of the death of Mrs. Tilak to Lord Crewe suggesting the possibility of remitting the remainder of Mr. Tilak's sentence. Lord Crewe's reply was received during the absence of Mr. Hardie from England. His private secretary has, however, sent me a copy of it this week. It is very disappointing and concludes as follows : "In passing sentence of six years transportation, Sir Dinshaw Davar pointed out that the incriminating articles published in the *Kasari* distinctly spoke with approval of murder and the use of the bomb. The question of shortening Tilak's sentence has been under my consideration on several recent occasions; but having regard to all the circumstances, I see no sufficient grounds for mitigating the course of justice in his case."

This is very disappointing and does not augur well when the petition comes for consideration. We must wait and see what course Mr. Hardie adopts on his return.

In the mean-time Sir William Wedderburn has written to Lord Crewe requesting to show clemency provided the assurances. I wrote to you about last Friday are received. As I explained last week I requested him to write at once so that the consideration of the petition may be postponed. This suggestion of assurances is a new point, which may influence the authorities coming as it does from Sir W. Wedderburn. I hope that you will approve of the course I have suggested. Please look at the matter broadly and from a practical point of view. Sir W. Wedderburn is in the country and I have not seen him personally. All this is done by correspondence. Prospect is gloomy, but let us do the best we can. I think this is the last chance.

With kind regards. *All this is confidential.*

Yours Sincerely,
J. M. PARIKH.

XII

Effort will be unsuccessful

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr. B. A., LL. B.,
High Court Pleader,
Shrikrishna Bag, Ellichpoor,
Berar, India.)

2, GARDEN COURT,
Temple, E. C. London.
Dec. 20, 1912.

My Dear Rao Saheb,

.....
.....

I met Sir W. Wedderburn last Tuesday. He told me that he had heard from you and that he had written to Lord Crewe, whose reply, I understand, is formal. I also learn from Sir Henry Cotton that he had written some time ago to Lord Crewe. But the general impression is that the reply is not encouraging. I am

afraid that this effort like the previous ones will be unsuccessful. We are doing our best, but the result is not in our hands. I note what you say about the *gup* (rumour) at the time of the state entry into Delhi on Monday next. I shall look carefully at the papers.

With kindest regards from us all.

Yours Sincerely,

J. M. PARIKH.

XIII

Thanks to Tilak

(Address on the Envelope:—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr., B. A., LL. B.,
High Court Pleader,
Amraoti, India.)

2, GARDEN COURT,
Temple, E. C.
London, August 21, 1914.

My Dear Rao Saheb,

I am much obliged to you for your kind letter of the 24th ultimo. It is indeed gratifying to know that our humble efforts, though unsuccessful, are appreciated by Mr. Tilak. I have conveyed the message to Mr. Dalgado. For myself I always felt that I was doing my duty. Pray convey my greetings and thanks to Mr. Tilak.

As for the case I thank Mr. Tilak and yourself for what you say. But may I suggest that you should see that your instructions are carried out. The past action of the Bombay adviser does not encourage me to be confident about anything. I am sorry to write like this, but you can well understand the position by putting yourself in my place.

I note what you say about your friend's son..... It is as well that he is not coming now because the situation here is not very bright. We are having hard times and nobody knows what is in store for us. Everything has gone up in price, and the financial position is very acute. I hope that things are not so bad in India. We shall be glad when the war is over. We are

all very well and often remember you. Perhaps you might come over for the case and bring Mr. Tilak with you. It will be a nice change and rest for him.

With the kindest regards from us all.

Yours Sincerely,
J. M. PARIKH.

XIV

Espionage on Tilak relaxed

(Address on the Envelope:—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr., B. A., LL. B.,
High Court Pleader,
Amraoti, Berar, India.)

(Remark across the Envelope:—

5-12-14
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

2, GARDEN COURT,
Temple, E. C.
30th Octo. 1914.

My dear Rao Saheb,

I received yours of the 23rd Sept. and was glad to hear that the rigour of the espionage on Mr. Tilak has been to a great extent relaxed. But if the things are not yet satisfactory, please send me the details and I will request Mr. Hardie to bring the facts to the notice of the Secretary of State for India.

A Maratha student tells me that a pleader representing the other side has come here and that Mr. Tilak being unable to come over Mr. D. A. Khare is coming over here on your behalf. I was hoping to see you here again but it seems that I am likely to be disappointed. As I said before it would be a good thing for Mr. Tilak to come over. Pray convey my respects to him.

.....
.....

Yours Sincerely,
J. M. PARIKH.

XV

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr., B. A., LL. B.,
High Court Pleader,
Amraoti, Berar, India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

31-12-14
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

2, GARDEN COURT,
Temple, E. C.
London,
4th Dec. 1914.

My dear Rao Saheb,

Yours of the 25th Oct. to hand. I have not heard from Mr. Tilak as you say in your letter, but shall be pleased to hear from him if he would care to drop me a line. But as I wrote to you a few days (ago) I have received a retainer from Messrs. Downer and Johnson and hope to get the brief in due course.

I hear that some pleader is to come on behalf of the first respondent,

.....

It is a pity that Mr. Tilak or you could not come over.

.....

.....

With kindest regards

Yours Sincerely,

J. M. PARIKH.

XVI**(Address on the Envelope :—**

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr., B. A., LL. B.,
 High Court Pleader,
 Amraoti, Berar, India.)

2, GARDEN COURT,
 TEMPLE, E. C.
 London.

22nd January, 1915.

My dear Rao Saheb,

I learn that there is nothing further to be done at present in
 the espionage matter. I must now conclude.

With kind regards.

Yours Sincerely,

J. M. PARIKH.

(B)

I

False Reports**(Address on the Envelope :—**

Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
 Advocate, Amraoti City,
 Berar C. P., India.)

(Remark across the envelope :—

1-8-12

Answered
 G. S. Kh.)

8, Warwick Court,
 Gray's Inn, W. C.
 28th Feb. 1912.

My dear Khaparde,

The day before yesterday I met Mr. Wynne, our constitutional
 lawyer, who drew up petitions on behalf of Mr. Tilak and he

expressed his conviction that if a petition were now to be presented to the king his release would be an assured fact. At any rate Mr. Wynne told me to write to you. Newspapers published reports of his release giving full details, but it appears there was no truth in their statements. Mr. Dube had gone to India on a tour with an ostensible object of fetching his wife. It appears that he visited every High Court.

.....

.....

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,
EDW. DALGADO.

II

Nature of an undertaking ?

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.,
Advocate, Amraoti City,
Berar C. P. India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

3-5-12

Answered.

G. S. Kh.)

Folkestone
10th April 1912.

My dear Khaparde,

I have come down here just for a week. As to the costs of the petition I shall let you know next week, when I return to London. Mr. Wynne suggested that Mr. Tilak will have to give an undertaking that he shall not in future participate in any political movement, which I am doubtful, whether our client will be inclined to give.

It was no use telling Mr. Wynne about this. Stating any facts except this undertaking will not I am sure, be objected to by our client.

Perhaps the suggested memorial may be forwarded to him for his approval. As the last memorial to the king was signed by me

as Mr. Tilak's agent, so will this petition. Dube's activities have been ubiquitous, but you will be surprised to know that from his wife's place I have been promised this week 4 appeals. More next week.

With kind regards.

Yours Sincerely,
EDW. DALGADO.

III

Bombay Govt. adverse to Tilak

(No Envelope)
EDWARD DALGADO,
M. A. (OXON.), SOLICITOR.
Commissioner for Oaths.
Privy Council Appeal Agent.
Telegraphic Address :
"DALGADONIA, LONDON."

3, WARWICK COURT,
GRAY'S INN,
LONDON, W. C.
18th April 1912.

My dear Khaparde,

In continuation of my last week's letter to you I have not much to add, but your letter being shown to Parikh, he is decidedly of opinion that no good purpose can be served by presenting a petition to the king, because the Bombay Government is adverse to Mr. Tilak's release.

I have not called on Mr. Wynne, but if you are desirous of presenting a petition to the king, it must be on the lines of one presented before not being hedged in with any humiliating conditions but narrating the good results that have followed his visit to India and the general peaceful condition of the country at present.

I cannot say what are the grounds advanced by the Bombay Government in not advising the Secretary of State for India for Mr. Tilak's release after the King's visit.

Is it a fact that a Mohamedan deputation waited on the Viceroy or sent a petition that the clemency shown by the King should have been extended to Mr. Tilak ?

All these facts are stated so that you may decide whether you are prepared to spend a further sum of about £ 25 on the petition.

Only Mr. Wynne could draft the petition because it is only a question of clemency. With kind regards.

Yours Sincerely,
EDW. DALGADO.

IV

No Public Opinion in India

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.,
Advocate, Amraoti Berar, India.)

EDWARD DALGADO,
M. A., (Oxon), SOLICITOR.
Commissioner for Oaths.
Privy Council Appeal Agent.
Telegraphic Address :
"DALGADONIA, LONDON."

8, WARWICK COURT,
GRAY'S INN,
LONDON, W. C.
28th June 1912.

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.,
Advocate Amraoti,
Berar, INDIA.

My dear Khaparde,

.....
.....

What is the reason of harassing Mr. Tilak ? It passes my comprehension. Spite is not a peculiar feature of individuals. There is no public spirit nor public opinion in India, and the affairs drift in devious channels.

Whatever lies in my power I am prepared to do.

Professor Parikh is all right. With kind regards.

Yours Sincerely,
EDW. DALGADO.

V

A. O. Hume buried.

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.,
Advocate, Amraoti
Berar C. P., India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

26-8-12
Answered.
G. S. Kh.)

8, Warwick Court,
Gray's Inn, W. C.
8th August 1912.

My dear Khaparde,

.....
.....

The sad news of Mrs. Tilak's death was known through the papers and it appears there was a public meeting held in Bengal to express sympathy with Mr. Tilak.

.....
.....

Mr. A. O. Hume the founder of the Indian National Congress was buried on last Saturday.

The brief summary of Lord Crewe's speech must have been cabled to India. He grants that provincial autonomy will be granted but not Home Rule, because the Indians belong to a different race.

What magnificent logic ! With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,
EDW. DALGADO.

—————

VI

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.,
Advocate, Amraoti,
Berar C. P., India.)

(Remarks across the Envelope : -

25-11-12.
Answered.
G. S. Kh.)

8, Warwick Court,
Gray's Inn. W. C.
8th Nov. 1912.

My dear Khaparde,

.....
.....

The petition submitted by Mr. Tilak is a very reasonable and sound one and ought to commend for its legality and moderation to the Government, but if they are disposed to take a different view there is no remedy left open to us.

There was a reference in "*India*" to the harshness of Mr. Tilak's punishment and the length of sentence owing to sentence being commuted from rigorous to simple imprisonment.

The House of Commons is at present engaged in the discussion of most vital home measures such as Home Rule etc.

.....
.....

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,
EDW DALGADO.

VII

No Justice in its Pure Sense

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde Esqr.
Advocate, Amraoti
Berar, India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

16-5-13.
Answered.
G. S. Kh.)

8, Warwick Court,
Gray's Inn. W. C.
25th April 1913.

My dear Khaparde,

Many thanks for your letter of 23rd March last. I am rather surprised that Mr. Tilak's petition should have been withheld by the Secretary of State for India. The petition asked for no favour, but the bold facts were placed before him for his consideration and it must have been most moderate in its tone.

As a matter of fact there is no justice in its pure sense administered in the British Courts. It is all subordinated to policy. It is difficult to suggest what remedy should be adopted now, except interpellation in the Parliament, but that too can serve no purpose.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held at Caxton Hall, over which Sir. Wm. Wedderburn presided. Mr. Mallet, Secretary to the Indian students was present and offered all the help in his power that facilities may be afforded to the Indian students in England. Under the circumstances I believe he is a well-meaning man, but you cannot trust a man, who is in the employment of India Office and has also rooms allotted to him there.

In future the best thing that the Indian students can do is to learn German or French and go either to Germany, France or America. Whenever the bureaucracy desire to wield arbitrary powers and desire to conceal their true aim, they say that the Indian Criminal Law has to be brought in line with the English Criminal Law, but in other points the Indian Law should be worse

and the administration of justice still worse. It is just possible that I may return to India in the long vacation.

With kind regards.

Yours Sincerely,

EDW DALGADO.

VIII

All the Sins fastened to Tilak

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde Esqr.
Advocate, Amraoti,
Berar, India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

11-6-14.
Answered.
G. S. Kh.)

8, Warwick Court,
Gray's Inn. W. C.
1st May 1914.

My dear Khaparde,

Many thanks for your letter of 18th Feb. last. Last month I posted to your address a copy of "*The London*" which I hope, you have received. There was an inaccurate reference to Mr. Tilak. All the sins of other people are fastened on him.

Mr. Gokhale is in bad health and he leaves for Vichy today under medical advice.

The Delegates of the Indian National Congress are expected in London in the middle of the next month.

What result will be achieved it is to be seen. Most probably all are coming at their own expense.

Last week I received a judgment from Madras for Rs. 1,300 for execution against Das Gupta, who is at present, absconding somewhere.

Mutual recriminations are going on at the House of Commons but Ulster-men by importing arms after the King's proclamation

have defied the law. In any other quarter it would have been treason, but everything can be done by the conservatives and the protestants.

I believe Mr. Tilak will be released in a couple of months more or is there any previous unexpired term of imprisonment to be tacked on unto the present one ?

.....

.....

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

EDW DALGADO.

IX

Delegates return to India

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.,
Advocate, Amraoti,
Berar, India).

(Remark across the Envelope :—

10-12-14
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

8, Warwick Court,
Gray's Inn, W. C.
28th Oct. 1914.

My dear Khaparde,

Many thanks for your kind letter of 11th June last.

All the Congress delegates have returned to India with the exception of Mr. Lajpat Rai.

Mr. Gokhale sailed for Bombay on the 24th Inst. His health has much improved of late, because he has taken good rest. The exodus of Indians is considerable owing to the war, which is much slower as both the armies lie entrenched all the time and sally forth now and then to take the other side by surprise.

The Indians have distinguished themselves according to the reports in French and English papers at Lille. Some of the wounded have arrived in England.

.....

.....

.....

It is reported that the censorship is much stricter in India than in England, but even in London not much can be known as no correspondents are allowed at the front. Prof. Parikh is very energetic and has joined the Red Cross Society.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,
EDW. DALGADO.

X

War News

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.
Advocate, Amraoti,
Berar, India).

(Remark across the Envelope :—

Answered 24-7-15)

8, Warwick Court,
Gray's Inn, W. C.
11th June 1915.

My dear Khaparde,

On the 29th of February last I had the misfortune of losing my third brother, who used to be in Goa.

Now we have persuaded our youngest brother, who was practicing as a medical man at Colombo to give up his lucrative practice and settle down in Goa.

Apart from the merits of the appeal I was really delighted to see that the appellant's character was vindicated in a chivalrous

manner by Lord Shaw. From the outset their Lordships made it quite clear that they had absolutely nothing to do with the political opinions of the parties of whatever shade or colour they may be.

.....

.....

As far as the war is concerned Sir Robertson Nicol in the "*British Weekly*" remarks that the Britishers cannot say what has passed or is known to them, but they can freely say what ought to be done.

The news is so contradictory that nobody knows what is happening. The soldiers either British or Indian know still less except what transpired in their trench or near their line of action. The British troops occupy 25 miles out of nearly 675 or 700 and the Belgians about 10.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,
E. DALGADO.

XI
Times anti-Indian

(No Envelope)

8, Warwick Court,
Gray's Inn, W. C.
22nd January 1918.

My dear Khaparde,

Allow me to congratulate you upon the honour conferred by your countrymen by being elected as their representative at the Viceroy's Council.

.....

.....

One good thing you have done is to displace Mr. Dadabhoy. There was rumour that you were coming over to London in the company of Mr. Tilak to help him in his suit against Sir V. Chirol

.....

.....

Mr. Montagu is a man of independent character, but everything on his return will depend on the action of the Cabinet and the Parliament. The "*Times*" is creating an atmosphere of anti-Indian reform. The war has shaken the foundations of old crusty institutions.

I wish you a very happy new year.

Yours sincerely,

E. DALGADO.

C

Petition not received

(Address on the Envelope :—

G S Khaparde, Esqr.
Amraoti, Berar, India).

(Remark across the Envelope :—

29-12-12
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

177, Cromwell Road,
S. W.
London
29th November 1912.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

I had duly received your letter of the 19th September. The delay in replying to it has not been caused by any indifference to your request but mainly because I could not find that the petition you mentioned as having been forwarded to the King, had arrived here. Even now I am told, so far as I could ascertain, that it is not received. However that may be, I have consulted some friends, and they maintain as indeed you were told here, that such a petition to be favourably entertained should contain a pledge that there would be in future an entire abstention from the offences which were charged. And with such a pledge the petition should be addressed to the local Government. If this is done, very likely the prayer might be granted. Let me know if this advice is adopted; if it is, some thing can be done here to support the petition. I think the authorities will see that it is a case in which they might well reduce the rigour of the punishment. I am

pleased to learn from your letter that you have been able to resume good work and that affairs on your side are resuming their normal peaceful course.

I was to have written this a couple of mails ago; but I had a slip on the stairs here which resulted in some strain and swelling of the left foot and kept me in bed for some time.

Hoping this will find you well,

I am
Yours sincerely,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.

Note :

(The petition this letter refers to is that of Lok. Tilak which was to be presented to the King of Great Britain.

—BALWANT GANESH KHAPARDE.)

D

I

MacDonald's plans upset

(Address on the Envelope:—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.
Amraoti, Berar, India.)

(Remark across the Envelope:—

24-8-11
Answered G. S. Kh.)

[Seal of the House of Commons Library]

3rd August 1911.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

I duly received yours of the 29th June and was very glad to hear from you. I understand that inquiries are being made in India as to some of the points raised in your letter, and that when the *Durbar* is held you will find that something has been done

I had promised to accept an invitation if it were given me to preside at the Indian National Congress, but it was on condition that there should be no autumn session. The pressure of Parliamentary work here has necessitated an autumn session, however, and at the moment of writing my plans are upset. I am afraid it will be impossible for me to go out now. If I did go out I should, of course, be accessible to all my old friends irrespective of opinions.

I am glad to hear that you have resumed practice at the bar and hope you are flourishing.

Yours very sincerely,
J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

II

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.
Amraoti, Berar, India).

3, Lincolns Inn Fields,
London, W. C.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has been deeply touched and greatly comforted by the letters he has received since the death of his wife, telling of the affection in which her friends held her and of the value they placed upon her all too brief life, and also offering sympathy to himself. He regrets that at the moment it is impossible for him to send in a more personal way the thanks which in his heart he keenly feels.

September 13, 1911.

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.

Note :—

(The letter is printed, but at the end "G. S. Khaparde, Esqr." is in the handwriting of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

—Balwant Ganesh Khaparde)

III

(Address on the Envelope :—

THE LABOUR PARTY.

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M. P.,
28, Victoria Street, London, S. W.

Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti,
Berar, India.)

The Proposed Daily Labour Paper

(JOINT COMMITTEE OF LABOUR PARTY AND I. L. P.)

Secretary :

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M. P.

Telegraphic Address :

"LABREPCOM, LONDON."

Telephone

1213, VICTORIA.

Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti,
Berar, India.

28, VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S. W.

October 26th, 1911.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has asked me to reply to your letter. We are most pleased that the scheme is meeting with approval in India, and shall quite probably consider the question of an over-land weekly summary.

We hope to make a special feature of foreign affairs.

I will certainly enter your name as a subscriber in the matter of circulation.

You will be glad to know that the scheme is now well on its way to successful conclusion.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.)

Organising Sec.

IV

Secrecy in India Office

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.
Amraoti, Berar, India).

3, Lincolns Inn Fields,
London, W. C.
13th Nov. 1911.

My dear Khaparde,

Thank you very much for your Christmas and New Year greetings. It is very kind of you to think of me in connection with your festivity. It was not so much the autumn session that prevented my coming to India as domestic difficulties, and my great desire to have my children round me this Christmas and New Year. I hope, however, that I shall yet see you in your own land.

I have not been able to find out what is going to happen about political prisoners, because the India Office considers that the concessions it has to make must be kept a profound secret until the King himself announces them. All I know is that my friends in the Office have been very anxious to do things handsomely, but whether they have succeeded or not I cannot say. I sometimes have fears that they have not, or I think that they would have told me.

I regret very much that the Calcutta Reception Committee has been unable to agree upon a President. We have been having all sorts of stories told here through Reuter.

Yours very sincerely,
J. RAMSAY MACDONALD

V

(Address on the Envelope :—

Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti,
Berar, India.)

Lossiemouth
Scotland
11 Sep. 1912.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

I am in receipt of your letter for the personal parts of which I am greatly obliged. I shall see what I can do regarding Mr. Tilak. My own opinion is that he could very well be liberated now. Perhaps I may see you in India.

I am
Yours very truly,
J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

 VI

(Address on the Envelope :—

Private and Confidential.

Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti,
Berar, India.)

3, Lincolns Inn Fields,
London, W. C.
October 1st. 1913.

PRIVATE

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

I have been making inquiries regarding Tilak's petition and I am afraid that you will find that the opposition of the Governments on your side will lead to its failure, at any rate at the

moment. I shall not forget the matter, however, and an opportunity for reopening it may occur a little later on. I need not say that any assistance I can give will be rendered gladly.

Please treat this as private and confidential.

Yours very sincerely,
J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

VII

MacDonald's Invitation

(Address on the Envelope :—

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE

Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar.)

[The seal of—

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE
PUBLIC SERVICES IN INDIA]

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :
PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION,
CAMP.

CAMP
5th March 1913.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

We leave for Nagpur on Friday the 14th inst. and are there a week. I have not yet had my list of official engagements but I could fit in a short talk almost any day, I think. The work of the Commission is tremendously heavy and keeps us pretty closely at work all day.

With kindest regards.

I am
Yours very truly,
J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

VIII

(Address on the Envelope:—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.)

[The seal of :—

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE
PUBLIC SERVICES IN INDIA.]

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION,
CAMP.

CAMP

1913

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

I am so sorry for my omission. If you can come to Mrs. Wright at 5 today. I shall be in.

Yours very truly,

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

IX

(Address on the Envelope:—

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar.)

(Remark across the envelope:—

3-4-13

Answered

G. S. Kh.)

[The seal of :—

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE
PUBLIC SERVICES IN INDIA.]

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION,
CAMP.

CAMP

31st March 1913.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

I am leaving on the 19th of April for home and I shall make a point of mentioning Mr. Tilak's case. How long does his sentence still run.

I was very glad to see you again the other day.

I am

Yours very truly,

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

X

MacDonald Puts a Question

(Address on the Envelope:—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.

Amraoti, Berar, India).

3, Lincolns Inn Fields,
London, W. C.

[Seal of the
House of Commons]

July 7th, 1913.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asks me to say that he is fearfully busy this week, but in order that there may be no delay in acknowledging your letters he hopes you will excuse his sending a line through me to say that a question is being put down and you will have an answer in due course.

Yours faithfully,

V. A. REED,

Private Sec.

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.

XI

Views on War Misrepresented

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.
Amraoti, Berar, India).

3, Lincolns Inn Fields,
London, W. C.
October 7th, 1915.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

Thank you very much for your letter. My views on the war have simply been grossly misrepresented by such papers as the *Times* and *Morning Post*, and upon these misrepresentations the attacks have been based. I have foreseen for years that European diplomacy was making a great conflict inevitable and when it came I have seen no reason to change my views. I think, however, it would be advisable for the moment that I should not attempt to send you any literature giving our views. It is absolutely innocent and in no way contrary to the interests of the country. They have tried to prosecute us upon it but they have failed. At the same time the possession of the most innocent literature which is not flattering to the Government might be an awkward thing especially in India.

I am always glad to hear from you and am,

Yours very sincerely,
J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

(E) I

Home Govt. intends to assert more

(Address on the Envelope :—

Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar, India).

(Remark across the Envelope :—

9-2-11
Answered
G. S. Kh.)
G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.,
Amraoti, Berar, India.

Lochnorris,
Cumnock,
13th January, 1911.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

Many thanks for your congratulations. You will have seen by this time that our party has gained two seats as the result of the

election which brings our numbers upto 42. If it had been possible to make them 420, that would have been a happy event for your country. Needless to say I was very much interested in hearing about my friend Tilak, and am more than pleased to learn that he is fairly well, and that evidently he is being allowed a number of privileges. I think that we may reasonably anticipate that on the occasion of the King's Coronation, there will be an amnesty for Political prisoners, though it is possible that this may be deferred until the King actually visits India a year from now, and by that time Mr. Tilak's sentence would have pretty well expired. If you will be good enough to send me his address, I shall write him direct.

I note what you say about the new Viceroy, it is quite possible, however, that he being a new man, and also himself a civil servant, together with the fact that Lord Crewe has become Secretary for India, may indicate some change, or at least modification, of the policy of the Government. As I understand the situation, it is this, Lord Hardinge was selected for the position, because having been a civil servant, he would be more amenable to influence of the India office than some of his predecessors have been, and that would mean that the Government at home intends to assert itself more than it has been able to do in the past, and especially of late. How this will work out remains to be seen, and much will depend upon how the Indian Secretary behaves. I may say for Lord Crewe that he did fairly well at the Colonial Office, and when the South African constitution was being considered he insisted upon certain modifications being made, and certain safeguards being inserted in the interests of the native races. He is a younger man than Morley, and will I think take a fairly enlightened view of his new duties and responsibilities. The Bureaucracy in India will resent any attempt at interference from home and that may lead to serious complications.

Judging by the press reports here, the Congress seems to have passed off fairly well. As you know I deem it a matter of the first importance that all sections and phases of the movement in India should find some method of acting together. So long as there is division, just so long will there be weakness. Sooner or later there must be unity, and it should be the business of every responsible leader to seek for ways and means by which that unity

can be reached. You may depend upon it that I shall not miss any opportunity of pressing Mr. Tilak's claims. I have a profound respect for his abilities, and like him very much personally.

With all good wishes and the seasons greetings, believe me,

Yours very truly,
J. KEIR HARDIE.

II

Letter to Tilak

(No Envelope)

April 14th, 1911.

[Seal of:—
HOUSE OF COMMONS]

Dear Sir,

I have recently written to Mr. B. G. Tilak, C/o The Superintendent, Central Jail, Mandalay. I enclose you a copy of the letter so that you may if you choose incorporate its contents in the monthly letter you write to him and which I understand is all Mr. Tilak is allowed to receive.

I am
Yours very truly,
J. KEIR HARDIE,

Hardie urges Congress London

To

D. W. Vidwans Esqr.

March 31st, 1911.

My dear Mr. Tilak,

I have many times intended writing to you but somehow one's good intentions often get pushed aside by the pressure of the

necessities of the moment. I have been hearing of you indirectly through our mutual friend Mr. G. S. Khaparde. I expect you are finding the time hang heavily on your hands, unless you are allowed a good deal of latitude in the way of doing some useful studies.

You have of course heard of the result of the General Election and now the Labour Party was returned two stronger than it was in the last Parliament. We are now 42 members in the House of Commons. Some of those are beginning to take quite an intelligent interest in India and its problems. I never miss an opportunity of driving home the point that the only solution for the difficulties of the situation in India is such a measure of self-Government as will make the people of India masters in their own households. I am quite aware as you know that this state could not be attained immediately, but that is the goal towards which every friend of India should be diligently striving. Every extension of power has justified the belief that the more these powers are extended the greater will be the proof of the fitness of the people to attend to their own affairs and the greater also the disproof of the carefully nurtured fallacy that India needs a strong controlling hand to keep its different sects and races from cutting each others throats.

I have been strongly urging upon the heads of the Indian Congress movement the advisability and importance of holding their next Congress here in London. The presence of men like yourself and your colleagues in Conference assembled would go far to break down prejudice and were the Congress followed by a series of big demonstrations in our most important industrial centres the effect could not fail to be excellent. I do not know how far you agree with me in thinking that next to the education of the people of India concerning their political rights and duties the next important thing is the education of the people of this country concerning India and her aims and aspirations. There is no reason why the two things should not go on side by side and the Congress and the meetings would aid both objects.

I do not know if there is anything else I can add except that whether the Congress be held here or not, I trust that after your release you may be able to come here upon a visit. Should that happen I should be greatly delighted to renew the acquaintance in

which I found so much to respect and admire, and with all good wishes for your health and well being I beg to remain.

Yours sincerely,

B. G. Tilak, Esqr.

(Note :—No signature; but the letter is from Mr. Keir Hardie to Lok. Tilak.

——Balwant Ganesh Khaparde).

Shri D. W. Vidwans was Lok. sister's son, Manager of his household, and manager of "Kesari".

III

Something being concealed

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon. G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar, India.)

The Seal of :—

House of Commons Library.

Nov. 14th, 1911.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

Thanks for your *Divali* greetings.

The King sailed on Saturday for India, so that looks definite enough. I have heard nothing further about the political prisoners but am still hoping for the best.

A most mysterious thing has happened in connection with the plague in the Delhi district. Three months ago it was raging and thousands were dying. Now it appears to have all but disappeared. I saw an obscure paragraph in one of our papers about the beginning of August to the effect that a special sanitary staff had been sent to the affected area to deal with the plague. Do you know anything about what happened? If a special staff can stamp out the plague on the occasion of a Royal visit it might be worth while trying the effect of a special staff all the time. Something is being concealed, though what that something is I am unable to learn. Perhaps you can help me.

With regards and good wishes.

Yours faithfully,

J. KEIR HARDIE.

IV

Hardie to Crewe about Tilak

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.,
Amraoti, Berar, India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

7-11-12.

Answered G. S. Kh.)

[Seal of :—

HOUSE OF COMMONS.]

Oct. 7th, 1912.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of Sept. 19th has been duly received. Mr. Keir Hardie is in America but will be here before the end of the month. Just before he started for the States he wrote to Lord Crewe on receiving the news of the death of Mr. Tilak's wife and pressed upon the Secretary for India the question of shortening the sentence.

I enclose to Mr. Hardie's request a copy of the reply which he received from Lord Crewe.

As soon as Mr. Hardie returns to this country he will reply to both your letters.

I am,
Yours faithfully,

(Private Secretary)
10 Neirll's Court, London E. C.

G. S. Khaparde Esqr.

2

No Sufficient grounds

(COPY)

[Seal of HOUSE OF COMMONS]

India Office,
Whitehall S. W.
August 10th, 1912.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. suggesting the possibility of remitting the remainder of Tilak's sentence. It is

not quite accurate to describe him as one of the Indian deportees for although he is imprisoned at Rangoon he was not technically deported under the Regulation of 1818. He was tried before Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar of the Bombay High Court in 1908 and convicted by ordinary legal process on charges under sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code. In passing sentence of six years transportation Sir Dinshaw Davar pointed out that the incriminating articles published in the *Kesari* distinctly spoke with approval of murder and the use of bomb. The question of shortening Tilak's sentence has been under my consideration on several recent occasions; but having regard to all the circumstances, I see no sufficient grounds for mitigating the course of justice in his case.

(F)

I

Elections have produced no change

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde,

Amraoti, Berar, C. P. India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

1-3-1911

Answered

G. S. Kh.)

Newbuildings Place,
Southwater,
Sussex.
January 25, 1911.

My dear Mr. Khaparde,

All your friends here were delighted to have news of your safe and unmolested arrival in India and to know that your good work for Mr. Tilak, though it failed to procure his release, has been appreciated in Bombay. We hope now that the Government may be wise enough to give you no further trouble.

Here the new Elections have produced no change in the situation-nor is there any sign of a less unworthy policy in eastern matters. Sir Edward Grey seems still bent on partitioning

Persia, though he will call it by another name, and the same regime of repressing all liberty as we have seen in India will be pursued in Egypt. And so it will go on until the day of reckoning for England shall have arrived. The latest news is that they have passed a sentence of six months imprisonment on Forid Bey, the leader of the National Egyptian Party. It will not stop the movement.

For myself I live very quietly here in the country but I intend to go up to London for some weeks next month. I continue the writing of my memoirs which will at any rate have a chance of showing the truth of history some day in contradiction to the official lying. It will help the future historian of the Decline and Fall of the British Empire.

Let me hear from you from time to time and tell me if I can in any way help you.

Yours very truly,

Wilfrid Scawen Blunt.

Could you perhaps ascertain for me whether my old friend Ragunath Rao of Madras received the copy I sent him of my book "India under Ripon"? I have received no acknowledgment of it from him or from others to whom I sent it in India. It may be likely enough to have been withheld in the post office.

II

Any one interested in 'Egypt'?

(Address on the Envelope:—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.,
Amraoti, Berar,
India.)

(Remark across the Envelope:—

23-3-11
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

37, Chapel Street,
Belgrave Square, S. W.
March 3, 1911.

My dear Mr. Khaparde,

You will before now, I hope, have received my letter written some six weeks ago, and have absolved me from more blame

than that due to some procrastination in answering yours announcing your safe return home. Now I must thank you again for writing. I do not think our correspondence has been tampered with in the post, though I am almost surprised that it should not have been so.

.....

.....

I have been very busy lately starting a little paper, to come out monthly called "*Egypt*", of which I send you a first copy. It is intended to instruct our members of Parliament on Eastern affairs, and especially to deal with the Egyptian questions.

.....

.....

Yours very truly,

Wilfrid Scawen Blunt.

Do you think people in India would like to take in "*Egypt*"? If so, to whom should we send them as distributing agents.

III

Lord Crewe more amenable

(Address on the Envelope:—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.
Amraoti,
Berar C. P. India.)

(Remark across the Envelope:—

17-7-11
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

Newbuildings Place,
Southwater,
Sussex.
April 6, 1911.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

.....

.....

Many thanks for your letter of March 1, duly received. The only Indian news I can give you or rather India Office news is

that one of my Parliamentary friends, who had been energetic against the recent coercive measures had an interview with Lord Crewe, (just before his illness) and found him far more amenable and willing to listen than Lord Morley had been. Now, however, Lord Morley is back *protem* at the India Office. Lord Crewe is to return to work after the Coronation.

Also I went to the House of Lords to hear Lord Curzon on the Bagdad railway and the Persian Gulf. I found him prolix and not very enlightening. Lord Morley in reply was feeble, almost to senility, without dignity or other art of oratory more than that of the humblest of parish vestry men. He had not even taken the trouble to understand the case given him by the officials and quoted the wrong documents more than once. It was an instructive lesson to listen to these two personages discoursing on matters of such high importance with so little seriousness or understanding, and to think that between them they have had the sole and absolute Government of India for the last twelve years.

I send you the latest number of "*Egypt*", where you will find the subject of Persia and the Persian Gulf referred to. I shall be glad to know your opinion of the paper. Its two first numbers are almost entirely of my own writing.

.....

.....

All your friends here talk of you frequently and are glad to know of your welfare.

Yours very truly,
WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT.

IV

Protest against Gray

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.
Amraoti, Berar, C. P. India).
Gone to Shirdi
Via-Kopergaon G. I. P. Ry.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

30-3-12
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

Newbuildings Place,
Southwater,
Sussex.
January 16, 1912

My dear Mr. Khaparde,

.....
.....

You will have seen our recent numbers of "*Egypt*". What was said about Delhi was written by me, and I shall be curious to know what you think of it. Since then we have been mostly occupied with Persia whose unhappy fate seems sealed by Sir Edward Grey's betrayal. There is at last a certain movement of protest against Sir Edward Grey in the liberal camp, but nobody here, except myself, is for threatening Russia with war, it is not likely to bring about any real change, of policy.

.....
.....

I am anxious to hear from you your view of the King's visit and also as to the chance there may be of Mr. Tilak's profiting by the act of clemency.....

.....
.....

I am very truly,
Yours,

WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT.

V

Political Memoirs Completed—Blunt

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.
Amraoti, Berar,
India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

7-11-12
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

Newbuildings Place,
Southwater,
Sussex.
October 14, 1912.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

I have two letters of yours to answer. I have talked to several people about Mr. Tilak and have got Sir Henry Cotton to interest himself, to the extent of his writing privately to Lord Crewe about his case. But I do not suppose it will have much effect, though it can do no harm. The present Government seems to surpass all former Governments in its rigours of repression. I am glad at what you tell me of the influence exerted on Musalman opinion in India by our paper "*Egypt*". But I am growing old and find it daily more difficult to work and fear I shall have to abandon it. I have sold my house in London, and am entering the contemplative stage of life here in the country which I do not mean to leave again. Also I have finished my series of political memoirs my fourth and last volume, "*The Land War in Ireland*" having just been published. I would send you a copy if you cared to see it,—only it has almost nothing in it about the East. Perhaps for that reason it has had more success with the reviewers than my former volumes.

.....
.....

Yours very truly,

WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT.

G

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.
Amraoti, Berar, C. P.
India).

(Remark across the Envelope :—

1-8-11
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

From Henry W. Nevinson,
4, Downside Crescent,
Hampstead, N. W.
July 3, 1911

Dear Khaparde,

So many thanks for your letter. I have been seeing a good many Indians lately, in connection with Wedderburn's return and Basu's visit, but no one so humorous and companionable as you.

Be sure I will do all I possibly can to secure Tilak's release at the *Durbar*. I had very much hoped to go to India myself, but no one will send me.

If you have any communication with Tilak, please remember me most kindly to him. I shall not forget his hospitality and the pleasant time I spent with him on the mountain near Poona.

With all good wishes.

Yours very truly,
H. W. NEVINSON.

H

Attempt to change Amnesty form

(Address on the Envelope :—

Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar,
India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

2-8-11

Answered
G. S. Kh.)

Telephone

P. O. Finchley 724.

S. K. Ratcliffe,
7, Willifield Green,
Hendon, N. W.
July 7, 1911.

My dear Khaparde,

Your letter of June 15 reached me a few days ago. I am much interested in the suggestion it contains, but it is quite impossible for anyone to say at present whether there is any hope of getting it sympathetically considered in the right quarter. During this month I shall be seeing a good many prominent Indians and others, and you may rely upon me to do whatever I can to obtain information or to influence opinion on the subject. As you are probably aware, representations are already being made privately to the Secretary of State with regard to the form which the amnesty should take. The circumstance most likely to tell with the authorities is, I imagine, the general quiet in India and the consequent readiness to believe that the violent revolutionaries are no longer a danger.

I am glad to learn that you have not met with any serious difficulty in resuming your practice. Your visit to England is doubtless an interesting memory : perhaps we may see you over here again before very long.

Thanks for your enquiries about ourselves. We are all well, and living in the Garden Suburb, which probably you saw in process of growth beyond Hampstead. We are spending the rest of the summer in the country, but I shall be in town several times a week. I have not seen B. C. P. (Bipin Chandra Pal) for

some time past : earlier in the year I met him frequently at meetings. The Indians in London are busy in giving complimentary luncheons to B. N. Basu (Bhupendra Nath Basu) and Sir K. G. My wife sends her kind regards.

Yours very truly,

S. K. Ratcliffe.

I

Mouth-piece of Indian Nationalists

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.,
Amraoti,
Berar,
Central Provinces, India.)

THE DAILY HERALD

Printing and Publishing Society, Limited (Registered under
the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893)

THE LABOUR DAILY NEWSPAPER

Registered Office :
7 and 9, St. Bride Street,
London, E. C.,
28th September, 1911.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

I am sending you some literature concerning the "*Daily Herald*", a Labour daily newspaper which we are trying to promote in London. You will observe that I hold a position of responsibility in regard to it. You may have heard also that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is promoting an Official Labour Party evening paper at Manchester. In regard to that I would only say that its constitution is such that he and his immediate circle are to have sole control and as he is a confirmed compromiser with the evils we are out to suppress, in Britain, in India, and else-where, he is not likely to be of much use to you. Not only so, but for this same reason its exclusive constitution, nearly all that is best in the Labour movement in this country has repudiated it, including Mr. Keir Hardie M. P.

When you were here in London you did me the honour to call me your friend, a fact which I will not readily forget. I hope, therefore, that you will have some little confidence in me. I want, on behalf of the Committee of management of the "*Daily Herald*", of which I am a member, to make a proposition to you. As soon as we are able to commence publication our intention is to invite various progressive organisations to nominate official contributors who will be able to write exactly what they like in the paper, subject only to obvious considerations of space, the law of libel, and so forth. It is as yet too early to make appointments, but I can safely give you an un-official undertaking that anything sent to us on behalf of the Indian Nationalist movement by yourself, Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal (to whom I am also writing) or other responsible representative, will be accepted as an official contribution and granted the same hospitality as will be afforded to other communications of that class. In this way the "*Daily Herald*" will constitute a mouthpiece through which you may at all times speak without reserve to the British public. I believe in this way we may be of real use to you.

Of course we want some service in return. We must collect 5,000 Pounds before we can commence publication, and we want you to persuade as many people as you can in India to invest money in shares. I think the papers I am sending will explain the rest. One point I may draw attention to Share-holders who cannot attend our meetings may vote by proxy, and thus anyone living in India may take an effective part in our affairs by deputing someone in this country to act for him. If there should be any difficulty, owing to espionage or anything else, in getting an Indian to act in this way, I will undertake to carry out the written instructions of any shareholder who will entrust me with his proxy.

I am sending you samples of our literature. Will you please return to me a marked copy of those which you think will be likely to be most effective. If you think it desirable to print any special literature for the purpose of assisting you to obtain shares in India, we shall be glad of any suggestions in that direction you may have to make to us.

In conclusion, dear Mr. Khaparde, will you please accept on behalf not only of myself but of the Committee of Management, which includes Mr. J. T. Green who has joined since the enclosed prospectus was printed and who must be known to you as a friend of India, our sincere best wishes to you personally and to the cause you represent. In many respects India may claim to

be the cradle of civilization, and we may therefore all look to her and cry "*Bande Mataram*"! May the day of your freedom dawn soon."

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

WILLIAM H. SEED.

J

No steps to give India her rights

(Address on the Envelope:—

G. S. Khaparde, Esqr.
Barrister-at-Law
Amraoti.)

Telephone 5181 Victoria.

9, Queen Anne's Gate,
Westminster, S. W.
Jan. 31st, 1916.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

I ought to have written to you long ago on behalf of myself and my wife to thank you for the Christmas card you kindly sent us. I do so now with shame for my delay.

Frankly, I feel sad about India. Here are we fighting, as we all say, for the freedom of nationalities in Europe, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, France, Poland, Alsace—Lorraine—and India is helping us. Yet, so far as I can see, no steps whatever are being taken to give India her rights, and I learn that arrests of a most unconstitutional character are being made almost daily throughout Hindostan. It does seem to me such ghastly hypocrisy. As you know, I believe personally that not only India but England would greatly gain by Self-Government for your splendid country. It is most discouraging, however, when a man like your client Bal Gangadhar Tilak goes back upon all his previous contentions. I do not advocate any Indian rising, that is not my business; but I cannot see that India can improve so long as we English crush down Indian initiative and drain away Indian wealth. I keep from agitation during the war on this subject, but my opinions are quite unchanged.

I saw Mr. Parikh the other day, in relation to arrests here, and, I asked him whether he thought Indians of the different races and religions would feel that their interests were being fairly considered if, after the peace efforts were made to secure for them that self-Government for which I have striven for forty years and more. He said he believed, if the British Government showed good faith in this direction, the growing dis-affection throughout India would probably be checked. For myself I cannot credit that any half measures will succeed. But it may be that this tremendous war, and the complete changes which it will inevitably entail, will teach our people that domination in India in any shape is harmful to us.

I shall always be glad to hear from you and we send you our good wishes and very kind regards.

Your sincerely,
H. M. HYNDMAN,

Gandhi declared War

(Address on the Envelope:—

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar, India.)

26, Wildwood Road,
N. W. 11
SPEEDWELL 6516.
10-1-1932.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

.....

.....

You talk of Gandhi in your letter.....that there is a tinge of sorrow in your mind because of the sad prospect. I think everyone who cares about India must have that feeling. If ever a man has wasted his opportunities surely Gandhi has done so. He has rejected the honourable settlement—as it seems to me—that was offered to him and has declared war. He has snatched at the shadow and thrown away the substance. I wish I could know whether there has been any struggle in his mind and whether he is dragged at the chariot wheels of Jawaherlal and the Patels. Certain people here talk of conciliation but I

cannot see how there can be any conciliation with men like that. The Viceroy is condemned by some people for refusing to see Gandhi but I cannot take that view for I cannot think that any good could have come of an interview. And under the circumstances the only course open to Government was to fight Congress for all it is worth in the hope that a sufficient body of moderate thinking people like yourself will support it. If that support is not forthcoming then the outlook is bad indeed. But there does seem ground for hope and the country must surely be out of the turmoil into which it was continually being thrown by Gandhi. It all makes me very sad. But I wish I were back again in the middle of it all. If only economic conditions would improve there would be more ground for hope, but there seems little sign of that here at least; though there are perhaps some signs. Germany has thrown down the glove and has declared what has been patent for a long time that she cannot pay. A shock to France of course who talks about sacred rights and so forth. But even in France they were beginning to realise that an end must be made of these war debts which are a mill-stone round the neck of the whole world and America alone shuts her eyes to it in spite of her ten million unemployed in her main cities. It is amazing to read of how they are unable to pay their servants and last week in the *Times* we were told that Yale has had to dismiss eighteen professors and tutors and was faced with deficit of half a million dollars next year. We here dig in our toes and tighten our belts and hold on. You in India perhaps forgive us a little if at such a time we cannot give you as much attention as you should have though the first columns in the *Times* are devoted to India every day and for the last week on the wireless the first item in the news has been India.

.....

.....

Yours Sincerely,
R. A. WILSON.

II

Progress of the India Bill

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde
Amraoti, Berar, India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

18-1-34
Acknowledged,
G. S. Kh.)

26, Willdowood Road,
N. W. 11.
Speedwell 6516.
27th Dec., 1933.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

.....

.....

There is little news at present. The Joint Select Committee is deliberating over its report which I gather will not be presented before next April. It is a long time to wait and the Bill can't go through much before the end of 1934. Let us hope that economic conditions may have improved by then. Many people would feel happier about the future Government of India if the change were to take place in more prosperous times. In the meantime most people are suspending judgment until the Report comes out. I fancy that Winston Churchill and his friends will get very busy then. Some of the assertions they make are scandalously untrue. But that is the way with politicians.

Yours very sincerely,
R. A. WILSON.

I

Present Gloomy

(Address on the Envelope :—

Sriyut Dadasaheb G. S. Khaparde,
India.

C/o Shrimant Sardar Mutalik, Satara.

From :—

E. WILLIS, London.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

18-5-11.

Answered.

G. S. Kh.)

OM

BANDE MATARAM

Bipin Chandra Pal,
140, Sinclair Road,
West Kensington,
London, April 21. 1911.

My dear Dada Saheb,

I was very glad to receive your last letter, which came a week ago last Saturday. Last week, the mailday from here was their Good Friday, and Mr. and Mrs. Saklatvala were here with us, and this and other reasons, including want of energy and even of the pennies for postage, prevented my writing *any* letter to India; not even my weekly Press letters. *The Hindu* has given me up; and though I have now in its place, another Madras paper, to which I am giving my best, I have not yet seen much fruit from that connection. So things are very bad. God knows how long he will push me through these trials and travails. I am breaking down completely, it seems some times, but what can I do. His will be done!

The Foxes have not paid my printers and don't seem to have any desire to do so. I have received a notice from the Solicitors of the Putney people, demanding the money due on the Foxe's pro-note : I think it means that they are going to sue the Foxes, and to do so the law requires, I think, that I should be made a co-defendant. God knows how this will turn out, The summer

brings no public engagements, and though there are excellent prospects the immediate present is very dark. Chandradeo has not been this way since middle of January. He has had, it seems, trouble and for his safety has to cut us off. You asked me about the *Rajput*. It is edited by the gentleman who you knew as Thakoor, who was introduced to us, you will remember as a Gaikvar's man. It seems he did not at all belong to that Party. He had been in London for some time : was a *Darwan* in the employ of Lipton, in his Halborn Tea Rooms, and was a waiter at the Tea Rooms in the Franco British Exhibition. He was with me for 2 or 3 months last year, after you left. I have nothing to do with the *Rajput*. There is a paper started called the *Indian Student*. I may have something to do with it. They are trying to raise £ 250 for it for the first year. God willing this may not be impossible : already they have had an offer or Promise of £ 8 a month or £ 100 a year from one party. Bhawnagree is very keen on this paper and when he comes back, D. V. next June, he will do something. But all these are in the future tense. The present is very gloomy. We are not yet actually starving because my son-in-law from Calcutta sent last month a consignment of rice etc. So we are living in London on rice, dal and greens of turnips and peelings of potatoes fried in oil with a liberal helping of chillis. We are thankful for this. It is His gift. Blessed be His love and providence. But for this we would have literally to starve. I write to you all about it because it is a relief to tell them to loving friends. I cannot tell these to my children : poor things they have enough of hardships and I have not the heart to add these troubles and anxieties to what they have already to bear. Miss Willis is still with us : poor, good—Mitter is also with us. We shall have to give this house up soon, by 10th of May. God knows where we shall go. Englishmen can go on the Embankment, we cannot. Perhaps the Work House is better. But foreigners are not admitted there. Prison—the debtor's prison would perhaps be my last resting place. God's will be done. Excuse my troubling you with all this. But that is love's penalty to hear our friend's miseries and troubles. I wish I could come back. I think I should stop here. So good bye. God bless you and yours. With kindest regards.

Yours affectionately,
BIPIN CHANDRA PAL.

Sending it unpaid, no stamps nor a penny to buy one with.

II

His Will Be Done

(Address on the Envelope :—

Dadasaheb G. S. Khaparde,
C/o S. S. Mutalik, Satara, India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

Answered,
G. S. Kh.)

OM

BANDE MATARAM

BIPIN CHANDRA PAL,
12, Gordon Street, W. C.
London. May 12th, 1911.

My dear Dada Saheb,

You will see from top of this note that I have given up the old place you knew so long and so well, and have come to live in apartments here. I *had* to give up that flat. Things have been very low, lower and worse than ever before during these two years and a half. God knows what is in store for me in the near future. I seem to have been finished, and it is time to pack-up. But he knows, when the work is done, he will not let me be here below a moment longer. His will be done.

It seems so strange, this small and stuffed up place in a semi-boarded house, after the ease and freedom of the old place. But we are still doing our own cooking, in the gas-stove of the common kitchen. That's something : in two ways, first we can still have our rice and dal and secondly, have just what we can afford, even if it be simply boiled rice and vegetable. Nanoo, of course, is with me and so is Miss Willis, doing every thing here as she used to do at the old place. This new place is near Bernard street, where you first saw me in London. I have to pay 34 a week for two furnished rooms, one for Nanoo and myself and another for Miss Willis, and we get service, light, cooking accommodation etc., for this sum. It is too much for the rooms etc., but the Coronation is upon London and it means

damnation for poor people who have to look out for lodgings, especially in these central districts. But I ought not to bore you with all these.

I don't feel my way at all; it does seem that God wants me to go back home. I am waiting for further developments. The *Hindu* gave me up from January last, *Madras Standard* accepted me, but I have not as yet seen the colour of their cash, though if they pay me as agreed, I ought to get for these 4 months, quite £ 20. But they are *not* the giver: it is He who gives whatever we get, and gives it in His own time and way. So His will be done.

I don't know if I have anything else to tell you just yet. Seesodia has cut us, I think I told you and all through the intrigues of that man Thakoor-whom you saw once or twice and who was introduced to us as Baroda's man. He *edits* the *Rajput*, which takes a delight in abusing the "Blatant Baboos". Strange are God's ways ! This man was literally starving and I asked him to come and be with us, and he was there for 2½ months, paid nothing, came to know Chandradeo through us, then gave himself out as a Seesodia, and is now paying me and mine through abuse and calumny. But these are His *leela*-all *rasas* must be tasted by those whom He loves. This is another *rasa*. Humanly I feel pity for Chandradeo; but he is in His hands and all this is *His doings*, the *Chakra* of the *Chak Chakri* the intrigues of the Great Intriguer ! How He Intrigues ! The deepest and ablest diplomat cannot approach on infinitesimal part of His intrigues ! Our intrigues are for self and sense, His for the saving of souls, that's the difference. To view life as His *leela*, the conflicts and complexities of life as His intrigue, that is the secret of peace and happiness. May He enable me and us all to see and realise Him behind whatever happens.

But I don't really complain. I write these to you just to let you into my inner position. In spite of it all, the world is good, and people are kind and loving and lovable. If it were not so, I should have been, I don't know where. We have yet a roof over head, and are having something to eat every day. But even if these are denied then also His mercy and love will not fail. Education and chastening of the spirit, that he loves so much, that is the meaning of His *chakra*, His intrigues, His providence and government of the affairs of mortals : '*Janami Dharmam na ca me prabitti: Janamyadharmam na ca me nibritti;*

Tvaya Hrishikesha rhidisthitena yatha niyuktosmi tatha karomi.'
May this be my one constant prayer.

With kindest regards.

Yours affectionately,

BIPIN CHANDRA PAL.

(Note :—"Nanoo" referred to in this letter is Babu Bipin Chandra Pal's eldest son named Niranjan. Miss Willis referred to was Bipin Babu's Private Secretary.

—Balwant Ganesh Khaparde.)

III

Thakoor a traitor !

(Address on the Envelope :—

Dada Saheb,
G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar,
India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

28-6-11
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

OM

BANDE MATARAM

BIPIN CHANDRA PAL.
12, Gordon Street, W. C.
London, June 9th, 1911.

My dear Dada Saheb,

I can hardly tell you what a relief your affectionate letter, received by the last mail, has given me. I have received your telegraphic draft for £ 10 and my banker tells me that another telegraphic order for £ 5 has been received for me from their head-office, which must also be from you. The relief, pecuniarily, has no doubt been very great; but spiritually your encouraging words, and your advice to look up to Him who has been always the Lord of my life as he is that of all others, the relief has been deeper and infinitely greater. As you

predicted, just a little before I got your letter, things had commenced to look just a slight bit easier. In the first place, I have left the old flat, as you see. People there, landlord, trades people, have been exceedingly kind and considerate, and are willing to wait for a while, for the settlement of my account. This made it possible for me to get away from there. Here we have 3 rooms, 2 bed-rooms and one small sitting room. In a large bed-room Nanoo sleeps with me, the other is Miss Willis's. We have the use of the kitchen and cook our own food. And for rooms and service, and gas, and cooking-gas, etc., I have to pay £ 2-1-0 a week. Food comes to another pound, and stationery etc., about 10 shillings a week more. So between £ 3-10-0 and £ 4 we can get through very well. The *Bengalee* pays £ 4, *Modern Review* £ 2, my *Bengalee* contributions may get another £ 2 a month; but I cannot regularly write for *Bengalee* papers. *Madras Standard* is taking a couple of letters weekly, and offered to pay Rs. 80 a month, but though my connections commenced in January, as yet they have sent me nothing, except a cheque for Rs. 50 in March, which also could not be cashed, of course, here, and had to be sent to India, through friend who advanced me Rs. 37 upon it. If the *Standard* pays regularly, my current demands may be easily met. But God knows. Just a few hours before I got your letter, I had a little surprise, in the form of a draft from Calcutta. So your predictions are fulfilled.

The *Indian Student* is struggling on: we are waiting to see what the Coronation visitors do for it. As for the *Rajput*-I have not seen any copy of it of late. I cannot tell you how grieved I am on poor Chandradeo's account. He is in very bad hands just now. He was made to cut off his associations with me because of official pressure; he is now surrounded by not only spies, but actually agents..... One man, you always suspected him has really, they say, been found out, through chance discovery of his correspondence with Scotland Yard. And he is the organiser of all "patriotic" gatherings here. Some one told me that he actually organises violent meetings and had a hand in the sacrifice of poor Savarkar! Chandradeo is, I am told, just now very thick with him. He has written a most ugly letter to me recently, which, if published among my friends, would put him in great trouble. But I know it is that man Thakoor's doing. I cannot tell you how I feel for the poor boy! May God keep him!

This much to-day. With kindest wishes.

Yours affectionately,
BIPIN CHANDRA PAL.

IV

India Office against 'Indian Student'

(Address on the Envelope:—

Dadasaheb, G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar,
India.)

OM

12, Gordon Street, London W. C.
July 14th, 1911.

My Dear Dada Saheb,

I did not, indeed, could not write to you for the last three weeks. I had such a lot to do; and was besides feeling so knocked up that I could hardly muster enough energy to do anything except what could not be avoided. I am not much better even today. But I feel I must write to you and tell you how things are getting on here. Personally, I had a temporary relief in June, but am again as dry as ever. It offered to pay me 80 rupees a month for six letters. The arrangement started in January, and practically ceased in May for they never sent me anything for all these months except a *chèque* for 50 rupees upon a Madras Bank which was practically waste paper here. But they asked me to take up again from June saying that they were sending me a M. O. for Rs. 100 but this never came. I don't know what to do with them. Can you try through any friends in Madras to make them pay up? Could you also influence the *Hindu* which was very honest as long as it had my letters, in paying off the dues, to take me again. What about the *Mahratta*? Can't they do something? As for the *Indian Student*, the India Office has been playing the old game again, and while the paper is absolutely unexceptionable from every point of view, and they cannot help publicly acknowledging it good, secretly Dunlop Smith has been telling everybody not to help it. It is clear that these people do not want any good work by us. And so there is the same trouble here again. People who volunteered help have fallen back now. God knows why He is trying our patience and good sense so severely. I have still faith in Him and in the truth of my philosophy of life, and am thankful for it, for I don't know what would happen to me without this faith. I trust and pray that he may help to keep up this faith to the end of my days. If we could get a hundred pounds we might make the *Student* pay its way. It has great prospects before it.

It is pity that we cannot fight our enemies in these little matters for want of financial help. These repeated failures encourage the evil in these fellows and demoralises our people. But God's will be done.

I don't see why he is keeping me in this world any more, since it seems that I can do nothing more but simply vegetate. I am getting really tired of life and of these repeated rebuffs. But it is his will and that must be done : so be it then.

We are as well as we can be under present conditions. May God bless you and yours.

Excuse typewritten letter. I found it more handy.

Yours affectionately,
BIPIN CHANDRA PAL.

V

Educated Man without Courage

(No Envelope)

OM

12, Gordon Street, W. C.
London, July 21, 1911.

My Dear Dadasaheb,

I was so glad to receive your last letter. It is a real relief to have these affectionate notes in my present state of perpetual worry and trouble. I feel more keenly every day my exiled condition now than I had ever felt before. The most trying thing is the way that old friends are treating me. I don't blame them. They feel the degradation of their own selves more than I can feel. They have no reason to look down on me; they don't, I know. But they are too much afraid of their own interests to openly keep up their old relations with me. There is an old friend now here, just come from Calcutta. But he is so awfully demoralised that he dares not come to me lest he should lose his pension. And yet we are the people who talk of God and spirituality. But thank God it is only your English educated man who is of this poor class. It is these who have not the courage of their conviction. And, thank God, the future of India does not rest any longer with these

hybrid creatures. Perhaps I am growing better. The loss of old friendships is trying.

My affairs are not brighter. Even the *Bengalee* has been very irregular of late and is just now in three months arrears. I wrote to you last week about the *Madras Standard*. Can you do anything with these people? What about the *Mahratta*?

We are going on some how. God's will be done. May He bless you and yours.

Excuse typewritten letter : I find it more handy.

Yours affectionately,
BIPIN CHANDRA PAL.

A movement is on foot to get up an influential petition to the king praying for a general amnesty. More next week.

VI

Things are dark

(Address on the Envelope :—

Dada Saheb, G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar,
India).

The Times Library Club,
380, Oxford Street,
London, W.,
July 28, 1911.

My dear Dadasaheb,

Shown your letter to Miss Willis. Things are as dark as before again. Even the *Bengalee* is 4 months in arrears. I really don't know what to do. The *Indian Student* is not looking up. I wrote to you about it last week. I don't see why God should keep me here in this idleness, and if my work is done, why should I not be taken away. But He knows and His will be done! Won't He give me some work?

The Races Congress is sitting now. I am not attending. Could not pay the fee. I am not sorry for it either. The whole thing is pure humbug. We are tolerably well. God bless you and yours.

Yours affectionately,
BIPIN CHANDRA PAL.

VII

Powerful influences against us

(Address on the Envelope :—

Dadasaheb G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar,
India).

OM

12, Gordon Street,
London W. C.
August 18th, 1911.

My dear Dada Saheb,

Kindly excuse this typewritten letter. I have not a pen about me just now. And there is hardly time to find out one. I saw your letter to Miss Willis received a week before last. I don't know if she has replied to it. She has not been very well since last Saturday. A touch of rheumatism and general nervous breakdown, I am afraid. Deshmukh has been seeing her since yesterday; before that an English doctor in this neighbourhood was attending her. I am a bit worried about her just now. Her people are away for the holidays, only her mother is in town and she is an invalid herself. So she is here with me. I hope God will help her to get back her health soon.

My position is about the same. The *Indian Student* has not done well: can't indeed, because whatever we do, there are powerful influences secretly at work against us. We followed the line of least resistance and absolutely eschewed current Indian politics, so that it might make it easier to do the more solid intellectual, moral and spiritual work. But even this is not welcome, it seems. But we cannot complain. God's will be done.

I am fairly well. By God's blessing, Nanoo is well. May God keep you and yours.

With kindest regards.

Yours affectionately,
BIPIN CHANDRA PAL.

Excuse short letter.

VIII

(Address on the Envelope :—

Telegram No. 3

Khaparde)

(TELEGRAM)

(Stamp)

Amraoti

2 OC 11

20/20 Via By 6/5

Recd. at 7-13

Aden

To

Khaparde,

Amraoti

Arrived (this) Friday.

IX

Wants a rapid sale of books

(Address on the Envelope :—

Dada Saheb G. S. Khaparde,

Amraoti, Berar,

C. P. India).

(Remark across the Envelope :—

23-5-12

Answered

G. S. Kh.)

Kalighat, Calcutta,

May 20, 1912.

My dear Dadasaheb, .

I don't remember if your last letter was acknowledged by me. But I was expecting to hear from you, especially regarding the person who you said might vend my book in your neighbour. I also asked you to influence the *Mahratta* to insert an adv: in its columns. I send herewith a letter for the *Kesari*, and I am sure

you will help me to get this adv : published both in the *Kesari* and the *Mahratta*. It will be very helpful for the sale of the book. I shall of course pay for the advs.

I am doing very indifferently and am thinking of going with family for a change to Puri. But God knows how far it will come about. I shall let you know if I go out of Calcutta. I heard from Miss Willis yesterday : they are fairly well; but in great want. God willing, I hope to send them £ 15 today. I want a rapid sale of my books especially for Nanoo.

I must close this very short and selfish letter here. Hoping you are well with family. I remain, with kindest regards.

Yours affectionately,
BIPIN CHANDRA PAL.

3

Kalighat, Calcutta,
May 20, 1912.

To

The Manager, the *Kesari*

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly accept the advertisement given over for prominent insertion in your paper for 3 months ; and send me a bill indicating your charge for it.

Yours faithfully,
BIPIN CHANDRA PAL.

BIPIN CHANDRA PAL'S NEW BOOK

THE SOUL OF INDIA

A constructive Study of Indian Life and Ideals

Double Crown 8 vo. Over 420 pp.

Price Rs. two per V. P. P. Two rupees four annas.

PAL AND BROTHERS

130/2, Kalighat Road

CALCUTTA.

X

Niranjan Pal Seriously Ill

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon'ble G. S. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge
Simla (Hills W.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

16-6-18. 18-6-18 written again. G. S. Kh.
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

OM

My dear Dadasaheb.

The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between me and the Viceroy.

First telegram from me to the Viceroy: Just received London wire dated 31st May informing my eldest son dangerously ill and absolutely helpless. My presence essential for his very life. Kindly secure permission renewal cancelled passport. (June 8th, 1918.)

From P. S. Viceroy: Reference your telegram of 8th received by me. Please telegraph full name and present address of son to enable necessary reference to Secretary of State. (June 12th, 1918.)

Second telegram from me to P. S. Viceroy: My son's name Niranjan Pal. Enquire present address of Miss Eva Willis, 41 Marlowe Road, Eastham who cabled his serious condition. Posting detailed statement. (12th June 1918).

This statement is annexed herewith.

Yours Very sincerely,

BIPIN CHANDRA PAI..

55/B Sankharipara Road,
Bhowanipore,
Calcutta, June 13th, 1918.

OM

To

The Private Secretary to H. E. The Viceroy, Simla.

Sir,

In continuation of my wire of yesterday, re. my son Niranjan Pal's illness in London, requiring my presence there, I beg to submit as follows :

1. About this time last year I had intimation that he had pulmonary trouble and since then he has off and on been suffering from haemorrhage from the lungs with asthmatic fits.

2. For some years past he had been, practically, keeping himself in London, by writing scenarios for Cinema Films. Just on the eve of the war he with an English expert in Film Production had formed a Cinema Company with a capital of £ 20,000 which was underwritten, the subscription list closing on the 29th July 1914. Col. Newcomen (one-time Aide-de-camp to the Indian Viceroy, as I understand) was the chairman of the Board of Directors of this company. Upon the outbreak of war within a week of the floating of the Company the whole thing fell to pieces. But for this, Niranjan would have come back to India in August or September 1914 in connection with this work. Trans-Himalayan Film Manufacturing Company Limited was the name of the Company.

3. On the outbreak of the war, and the consequent break-up of this Film Company, Niranjan joined the Indian Ambulance Volunteer Corps of London as a private, and by the intelligent and faithful discharge of his duties was soon raised to the rank of a Sergeant-Major, which he held, I believe, till the Corps was disbanded.

4. That owing to dislocation of all business and owing to his repeated attacks of illness, he has not been able to work regularly for about a year past; and I had to send him, from time to time, such help as I could.

5. When I was elected to the Home Rule Deputation I had hoped to help him and nurse him personally and bring him back with me when I returned. And now I learn he is dying in a destitute condition.

6. I am not a rich man; and for many years past I have tried to live practically from day to day, laying by nothing for the future deeming it as contrary to my ideal of the life of a religious teacher or social worker.

7. So I can help him by working for my "wages" from day to day. My election to the Home Rule Deputation presents the only chance of doing this.

8. After the cancellation of my passport, I gave up all thought of it; but this anxious wire prompted me to apply to H. E. for renewal of my passport, as the only chance by which I may, possibly, help save my son's life.

9. It should be clearly understood that though, but for the wire from England I would not have applied for a renewal of my passport and thought therefore the reason for this present application is absolutely the news of my son's precarious condition, I can only go to England as worker of the Home Rule League, for I cannot, otherwise, accept my expenses from that body. And when I go to England, I can only earn my expenses by press and platform work. These will, of course be perfectly lawful work, for otherwise the authorities there will have every right, as they have the power, to stop it. If my activities in England interfere with war-work, there is the Defence of Realm Act to prevent me from doing it and restraining my freedom. In view of it, I do not see why I should be denied a chance to help save my son's life by being permitted to go to England just now.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

55/B Sankharipara Road
Bhowanipore,
Calcutta, 13th June, 1918.

XI

Presence in London for Son's Sake

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill,
Simla.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

22-6-18.

Answered.

G. S. Kh.)

OM

Bhawaneepur, Calcutta,
June 19, 1918.

My dear Dadasaheb,

I have had all your kind letters, two sent to care the *Patrika* and the other here to my house. Bhawanipur always finds me, so you need not take the trouble of remembering or looking up the name of the street, or the house number.

I know that these people would suspect the genuineness of my statement that my presence in London is essential for my son's sake. So I sent that long statement, to make everything straight. I may tell you it came to me as a sudden inspiration after about an hours anxious thought as to what I could do, spent on receipt of Miss Willis's wire. My first thought was to ask C. R. Das to wire to Bhupen to personally enquire and help him as far as it was essential immediately. But on enquiry I learnt that Das was not in town. It was then that the idea of a wire to the Viceroy came to me.

I need not hesitate to tell you that for more than a year past, I have been hearing repeated reports of Nanoo's illness and consequent destitution. Last July I had a wire that he wanted to come back and required 20 pounds at once to help him do so. I wired this in July. But he did not come. The last letter that I had from him was in April last year. Since then Miss Willis has been writing and cabling, but not a line in his own hand. My most intimate friends here do not fully accept Miss Willis's statements as absolutely accurate. That has been my difficult position. Or I could have managed to

arrange for his return. Even now I do not know the exact truth about it. For Das's son came back only last month, and he says he saw Nanoo with Miss Willis in December and January, though as Nanoo could not recognise him, he had no talk with him, and he did not look so very ill. After this my position has become more delicate than ever. This is why I felt that the only course left is to take advantage of my election to the Home Rule Deputation and solve all these difficulties.

In any case, the enquiry by the Secretary of State, will put all doubts definitely at rest, without my suspecting Miss Willis or Nanoo or initiating any enquiry myself. I have sent the papers posted to you to Miss Willis also; so she will know the "history" of these difficulties.

If the report of his "dying workhouse" be true the Secretary of State will have to allow me to go. If it be exaggerated but substantially the fact of his serious illness and destitution be true, then also he will have to grant me passport. If even then they refuse to let me go, I shall demand that my son should be sent back home at their expense; since they prevent me from lawfully earning the money for it, they must pay me for it. In any case, therefore, I think the inspiration of this application has been a happy one. And you will have seen from my statement to the P. S. V. that, I do not conceal anything, but have placed all the facts and motives honestly and frankly before them.

My statement will help you to put everything clearly before the Viceroy. Personally, I am not overanxious to go. If I agreed to go it was because you all wanted me. If now I have to go it is mainly because, indeed, only because of Nanoo, the Home Rule work being only the means for it, and not now the motive.

I do not know what news the Secretary of State will send. But if you think right you are at liberty to show this letter or otherwise use its contents in connection with this matter.

Naturally, the receipt of this telegram made me anxious, but by God's grace, at our period of life, all anxious unrest ceases to trouble much after the course of action which the occasion calls

for has been decided and taken. Nanoo there and I here and all others are in the hands of one, who is man's one only refuge. His will be done!

I hope you have got over the touch of fever you had. With kindest regards.

Ever Yours Affectionately,

BIPIN CHANDRA PAL.

Hon. H. S. Khaparde,
Simla.

XII

All depends upon Enquiry

(Address on the Envelope:—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill,
Simla W.)

(Remark across the Envelope:—

24-6-18.
Answered,
G. S. Kh.)

OM

Bhawanipur, Calcutta,
June 21, 1918.

My Dear Dadasaheb,

Your kind letter of 18th. I note all that you write, and will consider the "undertaking" when received.

I don't understand, however, if they have made any reference to the S. of S. regarding Nanoo's condition. Kindly see if you can induce them to do it immediately as all will depend upon the result of that enquiry. You will understand why I want it, from what I wrote to you in my last letter.

As regards the "undertaking," kindly advise me if I should execute it. My present feelings are to refuse to do so, unless it is consistent with my honour, and the requirements of my finances. Indeed I don't see how I may be legally restrained

from doing any lawful work to earn my passage to England and the cost of my staying there. How can I touch Home Rule League money, unless I am free to do lawful Home Rule Work?

As for Nanoo, though it breaks my heart to write it, I am prepared for the worst. He must live out all difficulties and troubles if it is good for him and for all in the providence of God. He will live as long as God wills and so long not all power of earth or hell can take him away from us. If, on the other hand, God wills it otherwise, no one can keep him. And after all, my dear Dadasaheb, what are a few years this side the Unseen worth, when we do know and feel that our relations are eternal, had existed before the present birth and will exist after the current cycle of life and experiences has been finished, till we are all perfected by repeated births and experiences, into that which we have externally been, and join the Heavenly Choir round the Lord. We can only do what comes to our hand; and if I am refused what I desire, well there is no help. It may be an evil; and "evil must come to this world, but woe unto them," as Jesus said, "who are instrumental in bringing it." This is my moral philosophy. Pray to God that I may find in it a rock and a refuge always.

I have sent a wire to you today about the cable to S. S. making the enquiries referred to in their last wire to me. Excuse typed letter. I found it more handy.

Yours Ever Affectionately,

BIPIN CH. PAL.

XIII

'Split' cannot be helped

(No Envelope)

OM

Bhawanipur, Calcutta,
14th Aug. 1918.

My Dear Dadasaheb,

Dr. Rashbehari, they say, is simply hopeless. Mr. C. R. Das and B. Chakravarty had been to Bankipur to meet him recently

and try and induce him to accept the Congress chair. But his nerves were very bad. I don't know whether we shall be able to induce him even to go. If he comes to town in the meantime, they will try, but nobody knows if he is coming back.

Surendra Babu is in a bad fix. He is, personally, anxious to keep to the Congress. Only yesterday he asked Kamini Chand to get the meeting postponed to third week of Sept. and he would give his word to get the differences settled. I don't believe in his ability to do it. Because the men who are pulling the strings from behind won't listen and may threaten to throw him over. But I don't really care very much for these people. The Govt. have already found them out, and though they might be used as *bait*s ultimately when they fail to take us with them, the Govt. will not be influenced by them as they were in 1908-9. Mr. Montagu knows their worth and so do the people at Simla. But apart from all this, the so-called "split" cannot be helped.

As regards a strong contingent from Bengal, the difficulty is, this is the close of the working year for Vakils and others, and the season for large expenses owing to the *Pujas*. People are always in difficulty at this time, to meet the *Puja* expenses—presents etc., which must be made to sons-in-law and other relations and railway fares have gone up. It will cost each delegate at least Rs. 175/- if he travels 2nd and Rs. 120/- if he travels Inter to go to Bombay, (including delegation fees, etc.). This is not a very small thing for most people. 150 delegates would cost in all about 15 to 20 thousand rupees. About 50 may pay their own expenses, so from 12 to 15 will be required for the remaining 100. This is the difficulty. But we are trying our level best. If it were Allahabad or even Nagpur, it would have been easier. I don't know how I myself will stand. If I am wanted, of course, God will find the means to take me.

Messrs. Das and Chakravarty propose to start on 24th. So you will meet them in Bombay on the 26th. Where will you put up? I am writing to Mr. Gokhale to arrange for me.

Yours affectionately,

BIPIN Ch. PAL.

B**Request for financial help**

(Address on the Envelope :—

Sriyut Dadasaheb G. S. Khaparde, India.
C/o Shrimant Sardar Mutalik,
Satara.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

18-5-11
Answered,
G. S. Kh.)

OM

BANDE MATARAM

Bipin Chandra Pal.
140, Sinclair Road,
West Kensington,
London. April 21st, 1911.

Dear and Respected Dadasaheb,

I have not written to you since you left England, because I knew that Mr. Pal would tell you all the news. But I am compelled to write to you now, as things here are very very serious.

It is no use hiding the fact any longer. Circumstances are such that we shall all be turned out of this house in about a fortnight's time because we owe so much rent, and the furniture will go as well. I don't know what we shall do then as we cannot go to another house, we have no money to go with. We seem to have no friend here since you went away. All the trades people have refused to serve us any longer, and we are expecting to be summoned by them almost any day now for the money we owe them. We are in a fearful fix. And the worst trouble in our eyes is that Mr. Pal's health has entirely broken down under the strain of it all. He can do no work at all, only sits in a chair, brooding. Sometimes, we feel afraid lest he should go out of his mind. It nearly breaks my heart to see him like this, and unable to help him in any way at all.

The only thing we can see for him is that he must go back to India. Dear Mr. Khaparde, will you see if you can help him? He wants about £ 100/- to enable him to go back. Now

this must be raised somehow, as otherwise I do not know what will happen. Will you write to Mr. C. R. Das of High Court, Calcutta, and tell him of the trouble that we are in. Dear Mr. Khaparde, I feel sure you will do your best to help to raise this money. Will you send by wire to B. C. Pal, Indian Specie Bank, London, as I have no idea where we shall be by the time you get this letter. I think Mr. Pal must have told you about Putney Press.

Hoping and trusting that this letter will reach you, and that you will be able to send some help.

Yours very sincerely,

EVA WILLIS.

II

No body seems to care

(Address on the Envelope:—

Sriyut Dadasaheb, G. S. Khaparde, India.
C/o S. S. Mutalik, Satara).

From:—

E. Willis, 41, Marlow Rd.
East Ham, Essex).

12, Gordon Street,
Gordon Square, W. C.
May 19th, 1911.

Dear and respected Dadasaheb,

I hope that by this time you have received my previous letter telling you of the state we are in. You see by the top of this letter that we have left Sinclair road and are living in two rooms. We are still having our rice dal though, and this is a great help to us, as we could not at all manage if we had to board with the rest of the people.

I am hoping and trusting that you will be able to do something for us, for it seems impossible that he can stop even here much longer. All that he can depend on now is the *Bengalee* money £ 4 per month, and he is paying nearly £ 2 per week for rooms. The *Madras Standard* has never sent as they promised, and we have given up expecting to hear from them.

I do hope and trust that you have written to different people as I asked you, as things are very very serious. I think if we cannot manage to stop in these rooms, it will be the end of everything, as London is getting so full for the Coronation, and the price of rooms is getting higher and higher. You know what life is here, and you know what it would mean to be turned into the street with nowhere to go.

Mr. Mitter is not with us. It was impossible to bring him with us. It would only make more expense. Sisodia has turned right away from us, and seems to delight in making the most virulent attacks on Mr. Pal's life and conduct. Indeed, it seems impossible that anyone could stoop so low as to write and say the dirty things that he has done about one whom we look upto with respect and reverence. Just as if our troubles are not hard enough to hear without this.

Dear and respected Dada Saheb, we are counting on you. We have nobody here. Nobody seems to care whether we starve, whether we are alive or dead. I beg of you to do your utmost to make it possible for him to go back to India. He is doing nothing here. If he went back, he could at least write some books, and leave some good works behind him by which he could be remembered. He is quite ready and willing to go back now, and the best thing to do would be to engage his passage from India, and then send him just a little money to cover his expenses on the journey. His debts could be arranged for after he reaches India, if it is impossible to get enough to cover everything before.

You know I would not write like this unless absolutely necessary. But the need is so great.

Trusting your health is good.

Yours most respectfully,

EVA WILLIS.

III

My heart feels like breaking

(Address on the Envelope :—

Sriyut Dadasaheb, G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar, (C. P.)
India)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

3-7-11

Answered, G. S. Kh.)

OM

BANDE MATARAM

Bipin Chandra Pal,
12, Gordon Street,
Gordon Square,
W. C.
London, June 17th (16)
1911.

Dear and Respected Dadasaheb,

We received your kind letters and remittances quite safely Saturday before last. I should have written to you by the last mail but owing to indisposition was unable to do so.

It is impossible to describe how thankful to God I am for hearing my prayers and sending us this timely help. They say that the darkest hour always is before the dawn, and it seems to have been so with us just lately. We are trusting now for the Sun to shine and dispel some of the gloom that has gathered around us for so long.

You must have already received my other letter telling you that we are in apartments here. Indeed, we have a great deal to thank God for, in bringing us to this place. We are much more comfortable than we ever thought we could be, and being allowed to cook our own food, we still have our Dal and Rice. In this way, we have been able to manage during these few weeks, and your God sent help enabled us to pay off some of the most pressing debts. We are waiting patiently to see what God would have us to do.

You say that it would not be advisable for the Babu Saheb to return to India just now. In this thing, you must indeed know best, and as you say it would not be right just at present, we must try and struggle on a little longer. It is his health, that worries me so much. He seems to be failing in strength, and he is so troubled with rheumatism. I pray to God to give him strength to carry on the struggle a little longer. I am sure you will not wonder at my anxiety to get him to return to India, and I am sure that you would not let him stay here one day more than is necessary. But when I see him sitting here sometimes, with sorrow and care bowed down, unable to work or do anything, my heart feels like breaking. But after all, God knows everything and it is for some wise purpose that all these things have happened.

With every best wish for your health.

Yours most respectfully,

EVA WILLIS

IV

A most serious matter

(Address on the Envelope :—

Sriyut Dadasaheb, G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar, (C. P.)
India)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

24-8-11
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

OM

BANDE MATARAM

Bipin Chandra Pal,
12, Gordon Street,
Gordon Square,
W. C.
London, August 4th, 1911.

Dear and Respected Dada Saheb,

I received your letter quite safely, week before last. I wanted to write to you last week, but was unable to, owing to extreme indisposition.

When I wrote my last letter, it was with the hope that the future would look a little brighter than it has been looking for some time. But I am beginning to despair altogether now.

Dear Mr. Khaparde, I am exceedingly worried and anxious. It is not only the money difficulties, but it is the Babu Saheb's health that worries me most. He is breaking up completely under all this strain, and something *must be done for him immediately*. I am obliged to write to you as there is no one else to whom I can tell these things. You are the only one who seems to trouble whether he is alive or dead, or whether he starves or not. He is again in difficulties owing to the treatment of the "*Madras Standard*." Of course he was depending on their money to pay his lodgings here, and now it seems that they *do not*, and *never intended* to pay him. He is already in debt in these lodgings to about £ 16, and does not know how he is going to pay. His only income now is £ 4 a month from the *Bengalee*. Well, it is impossible for him to go on like this. His health is quite gone with the worry of it all. He is suffering very much from rheumatism, and is unable to walk owing to the fact that the rheumatism has got into his feet. That means that he is confined to the house, as he has no money to pay for bus rides.

What you say in your letter about the winter coming on and more engagements, only fills me with terror. He is quite unable to work any more, finds the greatest difficulty in writing the *Bengalee* letter once a week. He seems quite exhausted. And then, as you know, though many of these societies would like to have him lecture for them, there are very few who want to pay, and this would only increase the misery, as the winter months are so expensive, owing to the money that you have to spend on fires here. The Hon. Bhupendranath Basu called to see him last week, and he has promised to see that the Government allows him to go back to India without being molested. So you must really take him back at once. Do not delay, I beg of you, it is a most serious matter. Then there is one other thing that I feel I must tell you about. When he left Sinclair Road, Kensington, he was very much in debt with the trades people, and the landlord. He owes the landlord about £ 30 and the trades people quite another £ 30. This makes £ 60 in all. When he left that neighbourhood he gave them each a hand note promising to pay them up by November 1st. Well, how is he going to do this? He has nothing. He is starving himself. How can he pay this sum? Then there is the press who are constantly writing threatening letters to him, and to whom he owes nearly £ 100. Now what is to be done? I think you must take him back and nurse him back to health, and

see about these debts after. I think if he goes back to his own home, among his own people, he will regain some of his old strength and vitality, and then he could employ his time in writing some books of a religious character, or otherwise.

The "*Indian Student*" that you spoke about is practically dead, I am afraid, although we are still hoping. Cooch-Bihar promised to finance it, but he has not kept his promise, and they have been trying to raise money from the various princes here, but without success, at present. Still we are not going to give up hope as yet, although India office are doing their utmost to crush the life out of the paper. Nahnu Babu is doing nothing, and has been doing nothing for nearly twelve months now, owing to his inability to get money for his fees. He wants to join the Bar if he can get £ 40 by October, as medicine is far too expensive for him to think of becoming qualified in. Mr. Mitter is still in London doing nothing. We see him sometimes. He wants to go back to India if he can get money.

I think I must stop here as I have written such a long letter.

With respectful regards.

Yours most sincerely,

EVA WILLIS.

P. S.

What I want to impress upon you is the need of immediate action, as his life of loneliness and privation is killing our Babusaheb. I have written to Mr. Kumar Krishna Datta, Attorney, Hastings St. Calcutta, telling him that something must be done immediately. You must book his passage from India, and not wait for us to do it here. Will you write to Mr. Kumar Krishna Datta *immediately* you receive this letter, and tell him I have written and told you everything. Also Mr. C. R. Das. Mr. Pal's debts must wait for the present, the first thing is to take him home.

I think if you were to see him sitting in his chair, saying nothing, doing nothing, and laughing now and then in a most strange manner, at nothing,—I think your heart would break very nearly, as mine does.

E. W.

V

Booked passage by Persia

(Address on the Envelope :—

Sriyut Dada Saheb,
G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar, (C. P.)
India).

(Remark across the Envelope :—

3-10-11
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

OM

BANDE MATARAM

Bipin Chandra Pal,
12 Gordon Street,
W. C.
London, Sept. 15th. 1911

Dear and Respected Dada Saheb,

Have received your letter, dated August 24th, but have not received the "requisite remittance" that you speak of. Perhaps, we shall receive something by the next mail, as no doubt, you were unable to send in time for the last mail.

I am glad to say that our Babu Saheb's passage has been booked for him at Calcutta through Grindlay and Co. But nothing else has been done. That means that he cannot move from here without obtaining £ 30 or £ 40 to pay for his lodgings, and leave a little money for his expenses on the return journey. Very likely, we shall have to send a wire to you this week, and I know that you will do your best for him. He has booked his passage by *S. S. Persia*, which leaves Marseilles on the 22nd of this month, and would reach Bombay at about 5th or 6th of October. Whether he will be able to travel by this boat remains yet to be seen. If he cannot obtain the necessary money, he will have to wait and go by a later boat. We hope and trust that a way will be made for him to go. But everything is in God's hands, we can do nothing.

If our Babu Saheb is able to go by this boat, he will send you a wire from Aden, so that you can make arrangements to see him at

Bombay. I think you can well understand what a relief it will mean to me, although I could not wish him to stay here in such a plight as he has been. I am so thankful for his sake that something is being done.

Nahnu Babu is staying here. His father wishes him to stay and go in for the Bar. He thinks that when he reaches India, he can arrange to send him regular remittances, so he will be alright.

My permanent address will be—

41, Marlow Road,
High Street South,
East Ham. Essex.

Yes, I shall certainly write to you, letting you know how I am getting on. Any letters that you might have sent in the meantime to this address, will be quite safe, as Nahnu Babu will call for letters here almost daily.

We are living now in great suspense, wondering what will happen. It will be a serious thing if our Babu Saheb cannot travel by this steamer, as it will add to his liabilities here. I think it will be almost impossible for him to obtain another berth until after the Durbar, as the boats are so crowded. We, however, hope for the best.

I read with great sorrow of your own difficulties. I am sure that must be many. I can well understand your feelings, when you think of our troubles here, and your helplessness. But it is for some wise purpose.

I shall write to you again next week.

With kind regards.

Yours very sincerely,

EVA WILLIS.

P. S.

In case he is able to take the boat from Marseilles on Friday next, and you get the wire from Aden, will you kindly inform Calcutta friends by wire, or letter would be better.

VI

Pal on his way back

(Address on the Envelope:—

Sriyut Dada Saheb,
G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar, (C. P.)
India)

(Remark across the Envelope:—

12-10-11,
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

12, Gordon Street, W. C
Sept. 22nd, 1911.

Dear and Respected Dada Saheb,

I am writing a few lines to say that Mr. Pal is really on his way back home. He caught the boat to-day at Marseilles. We have just received a telegram to say that he arrived safely there and caught the boat.

Although I am so thankful he is going home, yet my heart is so sore. But I must try and be cheerful, because I feel sure it is all for the best. How could I wish him to stop here in all the misery and trouble that he has been for the last three years. I am thankful.

I think Mr. Pal will wire to you on reaching Aden, so you will hear from him long before you receive this letter. I shall feel honoured if you can write to me occasionally.

With my respects.

Yours very truly,
EVA WILLIS.

VII

Famine Statistics asked

(Address on the Envelope :—

Sriyut Dada Saheb,
G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar, (C. P.)
India)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

21-10-11
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

41, Marlow Road,
High Street South,
East Ham. E.
October 6th 1911.

Dear and Respected Dada Saheb,

I expect by the time I am writing this letter to you that you will have seen our dear Babu Saheb again

Nobody knows how glad and thankful I feel that he has been enabled to returned to India. I pray that he may be left in peace by the Government, so that he may be enabled to do some good and useful work yet from there.

I expect he will have told you all his plans already, so it is useless (for) me repeating them here.

We miss him dreadfully I seem to miss him more every day To me, it is such a different life that I am living now. Although I shall be constantly in touch with him—I expect he must have told you how he is going to arrange with the *Bengalee* for a London letter from me—yet it is not like having him here, to talk to, and to ask advice. But still it is very selfish of me to think like this, and I must try to conquer this feeling.

Nahnu Babu is stopping at—

45 Bernal St. Russell Square.

The same house as Mr. Pal stopped at when he first came to London, 3 years ago. We see each other nearly every day as he helps me with the *Bengalee* letter.

It would be most delightful, and I should feel greatly honoured to come and see you, if you come once to England. I hope that you will find it possible to arrange it.

I am sending you a little photograph that was taken the day before our dear and respected Babu Saheb left London for India. Can you recognise any of the people?

I must stop writing now, trusting that this letter will find you in good health.

With my best respects.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
EVA WILLIS.

P. S.

Could you get me some statistics of the famine in India. If so, I should be most glad.

E. W

VIII

Surprised and Indignant

(Address on the Envelope:—

Sriyut Dada Saheb
G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar. (C. P.)
India.)

(Remark across the Envelope:—

15-11-11.
Answered,
G. S. Kh.)

41. Marlow Road,
High Street South,
East Ham. E.
Oct. 12th 1911.

Dear and Respected Dada Saheb,

You can imagine with what a heavy heart I write this letter. We had the news last Friday evening,—it was in the evening

papers. Of course we could get no rest or peace that night as the papers simply stated he had been arrested. But the next morning, Saturday, it was reported that our Babu Saheb had been given one month's imprisonment. In the midst of our misery, we could not but help feeling relieved, as it might have been two years, or anything.

His friends here were surprised and most indignant when they heard the news. I think "*The New Age*" will take it up, and some of the Socialist press, but I suppose they think it is only a month, and will not bother much about it, although we have received many kind letters and expressions of sympathy from many people.

You said in your kind letter of last mail that you would always be ready to help me if I were in any difficulty. Of course I know that and I realise that, but I thank you for your kind thought and consideration.

I don't know whether you have been able to see and talk with our beloved Babu Saheb since his arrival at Bombay, so I had better write here.

When Mr. Pal left London for India, he was unable to pay up his apartments bill. He left the landlady, with the understanding that he would send the sum of money by wire directly he landed at Bombay. If all had gone as we intended it should that sum of money ought to have reached us last Monday or Tuesday. But of course it has not come. Nahnu Babu was to stay in the same lodgings with the same landlady until the debt was paid off. Of course Mr. Pal had to leave us penniless, and Nahnu Babu's expenses are going on the bill. Well, the landlady has turned very nasty about it, and Nahnu is very much worried. Does not know what to do. I am writing to ask you if you could see your way to make matters a little easier for us here, if you have not already done so. We want about £ 20 to clear this debt up, and if you could send a wire on receiving this letter, we should be so thankful. You must excuse me and forgive me for writing to you like this. But I feel sure you would be angry with me if anything happened to Nahnu and you were not informed. He is so terribly sensitive, and worries so. I feel sure that if you had seen Mr. Pal he would have spoken about this to you, and we should have already heard. I feel sure that now I have mentioned this to you, that it will be alright. Mr. Pal is going to arrange with his friends to send Nahnu Babu a regular remittance so that he can study something here. Upto the present, he has had no chance, as you

know. I am going to continue sending London letters to the "*Bengalee*" and Mr. Pal is going to ask them to send me a remittance every month. If they will do this, then my difficulties here will be minimised. I hope and trust that God will enable us to be so.

I was pleased and delighted to hear of your projected visit to England. How long do you think of staying? and on what mission are you coming? Yes, I hope to be the first to give you my salutations on your reaching England.

Please do not forget to send me the statistics of the famine.

With this, I think I must close, with my best respects to you.

Trusting your health is good and that of your family.

Yours most sincerely,

EVA WILLIS.

Am enclosing a letter for Mr. Pal. Would you see that he receives it.

IX

Future looks brighter

(Address on the Envelope :—

Sriyut Dada Saheb,
G. S. Khaparde,
Come to Shirdi
Via-Kopargaon G. I. P. R.)

41, Marlow Road, East Ham.
London E.

December 1st, 1911.

Dear and Respected Dada Saheb,

I write a few lines to let you know that we have heard from Babu Saheb. He is safe at home though not at all well. We feel very worried about his health.

I hope that you will kindly excuse the last letter I sent to you and should be glad if you would forget all about it. Babu Saheb has been able to wire £ 10 to Nahnu Babu, and that has relieved him a little. I think in a little while, things will straighten themselves out now, and I do not think that the occasion will ever arise for me to have to write to you as I did in my last.

Babu Saheb writes to say that *Bengalee* will continue to take a weekly letter from me, so the future looks brighter than it has

looked for some considerable time. I am glad to say that both Nanu Babu and myself are pretty well.

I send my best respects to you.

Yours most sincerely,
EVA WILLIS.

X

Nanoo's illness

(Address on the Envelope :—

Sriyut Dadasaheb,
G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar, (C. P.)
India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

3-5-12.
Answered.
G. S. Kh.)

41, Marlow Road,
East Ham.
London, E.
March 29th, 1912.

OM

Respected Dada Saheb,

I was pleased, indeed, to receive your kind letter by the last mail. It is a long while since I heard from you but the time passes so quickly when one is always busy.

I am glad to say that both Nanoo and I are well, although Nanoo had a very bad illness in January. We thought it was Pneumonia, but afterwards the Doctor said it was severe Bronchitis. It was a terribly anxious time but by the Grace of God, he is now recovered.

Mr. Mitter has returned to India about six weeks ago. We were not sorry as he was a source of worry to us in his friendless condition.

I was pleased to hear that you were keeping well.

Please accept my respects.

Yours very truly,
EVA WILLIS.

XI

Pitiable plight of Nanoo

(Address on the Envelope :—

Sriyut G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar, (C. P.)
India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

8-6-12.

Answered,
G. S. Kh.)

41, Marlow Road,
East Ham. London, E.
May 24th, 1912.

Respected Dada Saheb,

I was very pleased indeed to receive your kind letter by the last mail, and to hear also that you are keeping in good health.

I find your kind enquiries regarding Nanoo and also myself, exceedingly difficult to answer. I think you will be surprised and pained to learn that nothing as yet has been done for Nanoo with regard to his fees to join the Bar. Indeed, I ought to say more. Even his board and lodging expenses have not been sent, and the consequence is that his bill got so heavy that the landlady told him she could not put up with it any longer, so Nanoo has had to leave. He is in a most pitiable plight now. He has been sleeping on the floor of an empty house and has no proper meals. We have not heard from Mr. Pal for eight weeks now. A fortnight ago, I managed to raise enough money to send an urgent telegram, but even that has brought no answer up to the present. We cannot understand at all this, but I thought I must write and explain things to you, as I know that you would ascertain if anything is wrong. We do not know if Mr. Pal is ill, or what is happening, and our anxiety and suspense is doubled through this.

I don't know whether you are aware that Mr. and Mrs. Saklatvala have gone to Bombay with their three children. They must be already there now. I don't think Mitter studied anything here at all, indeed I know he did not, the whole time he was in England was wasted.

You will think that all my letters are full of trouble I often wonder how much longer the dark cloud will hang over us, or

whether it will break, and the sun shine through. But we must wait God's own time, and bow to His Will.

The *Bengalee* treated me very badly. They would not pay for the work I did and have not paid up till now. Mr. Pal said in his last letter I must send a Power of Attorney to him, and then he can summon the *Bengalee*. But I have not been able to do this yet. So you see the troubles seem thicker than ever. But it is God's Will. He will find some way out. I will not write more now. If you do not think it would be wise to write to Mr. Pal about Nanoo's affairs please do not do so, but I felt I must tell you so that you could ascertain if they are ill.

With my best respects.

Yours very sincerely,
EVA WILLIS.

XII

On the Verge of Collapse

(Address on the Envelope :—
Urgent

Sriyut Dada Saheb,
G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar (C. P.)
India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—
27-6-12.
Answered,
G. S. Kh.)

41, Marlow Road.
East Ham.
London. E.
June 7th, (1912)

Respected Dada Saheb,

I feel I must just write you a line and tell you nothing has been done in spite of our repeated appeals. We have had no letter from India for 8 weeks. We are both on the verge of collapse. Will you write to Calcutta and rouse them up. We really don't know whatever we shall do. They do not even write a

letter and explain, or say a word whatever shall we do? If you would be so good as to write them and find out what is the matter, or if you could rouse Mr. Pal to a sense of the need Nanoo is in, no words can convey our gratitude.

With my respects.

Yours very truly,

EVA WILLIS.

XIII

A great thing for Nanoo

(Address on the Envelope:—

Sriyut Dada Saheb G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar, (C. P.)
India.)

(Remark across the Envelope:—

26-8-12

Answered

G. S. Kh.)

C/o Mrs. Reid,
(looks like)
9, Cliftoumille Parade,
Margate.

Respected Dada Saheb,

You must have received my two previous letters. I am still staying here at Margate, and most likely, I shall be here for some weeks.

About Nanoo, he is hoping to be able to go in for the Preliminary at the end of August or first week in September. I have written to Babu Saheb about sending the necessary fee £ 10. I hope and trust that he will be enabled to do this. If you can, will you kindly write him and wake him up about this. He will have to send by wire.

Also Nanoo *must* have some money to pay his board and lodging and buy himself some clothes. He is practically in rags. Three weeks ago, Mr. Pal wrote that he was sending £ 11 by wire, but this sum has not come at all. Then he said that he had arranged with Mr. C. R. Das for £ 3 per month to start from July. Nanoo has had no intimation at all from any Bank that this sum will be

paid him. I really cannot understand at all the reason why Babu Saheb does not try and see into things a little more instead of allowing them to slide. He knows every thing, and yet that has not awakened him to activity.

Dada Saheb, if you can do anything so that Nanoo is enabled to enter for the Bar just now, it would be such a great thing for him. But I know your great and kind heart, and I know you will do whatever you think best.

I must close now,

With my best respects,

Trusting that your health is good.

Yours most respectfully,
EVA WILLIS.

XIV

Detest the name of money

(Address on the Envelope :—

Sriyut G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar, (C. P.)
India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

Answered
14-3-14)

41, Marlow Road,
East Ham,
London, E.
21-2-1914.

My dear Mr. Khaparde,

.....

.....

As regards your remarks——Well, I will tell you that I would gladly exchange my present occupation for the quiet peace and restfulness of an Indian Philosopher's secretary. Although I do the work, and do it well they say, yet how I hate it, how I detest the very name of money market and stock market, and all that

this means. Yes, you are right. I have the handling of much money, but it is not mine to give away, and although I might easily help myself and never be found out, yet I could not do such a thing even to help the poor and starving. That would not be right. It is not mine to give away. I long for the day when for the last time I can say "good-night" to my chief and never return. This terrible fever for making money makes me sick. People forget everything else. How they gamble away everything worth having in this world in the hope of making money. I look back and try to remember as much as I can of the lessons that Mr. Pal tried to instil into my mind, and try to be patient.

Nanoo is getting on splendidly with his cinema work, and it seems that he will do big things. With blessing he can support himself and in a very short time will be able to give the much needed assistance to his father, and thus save him from all worry. That is the best thing of all.

I must close now with many thanks for your kind letter, and with best regards.

Yours most sincerely,

EVA WILLIS.

XV

All hopes dashed by War

(Address on the Envelope:—

Sriyut, Dada Saheb G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar, (C. P.)
India).

(Remark across the Envelope:—

6-12-14
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

41, Marlow Road,
East Ham. London, E.
18th Sept. 1914.

My dear Mr. Khaparde,

.....
.
.....

It must be a very worrying time for you. Illness always makes one feel so helpless, and realise our "littleness" doesn't it, and we

cannot help but admit that everything is in the hands of a Higher power, to do as he thinks best.

You ask how things are here—well—very very bad indeed, and with no prospect of improvement for a long while to come. I really try not to worry because I know it is no use doing so, and yet I am only very human and I am afraid I rebel very often against my lot. Nanoo too is suffering very much, as all his hopes have been dashed to the ground by this awful war, and I really don't know how he is managing to live,

Yours most sincerely,
KEVA WILLIS.

XVI

Air raid over London

(Address on the Envelope :—

Sriyut G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar, (C. P.)
India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

Answered
26-7-15
G. S. Kh.)

41, Marlow Road,
East Ham, London, E.
4th June, 1915.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

I got your letter quite safely the week before last, but I had no time to write you last week. I suppose you have heard of the air raid over London. The Zeppelins passed right over our house, but fortunately, no bombs were dropped on us, although the explosions sounded all round us, and frightened us considerably. It was all the East End of London that was attacked although no official particulars are to be published in the press. But we have a lot to be thankful for that we were not among the poor victims.

Nanoo is doing very well, and a commission is not impossible at all. Several of the Indian medical students have received them. I think it will be a splendid thing if he gets one.

I trust you are better in health, and that your many troubles and trials will be overcome.

I must close now with my best respects to you.

Yours most sincerely,

EVA WILLIS.

XVII

Nanoo very ill

(Address on the Envelope :—

Sriyut G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar,
C. P. India.)

41, Marlow Road,
East Ham. London E.
20th, Jan. 1916.

My dear Mr. Khaparde,

I am so sorry that I could not write and send you Christmas wishes nor thank you for your very nice card which you sent.

It has been rather a sad and worrying time for me this last two months. Nanoo has been very ill indeed and only, just recovering a little. It will be quite another month yet before he can get about. He has had pneumonia. So you can imagine that I have had an anxious time.

I left my office with the financier when Nanoo was ill, but have started work again with a firm of solicitors in the Temple, so you see I shall get quite learned soon. I don't like the work much at present. I find it too dry, but no doubt I shall get used to it in time.

I must close now. I will try and write you a longer letter soon.

Trusting you are well,

With best respects.

Yours sincerely,

EVA WILLIS.

XVIII

Very bad raid, the worst one

(Address on the Envelope :—

Sriyut G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar,
C. P. India.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

6-3-16 Answered G. S. Kh.)

41, Marlow Road,
East Ham, London E.
6th February, 1916.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

I received your very interesting letter by last mail, for which I must thank you. I was so glad you did not find my letter too long, and I can assure you that yours was all too short.

There has so much happened (so in the original) in the few weeks that have elapsed between the writing of that letter referred to and this one, and as I read your letter in reply I cannot help but feel a little sad. Yet I ought not (so in the original) feel sad as I was happily unconscious then of all that was in store for me when I wrote you. After all, it is one of the wisest acts of the All-Wise and All-Merciful, to hang a curtain and veil our eyes from the future.

Nanoo has been through a very trying time, and has been very ill—so ill that recovery seemed impossible. He jumped in the river at Richmond to the rescue of a man who was drowning and was himself nearly drowned, being pulled under by the man twice, and was just sinking the third time when he was rescued. He was taken to a hotel in Richmond and laid for 24 hours unconscious. The Doctor told him he would never be nearer death and live. But he recovered, and came to London. But he came to London before he ought to have come out at all, and took a chill, developed pneumonia, and nearly died. He is recovering now, but weak as a baby and he will have to go away to some sanatorium to get strong. It is such a pity that this could have happened just as he was beginning to stand on his feet here, and just as he was getting on with his film work so well. But still, we cannot always understand God's Ways, we can only trust and think. He knows best, although sometimes it is very hard to do so.

So you will understand I have been having a very anxious time indeed, but now that he is much better I feel easier in mind, and thought I would write to you.

I am now working with a firm of Solicitors in the Temple. I had to leave my financier when Nanoo was ill, so that I could look into his affairs a little, and I am now with the Solicitors. I am not so happy and comfortable as I was before, but still I must put up with it.

I don't think you would like to be in London now, or indeed, in England. It is not nice at all. The price of everything has risen so enormously that we wonder whether we shall be able to eat anything soon. Everything has more than doubled in price. Then the streets are so dark, that it is quite an adventure to go the shortest distance, and you are bound to bump into something or fall over something if you go out after dark.

Last Monday night there was a very bad raid-the worst one that has yet happened over England, but our district, happily, was untouched. I just got home in time, I left my office at 5 O'clock, and I got to East Ham Station about 6 O'clock. When I got out the police were scurrying all over the place, ordering all the shops to put out their lights and telling all pedestrians to hurry to their homes. I hurried home, and there we had to wait until past twelve at night in the dark with no light at all until the guns had ceased firing and driven the Zeppelins back. They did fearful damage this time, and there was great loss of life. What Monsters these Germans are! They really can't be human, they have nothing human in them. What a pity that Turkey should have been led away by them. I feel sorry for Turkey, under the yoke of such monsters. The trains were all stopped from 6-30 until 1 O'clock the next morning, so people who were not as fortunate as me to leave work before 6 were held up in London until past one, and some were all night (without getting home. How awful! And so many quite young girls who have to go to the City to earn their living. They say the people were packed in the station like sardines in a tin.

It makes one wonder when and how this is all going to end, and it makes one turn to the consolation of religion for relief and comfort for tortured nerves and disquieting thoughts. I wish, too, that I could have been so fortunate as to have been in the presence of that great sage you wrote me about, to gather strength and learn wisdom, but thought and prayer knows no

distance; does it, so remember me in your prayers that I may be given the strength to bear whatever is in store for me.

With my best respects to you.

Yours ever sincerely,

EVA WILLIS.

XIX

Nahnu undecided

(Address on the Envelope :—

Sriyut Dada Saheb G. S. Khaparde,
C/o Kesari Office,
Narayan Peth,
Poona city,
S. M. Country.)

41, Marlow Road,
East Ham. E.
31st March, 1916.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

Your most welcome letter dated the 5th March arrived last night quite safely. I cannot tell you how it cheered me up after so many weeks of great trouble and anxiety, which at times seemed too much to bear. But God is very good and does not send us more than we can bear, and I am so glad to be able to write and tell you that Nahnu is improving now, and is gradually getting about again after all this time. He has been through a most terrible time, and it will leave its mark on him for months, but with care he ought to regain something of his old strength and vigour. The thing he has to do now is to put together the broken pieces of his work and try to evolve something out of the general destruction which his illness occasioned. This is the most difficult and heartrending task, as he was robbed and cheated on every hand while he lay at death's door. But as you say, God is good, and He answers prayer, and He alone can help him.

Nahnu is still a Volunteer, as far as that goes, and he is really waiting for orders. They have sent most of the young men of his Corps to Mesopotamia, and the others have been expecting to go each week, but have not been sent yet. This, too, is a

source of worry and anxiety, as he does not know how to arrange his affairs whether to try and get on with his film work or whether to wait for orders. You see, while he is waiting he is earning nothing, and yet if he was in the middle of producing film it would be a dead loss of a lot of money if he was called away in the middle of it. Besides, at present, his health is not fit for him to think about going on active service. So I don't know what will happen or what he will do. I wish I could see a way for him.

You praise me far too much. I am not at all good, there is none in this world with so many short-comings as myself. And I am so aware of it too, and wish I were different. But still, as someone said to me the other day, everyone does wrong in this world, but God' goodness and mercy is far greater than any wrong committed, and this gives me encouragement to try to be better. I do try, and I hope I shall succeed. I think if you have the *desire* in your heart, you are bound to succeed.

Thank you for your encouraging words about my work. I do find it awfully dry and sometimes feel I must give it up, but it is the question of money that keeps me at it, as they are really paying me a very nice salary, which is such a comfort in these fearful times, when everything is so expensive, and the price of food so terrible.

You say that nobody knows when the War will end. There are heaps of people who think it is the end of the world, and the fulfilment of the prophecies in the Bible, in the book of Revelations, but I don't myself see how anybody can tell this, and after all, if it is the end what can we do? We can't do anything. We can only go on living as much like the pattern as we possibly can with God's help.

Here I must close,

With my best respects to you.

Yours most sincerely,

EVA WILLIS.

P. S.

I was very concerned to hear about your bad health and trust you may recover some of your lost strength. I shall pray that you may do so. I think *sea voyage* to *England* would do you good.

XX

A little help would lift him up

(Address on the Envelope :—

Sriyut Dadasaheb G. S. Khaparde,
C/o Kesari Office,
Narayan Peth, Poona City.
S. M. Country.)

41, Marlow Rd.,

East Ham.

5th April, 1916.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

I have received your very kind and long letter, and I think it is exceedingly good of you to take so much trouble to write to me.

Nanoo is gradually recovering some strength but it will be some time yet before he is fit to do anything. I ventured to send you a cable last Saturday, asking if you were able to send a few pounds, would you do so. It would be a God-send to him just now, as he is unable to work and has not a penny nor does he know where to turn for one. His condition is very pitiable. He has struggled here all this time without a penny of help from India since his father left England, and now he has broken down under the strain. A little help now would lift him up once more and put him on his feet. I don't know what is to be done about him at all. His father cannot do anything at all for him it seems.

I trust you will excuse this short note this week, as I want to catch the mail.

With my best wishes for you always.

Yours very sincerely,

EVA WILLIS.

C

Nahnu to return to India

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde Esqr.

Amraoti, Berar C. P.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

3-9-11.

Answered, G. S. Kh.)

KUMAR KRISHNA DUTT,
Calcutta, 30th August, 1911.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

Your esteemed note of the 20th instant to hand in due time. Just about that time I also received a letter from Miss Willis.

The delay in acknowledging your favour is due to the fact that since then I was in communication with his most dear and intimate friends and there was a division of opinion as to the advisability of his coming back to India.

Some of them apprehend that he may be prosecuted if he comes back.

However now, it is settled, though not unanimously that whatever may be his will and honour every one including Bipin Babu will censure us if the worst happens; he should be brought back forthwith.

I believe this is also your opinion and of his friends in (so in the original) Central Provinces.

We have decided to send by telegraphic order a passage home to be availed of by him at once.

If you send for him a decent sum to meet his immediate needs previous to his starting, it would be of real use to him. That can also be sent by wire.

On hearing from you either by post or telegram that you approve of this course, I would send a telegraphic message engaging passage.

Yours sincerely,

KUMAR KRISHNA DUTT

II

Nahnu sailed for India

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde Esqr.
Amraoti, Berar, C. P.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

2-10-11.

Answered, G. S. Kh.)

KUMAR KRISHNA DUTT,
12/1 Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta, 27th September,
1911.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

Your kind note of the 23rd instant to hand yesterday.

I owe you an apology in not intimating to you of the money sent by me for passage through telegraphic wire immediately on receipt of your telegram and letter to enable him to come back to India.

However beyond learning from the Reuter's telegram that he has sailed for India, I don't know anything else.

It is, therefore, impossible to communicate with him now.

I don't agree with his view expressed in your letter as to the advisability of his coming down (?).

Even if I had agreed, it was hardly possible for me to do anything now.

But I don't wish to take the heavy responsibility on my shoulders.

If, therefore, you think that he ought not to come back now I would wish you to advice by wire what you think advisable. For, there is hardly anyone who takes greater interest in his welfare.

Mr. Das is also of the same opinion as you. But there are other friends who think he can safely return now.

I believe in the guidance of higher destiny than ourselves and in the faith of His Wisdom and Mercy am prepared to leave things to drift in its course. (so in the original).

With best regards and greetings of the season.

I am

Yours sincerely,

KUMAR KRISHNA DUTT.

D

I

Tilak should give undertaking

(Address on the Envelope :—

To

G. S. Khaparde Esqr. B. A. LL. B.
High Court Pleader,
Amraoti, Berar,

Strictly ConfidentialPooree Sukhasagere.

My dear Kelkar,

I am at Pooree just now and intend staying here 2 weeks more. You know Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose is in England. He writes me by the last mail to say that he had had a talk with some influential Englishmen at home about the release of the political offenders during the Coronation and they are willing to take prompt action in the matter and hope to succeed if Mr. Tilak gives an undertaking to the effect to quote Babu Bhupendra Nath's words that "he will not enter into a political life for say 3 years, or that he would not preach any seditious or revolutionary measures or be associated with them." As Tilak is now engaged in Jail in translating *Geeta* in Marathi he may very well say that during the next few years he has resolved to retire from political nay, all kinds of public life and devote himself to such religious works as the translation of *Geeta* and other sacred books. There may be people who would rather see Tilak die in jail than give such an undertaking. I don't regard them as sane or his sincere friends. Political life is absolutely closed to us: no if Tilak were now free he would like Khaparde and others have nothing to do with politics. So he will only (space in the original here) trust if he says he will keep himself aloof from Politics. If not for himself but for others he should give such an undertaking as the following quotation from Bhupendra Basu's letter will show. "The Govt. of Lord Minto just before his Lordship's retirement consulted Local-Govts. as to the advisability of releasing the political offenders. The Govt. of Bombay would not agree to Tilak's release as it feared he would on his way out resume his political activities and as the partial release of the political offenders without releasing Tilak

would not have such effect so the matter was dropped" I have a notion that Tilak has confidence in me and I am absolutely sure to persuade him to give such an undertaking if I find an opportunity to open communication with him. But, as I have not that opportunity, so all I can do is to ask you, Bodas, Joshi, and some other friends of Tilak who are his sincere well-wishers and not mere sentimentalists to agree with me and send a telegram to Bhupendra Basu immediately to the effect that Tilak is agreeable. That is also the suggestion of Bhupendra Basu himself. He says that "if Kelkar, Bodas etc., give an undertaking that Tilak is agreeable, then wire me through Reuter the following word "Done". My address with Reuter is "Degones, London". I leave England by the middle of July, so you must wire as the letter may come too late."

Please either wire me "All right" or write me a letter as promptly as possible on the subject. If you are agreeable then I shall wire from here to Bhupendra Babu or you can try Reuter's agent there. If he does not undertake to send the telegram to Bhupendra Babu (Degones, London) then I shall do the needful from Calcutta. Write me to Pooree Sukhsagere.

Hoping alright with you.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) Motilal Ghose.

Treat the contents of the letter as absolutely confidential and destroy it after you have done with it.

To

N. C. Kelkar, Esqr.
The Editor "Maharatha",
Poona.

सरकारी अट मान्य

(मल पत्र मोडीत)

श्री.

पुणे.

ता.गि.ख : ३-७-१९११.

श्रीमंत राजमान्य राजश्री दादामाहेव खापडें

मुक्काम उमरावती स्वामीचे शेवेमी कृतानेक साष्टांग नमस्कार विनंति विशेष

सोबत मोनीबाबूचे पन्नाची कोंपी करून पाठविली आहे. मध्य एक शब्द लागला नाही परंतु मागील पुढील संदर्भावरून तो काय असावा ते आपणांस कळेल. अस्सल पत्र मी मुद्दाम जपून

ठेविले आहे. बाबू भुपेंद्रनाथ यांस येथून “ कबूल आदे ” अशा अर्थाची तार त्यांचे पत्रांत जे शब्द आहेत त्याप्रमाणे केली आहे.

आपण मोतीबाबूस एक थॅक्स चे पत्र पाठवावे व मोतीबाबूसही तार करण्यास लिहावी. पत्रांत say for three years हे आहे म्हणून आम्ही कबूल केले आहे. नाही तर कबूल केले नसते. असो.

घरांतील सर्व खुशाल आहेत. काळजी नको. आपण आपले प्रकृतीस जपावे. कळावे लोभ करावा हे विनंति.

आपला

घोंडो बासुदेव बिद्वांस.

हे (च पत्नी) राजमान्य राजश्री गोपाळराव यांस साष्टांग नमस्कार. कळावे.

(5)

Proposal or a mere feeler ?

Copy

Amraoti, Berar.
5th July, 1911.

My dear Babusaheb,

It is very kind of Mr. Bhupendranath Basu to have revived the matter of political amnesty generally and of the release of Mr. T. in particular. Your own endeavours to secure both from the beginning have been so strong and so persistent that it is entirely right in the fitness of things that Providence should have selected you to be the medium of negotiations, I thank you most sincerely both for myself and on behalf of Mr. T and his family and request you to kindly convey mine and their gratitude to Mr. Basu.

As to the proposal itself there would be no difficulty in persuading Mr. T. to accept the first part *viz.*, "not to enter into political life for three years" i. e., during the unexpired portion of his sentence. The further part about "not preaching any seditious or revolutionary measures or be associated with them", is not only un-intelligible but also superfluous for the following reasons.

1. The terms "seditious and revolutionary" have just now no definite meaning attached to them. Everything and anything may be brought under them.

2. These things are punishable by the Law as it stands now. So what is the property of introducing them as a condition ?

3. Obviously the three years limit does not apply to this partt. If it did Mr. T. is not to enter public life during the three years. How then can he preach seditious or revolutionary measures or be associated with them ?

4. If the time limit is not to govern this part of the proposal then it means that Mr. T. is to be liable to be deprived of his liberty, without the intervention of a court of justice, at any time during the rest of his life, at the sweet will of the executive by the mere allegation of his having contravened the condition.

It may be that I am overcautious. In Sanskrit it is said "Excess of affection suspects evil." Perhaps it is all right and if you think so, kindly wire acceptance in the code word. Mr. T's family have already done so.

It is to be wished that the name of Mr. Basu's English friend were known. Then one could hazard a guess whether it was a real proposal or a mere feeler. Many things of the latter kind fly about in the atmosphere of London, as indeed they do at all important political centres.

Kindly do not be angry with me for suggesting doubts and starting questions. Caution is never lost and one is none the worse for thinking quietly and coolly about all the probabilities and even possibilities in a matter of this kind.

Thanking you again and particularly requesting that what I have said above may be considered on its merits, I close this letter which has already exceeded the limits which I originally intended to set to it, and with kind regards.

I am,
Yours very sincerely,

G. S. KHAPARDE.

P. S.

Kindly say how you are in health. I hope your stay at Pooree is for pleasure and devotion and not necessitated by ill health.

Yours very sincerely,
G. S. KHAPARDE,

II

Ramsay MacDonald takes lead.

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde Esqr.
Amraoti, Berar)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

15-7-11.

Answered. G. S. Kh.)

Puri July 11, 1911.

Dear Khaparde,

I was deeply moved to read your letters (I got both copies). Rest assured that you and Tilak occupy a considerable space in my heart. How I wish I could take you along with me to the higher sphere of life, where, if we can once reach and make a footing, we can snap out fingers at the strifes and troubles which have rendered our earth-plane a vale of tears. I, however, forget that I am nearly 65, and you and Tilak are yet much younger, and your tendency naturally is in one way and mine in another. All the same, our hearts and minds are cast in the same mould, and there is no doubt we shall all meet in our permanent home when the proper time comes, and there we shall talk of other things than politics, and enjoy a bliss of which we can now form no conception.

There cannot be much love lost between the Moderates and Tilak; all the same, in the release of political prisoners they are sincerely interested, and as the release of other prisoners without Tilak will be the play of Hamlet without Hamlet, so whether they love Tilak or not they are obliged to work for him. I may tell you, however, that it is Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who has taken lead in this matter, and not only we can trust him, but he carries considerable influence with the present Ministry. When Mr. MacDonald had a talk with Bhupendra Babu on the subject the latter pointed out the difficulty in the way namely, that unless Mr. Tilak gave an undertaking of that sort, the present Govt. of India, like the Minto Govt. might object to his release as well as the release of other prisoners. And Babu Bhupendra wrote me to secure such an undertaking from Tilak or his family. As regards the terms of the undertaking, they were suggested by Babu Bhupendra Nath and I think it will be quite possible for us to omit the

portions objected to by you when the proper time comes. Bhupendra Nath's interview with Lord Crewe seems to be a good omen. Maharaja Durbhanga is going to Simla in a few days and will have several interviews with the Viceroy. I suggested to him to broach this subject of the release of the politicals before H. E., and he has agreed to do so. I shall also write a letter to the Viceroy in which I shall mention the matter. I also intend to write to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald by the next mail. I am exhausted and must stop here. God bless you all.

Yours very sincerely,
MOTI LAL GHOSE.

III

My heart weeps for Tilak.

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde Esqr.

Pleader, Amraoti, Berar.)

Calcutta July 12, 1913.

My dear friend,

I was so glad to receive your letter. If we have been able to extricate ourselves from the contempt case, we are still under the grip of the Govt. Indeed the life of the "*Patrika*" now hangs on a thin thread. They may confiscate the security money any day, without rhyme or reason and then it is all over with the paper. Fortunately I have faith in God and the real world, and I have accustomed myself to look upon earthly trouble with some indifference. As a matter of fact, why should we worry when things of this world are transient and there is no doubt that man will live after death in a better place? I have always tried to impress this truth both on you and Tilak; both of you have suffered much. I am glad as your letter shows, that you are yet as cheerful as ever. That is what we ought to be under all circumstances. For God is all good, and He does everything for our welfare. I picked up some little health at Darjeeling and it yet sticks to me though I must be prepared to lose it gradually. My heart weeps for Tilak, and I hope I shall live till he comes back. Accept my sincere love.

Yours Affly,
MOTI LAL GHOSE

IV

Security hangs like a mill-stone

(Address on the Envelope :—

G. S. Khaparde,
Pleader, Amraoti Berar, C. P.)

Devghur Nov. 7, (1913).
E. I. Railway.

Dear K,

Your greeting is as sweet to me as the heart from which it has emanated. Need I tell you that you are one of the few friends of whom I am really proud? There is no doubt that we are cast in the same mould; otherwise why this strong mutual attraction? I may not write to you or you may not write to me; but there is no doubt that your image is indelibly imprinted on my mind as mine on yours. And you must know this as God's truth that when two souls thus attract each other, they will never part company through eternity. Accept my loving *Dussrah* greeting. May He bless you with all that is good and noble!

The more I am nearing my journey's end.....I think I am fifteen annas on the other side by this timethe more I am realising the fact that there is a higher plane than that of patriotism. Necessarily I am gradually losing all relish for things mundane. There was a time when I would faint at the idea that our people were dying out. But now the thought does not trouble me much; for, is not eternity lying before us? If we are a race of slaves here, surely we will be free men when we have come out of our shells and gone up to our real home. There the Deportation Regulation of 1818, the Seditious Act, or the Press Act will not sit like a dread nightmare on our breasts. Indeed, when I think of our real future I laugh at our present troubles and the whole nature seems to smile on me.

My connection with the "*Patrika*" (*Amrit Bazar Patrika*) will not cease till I die. In spite of my realization of the higher plane, I have not yet been able to outgrow my love for it. The security of Rs. 5,000 hangs like a millstone round its neck. I asked Lord Charmichael who yet professes strong sympathy for me, how long would this millstone continue? He said he would speak the matter to Viceroy at Simla and his Private Secretary writes me that the Governor had a talk with Lord Hardinge on the subject,

but he does not know the result. It seems to me, however, that by avoiding certain touchy matters the "*Patrika*" may yet go on as before. Both the "*Statesman*" and the "*I. D. News*" (the latter is a two-pice daily) have affected our circulation. So, if possible, secure some subscribers for weekly or bi-weekly editions of the "*Patrika*". Let me know when you mean to go to Burmah (To see Tilak again?—B. G. Khaparde.). I return to Calcutta some time in December. I am somewhat better here. Hoping all right with you.

Yours very sincerely,
MOTI LAL GHOSE.

V

Fulfill the Divine Mission

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Amraoti, C. P.)

Tahirpur House, Kedarghat,
Benares, April 9, 1920.

Dear Tilak and Khaparde,

Perhaps you are not aware that I am now partially a physical wreck. It was on the 3rd of February last at Benares at about 10 p. m. that I got an attack of what I thought to be an attack of apoplexy, but that in the opinion of the doctors was a partial paralysis of the left side. How jolly glad I would have been if it had been apoplexy for then my enchained soul would have broken through the dirty carcase in which it is confined and flown away into the region of peace, bliss and happiness; and snapped its fingers at all mundane affairs. As a matter of fact when I got the attack a current of joy passed through my mind and I asked my wife and other members of my family, who were with me, not to weep but to rejoice as I was going to a very good place where at least English rule does not obtain. The doctors, however, disappointed me. They said that there was no immediate chance of my passing over to the other side and that I might yet drag my existence here for some time. The result of the attack was that my left hand was completely and my left foot and tongue were partially paralysed. So I am now passing my days here somehow or other. The doctors held out no hopes of

my recovering the use of my affected limbs but to my and their surprise my left foot is all right; my tongue is also practically all right, and my left hand is showing signs of a steady though slow improvement. So I may again be a whole man, but what is the good? For, my body has been utterly shattered and my soul is very anxious to fly away. My only comfort now is to try to worship the lotus-feet of my Sri Krishna. But alas! I cannot outgrow my little love for the motherland and I am dragged down to think of its wretched condition and shed a tear now and then for the same. But why should I worry myself when you two are in the land of living and doing your best to serve the mother?

My sincere prayer to my Sri Krishna is that He may give you long life and sufficient health to enable you to fulfil the divine mission with which you have been entrusted, viz., the attainment of the freedom of the motherland

Yours affly,
MOTI LAL GHOSE.

P. S. I intend to stay at Benares till the end of May.

E

Difficulties at the Threshold

(Address on the Envelope .—

Ganesh Shridhar (Shrikrishna) *alias*
Dadasaheb Khaparde Esqr. Pleader, Amraoti
Central Provinces)

Satara
30-7-11.

My dear Dadasaheb,

The Council sittings concluded last Wednesday and I returned home just to find your very appreciative letter.

It was no doubt a very keen contest and some papers are yet suffering the castigation. Our difficulties begin at the threshold, when no charitable, nor even natural construction can claim our actions. However, I will follow my own line adopted ever since 1907.

I feel really encouraged by the kind words of your note and trust you will now and again help me.

With kindest regards.

I am,
Yours sincerely,

R. P. KARANDIKAR.

P. S. My son Vishnu is all right and presents his B. C. to Babasaheb.

F

Kindest gifts of the Providence

(No envelope)

(Copy of a letter from Andaman Cellular Jail from Swatantryaveer V. D. Sawarkar, to his youngest brother N. D. Sawarkar, then studying medicine at Calcutta, later on a doctor; copied by Balwant Ganesh Khaparde in 1912, while studying at Calcutta).

D/ 15th 12-1912.

Dearest brother,

Thus it is that after 18 months I have a chance to touch pen and ink again. At this rate one can quickly learn to unlearn the art of writing altogether. You must have been very anxious about this delay but as you had received a letter from our dearest Baba in July I thought it would be more assuring to you to hear from us a few months later than at about the same time. How glad was I to learn that you have joined the medical course and are doing well. How do you like that course? To me it is a noble course : I should like you to take not only medicine but the science of Physiology itself as your special province. Please do follow it up not only as a profession but as a pursuit. It opens out an inexhaustible field for charity and benevolence: it is respected all over the world, in the Hottentots as well as in the Aryans. The study of body temple wherein the soul lives is next to the study of the soul itself.

Your choice of books last year was simply capital. Moropant. Bharat, Vivekanand-all standard books. Out of the books asked

for by me only जेयमीमांसा and अज्ञेयमीमांसा did not come—why? I have sent list for this year, but *do not spend* more than 10 rupees on my books. If the list comes to more than that please go on omitting from the bottom. You need not buy all books new. You can send some second-hand ones if you like.

And how do you like Bengal? By this time after the *Puja* holidays you are back to Calcutta and must have grown quite into a Bengali Babu—is not it? Forgotten Marathi language? Please take care you do not forget something else. For I am afraid I might hear at any time that some one in those clever Bengalis has stolen your heart away! Though I for one should like so much to have found a dear little *Bengali* sister-in-law.....I am as strongly in favour of these inter-provincial marriages among the Hindus as I am deadly opposed to the practice of marrying the European girls *at this stage* of our National life.

And now my dear Bal, something about me here: My health is alright. Ever since I came to this jail I never had a serious illness and have managed to keep my weight just what it was when I came here. I am both physically and mentally doing well—believe me, dearest, in some respects so well that I had hardly ever done so before: for life in a jail, for good, or evil, is a unique chance. Man can never go out of it exactly as he came in: he goes out for better or for worse. Either more Angelic or more Feingish. Fortunately for me my mind has so quickly adapted itself to the changes in circumstances. It seems so strange that a nature so restless and active, roaming over the Continents, should so quickly feel quite at Home in a cell hardly a dozen feet in length. And yet one of the kindest gifts of the Providence to Humanity is this plasticity, this adaptability of human mind to the everchanging environments of life.

When early in the morning and late in the evening I try a bit of *Pranayam* and pass insensibly into a sweet sound sleep—oh! how calm and quiet is that rest, so calm that when I get up in the morning it is long before I can realize again that I am in a prison cell lying on a wooden plank. All the common sins and allurements of mankind having receded far, the conscience is perfectly pleased with itself with the conviction of having served under *His* banner and served to some purpose. A calm, a sweet equanimity

is left with my soul and it lulls my mind in an intense peace. There are exceptions, but this is the general rule. In fact if I be suddenly dropped in the midst of a Bombay or a London I think I will have to shout with the hermits.....as.....in Shakuntala. So brother do not bother about me. And even if hearing the market-gossip your mind sometimes sighs, "Oh, still his life would have been more useful and dazzling outside", even then remember that those who work outside, work much, but those who work in the prisons work *more* : and after all my dearest Bal, don't you think that.....

I get up in the morning when the bell goes on at 5 a. m. At its sound I feel as if I have entered a higher college for a higher study. Then we are doing our work of rigour till 10 a. m. While my hands and flesh (feet) are automatically doing the given task, my spirit avoiding all detection is out for a morning trip, and across seas and oceans, over hills and dales, it roams sipping only pleasant things, and things noble, like a bee among the flowers. Then I compose some new lines. Then we dine and at 12 noon work again. From 4 p. m. comes rest, reading etc. This is the usual round of life here.

In your answer please inform me how our dear motherland is getting on? Is the Congress united? Does it pass the resolution for the release of the Political Prisoners from year to year as it did at Allahabad in 1910? Any remarkable *Swadeshi* enterprise as the Iron works of Tata or Steam Navigation Company or New Mills? How is the *Republic of China*? Does it not sound like a *Utopia realized*? A romance of history! don't suppose that China's work is a day's work. No! from 1850 they have been strenuously at it, though the world knows not where the Sun is making its way—till it is risen! and Persia, Portugal and Egypt? And are the Indians in South Africa successful in getting their demands? Please do mention if any important law has been passed by the new councils, e. g. the Education Bill of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale? When the great Tilak is due to be released?

Did you show my letter to my beloved Mai? Please translate all to her. It is only a few years more—not more than 5—when a better day will dawn. So my beloved Mai hold on as nobly as you have done!.....My most respectful *Pranams* to my dearest

Vahini,- —She who had been——and is still through her blessings—a mother, a sister, and a friend at the same time. I cannot name, for obvious reasons, others with whose memory my heart is now overwhelmingly full! Tell them all that I remember each and all of them. How can I forget *them*? No, a man in a prison *cannot* forget. The mind, shut up from the new impressions can only feed on the old ones, and so in a prison, so far from forgetting old acquaintances that one vividly remembers, it begins to love those who were before forgotten! My sweet friends, in a prison one weeps and weeps and vainly waits for some one to come to wipe the tears—to speak a word of affection, and love! Oh no, in a prison how can I forget? To all those please give my affection and love, who you know were my sweet friends and comrades and dearer than life to me, and to those who *are still* standing by you and remembering me, when some were not ashamed to disown the ties of blood, to them not only my affection and love, but to her and to him *my deepest obligations are due*. They know that a letter from a Jail must be more or less stereotyped, and hence no rames. Please give my Ashirwadas to dear Mai my only sister, and Vasant, my only hope. Also remember me to dear Mani and little Champi.

With all love,

I remain, your own brother,

(Sd.) Tatya.

List of Books

1. The numbers of "Review of Reviews" for the years 1911-1912.
2. The "Modern Review" of Calcutta, bound for last year.
3. From the list of Natesan and Co. of Madras, the publication of the speeches of Presidents of the Indian Association i. e for 1911. A. D.
4. Dictionary of any respected standard. (English).
5. Kale's higher Sanskrit Grammar.
6. Meghaduta (with notes).
7. जीवनशास्त्र by Prof. Bhate in दामोदर series.
8. ज्ञेयमीमांसा and अज्ञेयमीमांसा (if you have them don't buy).

9. अचंशास्त्र by Prof. Bhate, a new publication.
10. The Principles of Biology and Sociology by Herbert Spencer. (In 2 Vols.). If you can get them in second-hand shops for less than 6 Rupees, *don't buy new ones.*
11. Any new Marathi or English publications worth sending or any books which you have in your library.

Here I have appended the No. of my spectacles. So please do send me a new pair. Don't spend too much on it. Prescription for spectacles.

RA ————— 6 Spl.

LA ————— 6 Spl.

G

Congratulations on the Success

(Address on the Envelope :—

Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde
India.
Gone to Delhi
Roshanara Mansion, Subji Mandi,
Delhi).

(Remark across the Envelope :—

9-2-18
Answered.
G. S. Kh.)

London,
C/o Thos Cook and Sons,
Ludgate Circus, London, E. C.
19th Dec. 1917.

My dear Khaparde,

Ten thousand congratulations on your success. I am delighted you defeated Daddabhoy. It is a good sign. Our stars are ascending. We shall soon reach the zenith. May God bless you and your work.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

J. Baptista.

लोकमान्यांचा आदेश--तयारी करा

(मूळ पत्ता व पत्र सोडीत)

(Address on the Envelope :

श्रीमंत नामदार दादासाहेब खापर्डे,
यांस उमरावती येथे देणे
उमरावती.)

जा. नं.

हिंदी - स्वराज्य - संघ
४८६, नारायण पेठ, पुणे.

स्वराज्य हा माझा जन्मसिद्ध हक्क आहे व तो मी मिळविणारच--लो. टिळक.

तारीख १६-१-१९१८.

अध्यक्ष—

जोसेफ बॅप्टिस्टा,
बी.ए. एलएल. बी. बार अँट लॉ.

उपाध्यक्ष—

लो. बाळ गंगाधर टिळक

श्री. ग. श्री. खापर्डे,
बी. ए. एल्एल्. बी.

ना. द. व्यं. वेळवी,
बी. ए. एलएल. बी.

खजिनदार—

प्रो. शि. म. परांजपे,
एम्. ए

श्री. य. बि. नेने.

चिटणीस—

श्री. न. चि. केळकर,
बी. ए. एल्एल्. बी.

दुय्यम चिटणीस—

श्री. दा. बि. गोखले,
बी. ए. एल्एल्. बी.

कृतानेक सांष्टांग नमस्कार

वि. वि. —

येत्या माचंच्या पहिल्या अंशर दुसऱ्या
आठवड्यान स्वराज्यसंघातर्फे डेप्युटेशन
जाण्याचे नक्की ठरले आहे. डेप्युटेशनमध्ये
आपण आहातच तरी लोकमान्यांचा आपणास
असा निरोप आहे की आपण आपली
जाण्याची तयारी करावी. तसेच पत्र पहाताच
पासपोर्ट मिळण्याकरिता पोलिटिकल सेक्रेटरी-
कडे लिहावे व इतर तजवीज करावी.

कळावे, कृपालोभ असावा हे विनंती.

दामोदर विश्वनाथ गोखले.

(Address side of the card :—

हिंदी स्वराज्य संघ

स्वराज्य हा माझा जन्मसिद्ध हक्क आहे आणि
तो मी मिळविणारच. —लो. टिळक.

अध्यक्ष—जोसेफ बॅप्टिस्टा.

बी. ए. एल्.एल्. बी. बार अँट लॉ.

उपाध्यक्ष—लो. बाळ गंगाधर टिळक.

श्री. ग. श्री. खापडें.

बी. ए. एल्.एल्. बी.

ना द. व्यं. बेळवी.

बी. ए. एल्.एल्. बी.

चिटणीस—श्री. न. चि. केळकर

बी. ए. एल्.एल्. बी.

दुय्यम चिटणीस—श्री. दा. वि. गोखले.

बी. ए. एल्.एल्. बी.

The Printing Agency. Poona City

(Address :

Hon. Mr. Dadasaheb
Khaparde, Amraoti)

(मूळ मोडीत.)

॥ श्री ॥

हिंदी स्वराज्य

संघ कचेरी,

पुणे : १८-१-१९१८.

Indian Home Rule League
Office, Poona.

कृतानेक साष्टांग नमस्कार विनंती विशेष.

आपणांस इंग्लंडास जाण्याचा पामपोर्ट काढण्यासंबंधी लवकर तजवीज करण्याबद्दल मी पत्र लिहिलें त्याप्रमाणे आपण न्याबाबतीत तजवीज केली असेलच नसल्यास जरूर करून कळविण्यात यावे तसदीची माफी असावी. कळावे, लोभ असावा हे विनंती.

दा. वि. गोखले.

I

Motilal Nehru for Lok. Tilak

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge,
Summer Hill, Simla).

Confidential

Anand Bhavan,
Allahabad,
26-6-1918

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

Many thanks for your two letters of the 20th and 23rd June respectively.

I see the impracticability of the G. O. M. presiding at the Special Session of the Congress though it would have been the fittest answer to the impudent remarks of Montague in Parliament. However, we can in other ways show the high esteem, in which we hold Sir. S. (Sir Subrahmanya Ayer) in spite of officildom. In fact we have already done it and will lose no opportunity to emphasise it in future.

I have a very great personal regard for Raja Sir Harnam Sing but am afraid he is not the type of man we should have as our president of the Special Congress. My namesake of Bengal is a dear old brick but much too feeble to bear the strain. The two names which are clearly indicated at the present juncture are those of Lok. Tilak and Mrs. Besant. I do wish the former could be persuaded to accept the chair. If not, I cannot think of a better person than Mrs. Besant who is not only by right the president for the year but the only other personality besides Lok. Tilak who stands head and shoulders above the rest. I am free to admit that there are certain drawbacks in the case of Mrs. Besant not the least of them being her foreign origin but if Lok. Tilak will not come to the rescue we have no alternative but to submit to the drawbacks such as they are. I confess I cannot honestly vote for any other Indian in place of Mrs. Besant. It therefore behoves us to try our best to get Tilak to consent. Can't we smuggle him into the chair somehow or other?

I am not sorry for the refusal of the Raja of Mahamudabad and would on no account press him against his own will

The reforms will be out probably by the time you receive this letter. There is no time to lose. There is a meeting of U. P. Congress Committee on the 30th and I intend moving a resolution entreating Tilak to reconsider his decision and accept the presidentship. If anything else strikes you please let me know by wire, if necessary.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,
MOTILAL NEHRU.

J

Besant Suggests Dr. Ghosh

(Address on the Envelope :—

Urgent.

The Hon. Mr. Khaparde,
Member of the Indian Legislative Council,
Simla
Prakash Lodge ,
Summer Hill. P. O.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

30-7-18

Answered

G. S. Kh.)

Theosophical Society,
Adyar, Madras,
July 25, 1918.
Patna.

Dear Mr. Khaparde,

Lok. Tilak and myself have agreed to less than the enclosed proposed amendments in the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms for the Special Congress, in order to have the Raja of Mahamudabad as President. He, however, can't persuade his Moderate friends to accept them, so won't preside. We suggest Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh. If you agree with this as a programme, will you wire me to Madras; "Accept proposed draft Reforms." Lok. Tilak, myself, Bihar, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay leaders accept them. I propose to publish first list of names on Saturday, Aug. 3. We should press them all over the country, in meetings, conferences, articles,

etc. If you can capture any Moderate, semi-Moderate, or Musalman of weight, please do and wire his name to Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esqr., Warden Road, Bombay, and to me. And send him also your own name.

Yours sincerely,
ANNIE BESANT.

Don't let press have paper but show to Roy.

Proposed Resolutions for Special Congress

(a) That this Congress re-affirms Resolution.....Clause (c) of the Congress of 1916, and Resolution.....of the Congress of 1917, and declares that nothing less than self-Government within the Empire can satisfy the Indian People, and by enabling it to take its rightful place as a free and self-governing Nation in the British Commonwealth, preserve the connection between Great Britain and India.

(b) That this Congress regards the proposals of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India and H. E. The Viceroy as not affording in their present form that substantial step towards Self-Government which the necessities of the present situation imperatively demand, and deeply regrets that nothing which can be called responsibility is proposed for the Government of India.

(c) That this Congress regards the following changes in the Bill to be laid before Parliament as the least that can be regarded as a substantial step towards responsible Government, establishing complete Provincial Autonomy as demanded by the late Mr. Gokhale, the Memorandum of the Nineteen, and the Congress-League Scheme, accompanied by such necessary correlative changes in the Government of India as will lead to its complete transference to the Indian Nation under the supremacy of the British Crown within the period rendered necessary by the rapid changes brought about by the war.

(d) The Congress feels that the adoption of these changes is necessary to enable the British Nation to go into the peace Conference with clean hands and to justify its professions during the War.

(e) That this Congress is of opinion that to render the scheme possible even for a short period as a first step the following

changes must be incorporated in the Bill to be brought before Parliament :—

Government of India

1. There shall be no Council of State.
2. Half of the Viceroy's Executive Council shall be Indians, and one or more Ministers shall be added, if business requires such additions, from the elected members of the Legislative Assembly. These may be nominated by the Governor-General in Council.
3. The reserved subjects shall be Foreign Affairs, Army and Navy, Ecclesiastic matters, Relations with Indian Ruling Princes, and those which affect Peace, Tranquillity and the safety of the Country.
4. The Budget shall be passed in the shape of Money Bills, put to the vote of the Assembly, except that part of the Budget which deals with Reserved subjects; for these a fixed sum shall be voted annually during the life-time of the first Assembly, calculated on the annual expenditure on these subjects for 5 years before the War. The Reserved subjects shall not include Customs, Tariff and Excise.
5. In the event of the Government requiring more money for the Reserved subjects, they must obtain it by the vote of the Assembly.
6. The proportion of the Muhammadans in the Assembly, laid down in the Congress-League Scheme, must be maintained.

Provincial Government

1. In the Provinces all the Departments shall be transferred, except Police, Law and Justice, and these shall be transferred automatically at the end of 5 years, rendering Provincial Autonomy complete.
2. There shall be no Grand Committees.
3. The Ministers shall be nominated by the Governor-in-Council for the first Reformed Council, and shall be irremovable during its life-time; the Governor shall advise, but not control them.
4. The Provincial Budget shall be under the control of the Legislature, subject to the contribution to the Government of India, and during the life time of the first Reformed Council, to the allocation of a fixed sum for the reserved subjects, voted annually, calculated on the annual expenditure on the subjects for five years before the War.

5. In the event of the Government requiring more money for the Reserved subjects, they must obtain it by the vote of the Legislature.
6. The proportion of Mahammadans in the Legislatures, laid down in the Congress-League scheme must be maintained.

Parliament and the India Office

1. The control of Parliament and the Secretary of State must only be modified, as the responsibility of Provincial and Indian Governments to the electorates is increased. No power over Provincial Governments and Legislatures, now exercised by Parliament and the Secretary of State, must be transferred to the Government of India, until the latter is responsible to the electorates.
2. Accepted—"The salary of the Secretary of State for India to be transferred to the British Estimates")
3. Accepted—"The House of Commons to be asked to appoint a select committee on Indian affairs").
4. The Council of India to be abolished, and the India Office establishment to be borne on the British Estimates.

K

Try to get pass-port

(Address on the Envelope :—

Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge,
Summer Hill,
Simla).

(Remark across the Envelope :—

10-8-18
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

6/8/1918.

My dear Dadasaheb,

As to Rowlatt Committee you must have seen the article in the *Mahratta*. Still more we have an order on Mr. Tilak now. Of course it does not matter.

Today I have sent you a telegram and you must have received a copy of the telegram sent to the Viceroy. I here-with enclose.

another. Kindly see the authorities that be, and try to get the passports. I believe that they would not now refuse to do so. Please let them clearly know that Mr. Tilak himself is included in the Deputation. Please let me know if a written memorial is necessary. Be writing to me the progress in this matter.

The Congress affairs are well settled and no anxiety remains now on that score. Probably there would be no split for which we are ready if need be.

Mr. Kelkar was laid up with influenza; he is now better.

With respectful regards.

Yours sincerely,
D. V. Gokhale,
Secy.

Simla,

Copy to Home member,

" " Hon. Khaparde, Simla.

Copy

Reuter announces that Mr. Nair is released from conditions imposed on him by Home Government and that Indians holding divergent views would be similarly treated. Indian Home Rule League Poona, therefore, humbly request that Indian Government be pleased to obtain (as early as possible) for its deputation renewal of passports cancelled last April. Honourable Khaparde is authorised to represent the League in this behalf.

N. C. KELKAR
General Secretary,
I. H. R. L. Poona

Telegrams.

	D.	H.	M.
Poona City	26	7	40

16 H. 40 M.

To

Hon, Khaparde
Summer Hill
Simla W.

Abandon first possible advice letters posted.

TILAK.

	D.	H.	M.
Poona C	6	10	20

13 H. 48 M.

To

Hon. Khaparde
Prakash Lodge
Simla W.

Nair's restrictions removed ask renewal of our deputation passports. Viceroy and home members requested telegraphically. See them as league representatives.

KELKAR, Secy.

Application for pass-ports

[No Envelope.]

From

Hon' ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde
Member, Indian Legislative Council,
Simla.

To

The Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Hignell C. I. E. I. C. S.
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India
in the Home Department
Simla.

Dated at Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill, Simla, this 7th day of
August 1918

Sir,

Being authorized to do so by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Secretary Indian Home Rule League, Poona, I beg to apply for the renewal of the passports granted to the deputation of the Home Rule League for proceeding to England and cancelled in April last. The deputation consisted of

Mr. B. G. Tilak
Mr. N. C. Kelkar
Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal
Mr. R. P. Karandikar
and myself.

The cases of Mr. B. G. Tilak and Mr. R. P. Karandikar have been separately dealt with as the former has a civil case to prosecute and the latter is his legal adviser.

So there remain myself, and Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and Bipin Chandra Pal and I request the favour of our passports being renewed.

I got mine from the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, and I believe, Mr. N. C. Kelkar got his from the Government of Bombay and Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal from the Government of Bengal. All the pass-ports were delivered upto the Government authorities at Colombo.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

G. S. Khaparde,
Member. In. Leg. Council.

Passages are booked

(Address on the Envelope :—

Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, L.
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill,
Simla. W.)

(Remarks across the Envelope :—

14-8-18.
Answered.
G. S. Kh.)

11-8-1918.

My dear Dadasaheb,

Received both of your favours D/ 7th August. Mr. Kelkar is better now, although I am writing for him. I am surprised to see how the second telegram was delivered to you so late because both were handed to the telegraph office together. However, your prompt action served the purpose rightly. In your first letter you mention that Lok. Tilak should send an application to the Local Govt. here. As to getting pass-ports for Mr. Tilak, Karandikar and others I believe there is no difficulty to get them as they were going for their private purpose. Steps are being taken in that connection. On receiving a letter from Cook's to the effect that Lok. Tilak and others would not get passages till the end of November, it was thought desirable to write to the Govt. directly and claiming as a matter of right arising out of Govt.'s cancellation of pass-ports to help us out of the difficulty. Day before yesterday a letter was received from the Political Secretary saying that Govt. has ascertained that if prompt application was made to

P. and O. berths would be reserved for Mr. Tilak's party. Accordingly I had been to Bombay yesterday and Lok. Tilak and myself had been to P. & O.'s Office and passages are booked by the Steamer leaving Bombay on or about 21st of September by S. S. *Japan*. Of course the date of sailing and the name of the steamer are strictly confidential. So, now there is no difficulty about that. Mr. Kelkar telegraphed to Govt. with a desire to get passports for all members of the Deputation as such. What I mean is that Mr. Tilak may be allowed to go as a member of the deputation and not in his private capacity with all the restrictions which have been imposed upon him. He may go for his private purpose, still his capacity as a member of the Deputation must give him all the facilities. Kindly therefore correct in the light of the above what you had written in your application re: Lok. Tilak and Mr. Karandikar as going for their private civil case. Perhaps I may be wrong in informing this suggestion in the paragraph in your application and if so there is no necessity of correction. As to Congress affairs you know from the papers that finally there is split. Lok. Tilak is taking all necessary steps to meet the contingency and it is settled to hold our special session in spite of the difficulties.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,
D. V. GOKHALE.

P. S.:—As to passports they are not returned at Colombo but they are returned at Bombay. Mr. Pal's is with him and your passport is with you.

D. V. G.

Money ready but not paid

(Address on the Envelope :—

Hon. G. S. Khaparde, B. A. LL. B.,
Amraoti, Berar.)

Bombay
21-4-1919

My dear Dadasaheb,

The All India Congress Committee practically did nothing beyond adopting a statement to be presented to Govt. of India on the situation.

As regards the Deputation there are a number of vacancies and I am trying to have new people elected. Let me see how far I

succeed as only four of us are present and Panditji has a casting vote.

Thomas Cook positively told us once more that he cannot guarantee any passages to the Deputation if those now offered are not availed of. Accordingly Patel and myself have decided to go on 28th Inst. by the S. S. *Manora*. Sorry you cannot go with us but it is no use after all giving up the passages we were getting positively. I have paid in my passage money. Your passage money is ready but was not paid in along with mine, simply because it is not known when you can get a passage. After I leave, however, Mr. Baburao Gokhale will be inquiring with Thomas Cook as before and will let you know as soon as a passage becomes available. I don't know what the prospects are about the collection of fund in Wardha and Calcutta. Will you tell me ?

I go back to Poona to-night. I will return to Bombay again on Saturday morning finally to go to England. Write to me if you can by that time to my address C/o Sardar Griha.

Yours sincerely,
N. C. Kelkar.

वन्हाड कवि-संमेलनाचा सारांश पाठवावा

(Address on the Envelope :

B. G. Khaparde Esqr.

B. A., LL. B.

Pleader, Amraoti, Berar.)

(मूळ पत्र मोडीत)

श्री

पुणे

तारीख २२-१-२३.

कृतानेक साष्टांग नमस्कार विनंति विशेष

आपल्याकडे के. सी. राय यांचेकडे पाठविणेचे पत्र पाठविले आहे ते टपालात टाकावे. जास्त कमी असल्यास किंवा हवे असल्यास कळवावे. दुरुस्त करीन. मला विस्मरणाने आजवर पत्र पाठविता आले नाही. याबद्दल माफी असावी. वन्हाड कविसंमेल(ण)चा मजकूर सारांश रूपाने केसरीकरिता पाठविणे.

न. चि. केळकर.

श्री

क. सा. न. वि. वि.

आपले पत्र पावले. ते पत्र रा. तत्यासाहेब केळकर यांस दाखविले, व त्यांचे पत्र सोबत ठेविले आहे. उशीर झाल्याबद्दल माफी असावी.

दा. वि. गोखले.

L

All Goodmen deserting your Party.

(Address on the Envelope :—

Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde, B. A. LL. B.,
Prakash Lodge,
Simla W.)

Ferozepore Road,
Lahore,
15th August 1918.

My dear Ganpatrao,

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 13th instant which reached me on the 14th instant. I am glad you were enjoying good health.

As regards your Congress I am afraid I see nothing but trouble in it, for your party has taken up a most awkward position and the things you ask for no one will give you. If you will be divided amongst yourself then what little was going to be given to you will be reduced to a mere cypher. My advice is that try to make it up and do not follow Tilak blindly. You must have noticed that about recruiting your friend has put himself entirely in the wrong. Even Mr. Gandhi had to disown him. Perhaps Tilak came to the conclusion that the English were in a hole in France and only India will be able to extricate them. If that was his idea he must have disabused himself by this time. And besides that who is Tilak and what can he do. I have been behind the scenes and I know more correctly than he knows himself as to the extent of his following. I do not know why you are so fond of him. At Baba's wedding at Poona he sat next to me in the Pandal and he spoke most disparagingly of you and I had to give him a bit of my mind. Take care of yourself and do what is reasonable and right. Make up a reputation for yourself as a most moderate and reasonable man so that every one should hear you with respect. All good men are deserting your Party. Ambika Charan Mazumdar has also withdrawn from you. Dr. Tej Bahadur has also disowned your party.

Lahore too is feeling the drought. To-day it is cloudy and the poor are praying for God's mercy.

You have made no mention of the Raja Saheb for some time. I suppose you don't see him now.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am,

Your affectionately,

AZIZUDDIN.

M

Vacillating attitude of Panditji

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon'ble Dada Saheb G. S. Khaparde,
Sardar Griha : Near Crawford Market,
Bombay.)

B. D. Shukul.
Delhi.

HON'BLE R. B.
B. D. SHUKUL. B. A.
12, Alipur Road, Delhi.
Dated 20-3-1919.

Dear Dada Saheb,

Since you left Sharma resigned but he joined the dinner at the Government House last night and the Viceroy asked him to withdraw and he has agreed to do so I understand. Jinnah wires to Panditji to the following effect :—

"I have made up my mind to resign if the Viceroy and the Secretary of State assent to Rowlatt Bill and communicate their decision to the press". I do not know what this means. Panditji has again begun to think of resigning and is going to consult Raja of Mahamudabad. I had a talk with Panditji this morning. I am really getting sick of all this. I had a mind to stay till one or two after the council sitting and proceed for home at leisure but I think I shall have to get away earlier to get rid of the bother. They settle one thing in the morning and unsettle the same at noon and then again in the evening. That is how things stand. Poor Sharma has been placed in a very sad predicament. He resigned and when Viceroy asked him to withdraw he gave an assurance that he would withdraw. Now Jinnah's telegram and Panditji's attitude are again troubling him. So long as I

can avoid I do not wish to do anything in hurry and I wish to get out of the atmosphere as soon as possible. Please let me have your sincere advice by return of post as to what would be best in the interest of the country, particularly in view of the peculiar conditions of our Province and the attitude of the non-official element in the council.

Hoping to receive an early reply.

Yours very sincerely,

B. D. SHUKUL.

The Hon'ble

Dada Saheb G. S. Khaparde,
Sardar Griha, Near Crawford Market,
Bombay.

Case detained me

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon'ble Raybahadur,
Pandit B. D. Shukul B. A.
Sihora.
E. I. R.
C. P.)

Nagpur, CP.
30th April 1919.

My dear Sukulsaheb,

.....

The criminal appeal in which I came here is not yet finished.

.....

Had this case not detained me I would have today been on the high seas as there was a berth secured for me in the steamer which sailed yesterday from Bombay with Kelkar, Patel V. P., Madhavrao and Shastri on board. Now I may go about the middle of May.

With kindest regards.

I am

Yours sincerely,

G. S. KHAPARDE.

N

चापेकरांचे मदतीसाठी पत्र

(Address on the Envelope :

To

Hon. Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde Esqr.

B. A., LL. B.

Alpine Hotel,

Under Hill Road,

Civil Line, Delhi).

(मूळ पत्र बाळबोर्धीत)

श्री

पुणे,

ता. ५-२-१९२०.

ती. स्व. रा. रा. दादासाहेब याम सा. नमस्कार वि. वि. मध्यंतरी सुमारे ५-७ महिने आपण राष्ट्रीय कामगिरीवर गेल्यामुळे आपणांस पत्र पाठविण्याचा योग सुमारे १-१। वर्षानंतर आज येत आहे. यांनील आरंभीचे ७-८ महिने साधारणतः बरे गेले. परंतु गेले ३-४ महिने प्रकृतीच्या अस्वास्थ्यामुळे शरीरभोग व पैसा या दोन्ही दृष्ट्या अत्यंत त्रासद व नुकसानकारण असे गेले. माझी शरीरप्रकृती लहानगणापासून रोगिष्ट नसली तरी निरोगी खास नाही. चापेकर बंधू म्हटले म्हणजे लोकांपुढे अत्यंत सुदृढ, धाडसी व तेजःपुंज अशा व्यक्ती उभ्या राहतात व त्यांचे आम्ही चिरंजीव असे सांगताच पहिला प्रश्न म्हणजे मग तुमचे शरीर असे का ? असा येतो, व हे ऐकून थोडा वेळ तरी गरम वाटल्याविना रहात नाही व ही लज्जास्पदच गोष्ट आहे, पण मी काय करू ? माझ्या हाती आहे तेवढे प्रयत्न केल्याशिवाय मी रहात नाही. पण एकदा नादुरुस्त झालेले नीट होणे कठीण. अगदी पहिली ४-५ वर्षे शोकग्रस्त व दुःखी मातेच्या हाताखाली गेली त्यामुळे आमची फार आबाळ झाली व याबद्दल तिला तरी काय दोष द्यायचा, इहलोकचे तिचे सार्थ सौभाग्य त्यावरच इतक्या विलक्षण रीतीने घाला पडल्याने तिला अत्यंत दुःख व्हावे व कसला मुलगा व कसले काय अशी वृत्ती होऊन जावी हे साहजिक आहे. असो, यानंतर चिचवडला आजोबांकडे ८-१० वर्षे होतो तेथेही प्रकृतीची बुद्धिपुरःसर जशी काळजी घ्यायला पाहिजे तशी कोण घेतो. (तरुणांची दिवसेंदिवस शारीरिक अवनती फार होत आहे व याचा दोष पालकावरच आहे. गरिराची बुद्धिपुरःसर नीट काळजी घेतलीच पाहिजे. शारीरिक शिक्षण म्हणून काही आहे व ते देणे हे पालकाचे महत्त्वाचे कर्तव्य आहे अशी जाणीवच शेकडा ८० पालकांना नाही. निसर्गानुसार जे हॉर्स ते हॉर्सल असे चालले आहे.) नंतर पुण्यास आलो तो सर्व जबाबदारी अंगावर पडल्यामुळे दर महिन्याचे टोके कशी मिळतात याची चिंता व पैशाच्या ओढाओढीमुळे ओलेकोरडे झाले आमुळे प्रकृती सुधारण्याऐवजी थोडीबहुत बिघडलीच असेल, आता अलीकडे पैशाचा खर्च

विलक्षण वाढल्यामुळे ओढाताण असली तरी खाण्याची विशेष हीनस्थिती मी ठेवित नाही. एव्हा नाही खायचे तर केव्हां? व ते आजपर्यंत जमतही गेले व जाईल. कारण गेल्या ४-५ वर्षांत आम्हास मदतही पुष्कळच मिळाली. मुंबईचे एक व्यापारी कापड देतात. कॉलेज-फी आपणाकडूनच बव्हंशी मिळाली, व लढाईमुळे Mily. Office मध्ये पाहिजे तेव्हा नोकरी मिळत गेल्याने दर सुट्टीत नोकरी करून पैसे मिळवा. अशा रीतीने ही अत्यंत महत्वाची वर्षेही खाण्याच्या बाबतीत गैरसोय न करता घालविली. गेले ५ महिने माझा भाऊ बेळगांवास Hospital Store Keeper च्या जागेवर चिफ्टला आहे. पगार ४५ रु. आहे. पण त्याची मला म्हणण्यासारखी मदत अजून होत नाही. कारण त्या जागेकरता Deposit रु. ३०० भरले ते दरमहा २५ च्या हप्त्याने फेडीत आहे व २० रु. त्याला खर्च लागतो. तात्पर्य आणखी ५-७ महिने त्याचेकडून मदत होणार नाही. असो, तेव्हा आता खाण्यापिण्यांत दैन्य येण्याचे कारण नाही परंतु अशी खाण्याची जरी बरीशी व्यवस्था मी ठेवली आहे तरी बिघडलेली प्रकृती उत्तम होणे कठीण. साधारण कामचलाऊ अशी मात्र केली होती. गेला नोव्हेंबर व डिसेंबर हे दोन महिने जो हिवताप मागे लागला तो हटेनाच. क्विनाईन किती घेतले असेल कोण जाणे पण ताप कायम. इतक्यात Influenza ची साथ आली व ता. ४ जानेवारीला तिने पछाडले व १५ दिवस अंधारणावर लोळविले. त्यावेळी आमचे बाळीत ८-१० केसेस झाल्या व बाड्यातच २ झाल्या तेव्हा इकडे दूषित वातावरण झाल्यामुळे जरा उठू बसू लागतांच सोलापूरस आलेकडे गेलो तेथे १५ दिवस राहून काल परत आलो. ताप खोकला वगैरे पूर्ण हटला आहे. फक्त अंगात बारीक ताप कायम असतो व पूर्ववत शक्ती व उत्साह नाही. एका प्रख्यात वैद्याचे औषध चालू आहे व बारीक ताप वगैरे सर्व हटण्यास ६ महिने औषध घेऊन घड्याने राहिले पाहिजे व तसे मी करीनच. ज्या भोगाची आठवण अद्याप ताजी आहे व अजूनही जो धोडावहुत चालूच आहे. अमा शरीरभोगच माझे मनात बाबतर असल्याने त्याचीच लांबलचक भावुकता सांगत बसलो झाले.

गेला सवध महिना हातात पुस्तक नाही व तत्पुर्वीही २ महिने व्हावा तसा अभ्यास झाला नाही ; आता परीक्षा दीड-पावणे दोन महिन्यावर आहे आजूनही अभ्यास केला तर होईल पण जरीने अभ्यास करण्यास समर्थ नाही. तात्पर्य परीक्षेवद्दल एक नवीनच काळजी (ही थोडीशी वाढायचीच) उत्पन्न झाली आहे. होईल ती अभ्यास करून बसणार आहे हे खास. बंदापासून पुण्यासच परीक्षा आल्याने १०-१५ रु. खर्च व इतर पुष्कळ त्रास वाचला.

आता शेवटचे पण महत्वाचे. मला साडेबत्तीस रु. Term ची फी व ३० रु. परीक्षेची फी अशी साडेबासष्ट रु. भरणे आहे. ही दोन्ही ता. २०-२-२० चें आत दिलीच पाहिजे तेव्हां दुसऱ्या Term चा खर्च आपणाकडे मागावयाचा या माझ्या २-३ वर्षांच्या प्रघातानुसार याही साली ६५ रुपये आपणाकडे मागत आहे व ते आपण पठवाच अशी आशा आहे. आपण येथे आलात तेव्हाच आपणास मी भेटायला पण त्याच वेळी मी अंधारणाला छिळलेला असल्यामुळे येणे अशक्य झाले व फार हळूहळू वाटलो. यानंतर गावाला गेलो तिकडे फी चे वगैरे लक्षातच आले नाही. येथे काल येऊन नोटीस पाहिली तेव्हां एकदम चक्क झाले कारण आपणाला पत्र मागेच पाठवावयाला पाहिजे होते पण ते चुकले व आता अगदी तातडीने पाठवीत आहे. आपण पैसे ताबडतोब पाठवावेत अशी विनंती आहे. कारण सवड फार थोडी आहे.

परीक्षा झाल्यावर स्वस्थपणे पुढे काय करावेसे वाटते बगैरे सर्व सविस्तर लिहून आपल्याकडून त्यासंबंधी योग्य दिशा लावून घेईन. तूर्त अधिक कांही नाही. इतर सर्व मंडळी सुखरूप आहेत. पत्तोत्तर यावे. कळावे. लोभ असावा हे विनंती.

आपला
घोंडो दामोदर चापेकर.

माझा पत्ता:—

पेठ शुक्रवार

ब. नं. २४२

पुणे शहर

(Remark on the back of the letter—

By N. B. Dhamankar, Private Secretary to late Hon. G. S. Khaparde);—

Sent Rs. 70 to-day, 10th February 1920 from Delhi.

(M. O. Receipt for this amount, bearing the signature of D. D. Chapekar is preserved in the letter).

O

We should assist Viceroy

(Address on the Envelope:—

Baba Saheb Khaparde,
Amraoti, C. P.)

Confidential.

On way to Bhusawal
20th May, 1921.

Dear Friend,

I had six interviews with H. E. the Viceroy. There was nothing new said by us. I put before him three questions and suggested three committees for finding a solution of the three questions. He is not likely to adopt the suggestions just yet. But I think that we should assist him to understand the situation.

I suggested to him that he should see the other Non-co-operation leaders, as he had seen me. He liked the idea and said that he would gladly give appointment to all who asked for

it. Lala Lajpat Rai has already waited upon H. E. He gave him the reason for his having joined the movement and dealt chiefly with the Punjab Question. Will you apply for an appointment and place before the Viceroy the reasons for your being a non-co-operator? If you propose to seek an appointment you may mention that I had made the suggestion and told you that the Viceroy would be glad to see you if you would seek an interview.

Yours sincerely,

M. K. GANDHI.

P. S. My suggestion does not necessarily mean that you should yourself go. You may select anyone else you like, or send in another name with yours. Nor is this letter to be taken to mean that I want you necessarily to go. You shall be the sole judge

Put Govt. at Bay

Ellichpur Camp.

Shrikrishna Bag.

Dt. 5th June, 1921.

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your kind letter dated 20th of May 1921 and posted while travelling between Wardha and Bhusawal. I also feel grateful to you for the suggestion that I should interview the Viceroy and present before him the case of non-co-operation and particularly the reasons why I became one. I have given my most anxious thought to this suggestion and also consulted with friends. I have not the slightest objection in carrying out your proposal but before I proceed to do so and use your letter of introduction it is thought prudent, that in all fairness to the trust you repose in me by this letter, I should clearly let you know the stand I take in this matter; and if you approve of it, then alone I would be justified in using your letter.

If you expect me to support the non-co-operation movement exactly on your own basis and lines, I am sorry I shall not be able to do so. I do not believe in its religious character or efficacy, and regard it purely as a political instrument for gaining freedom for my motherland and as such I use it and follow

it as far as I can. I do believe in non-violence being its very Soul and I do so because it deprives the present Govt. of all pretext for putting in motion their military power or otherwise molest the people by sheer force. The ultimate goal, which alone can be an incentive to such humble services and sacrifices as I can undertake and do is, Freedom of my Countrymen from the present condition of bondage, and Punjab and Khilafat grievances occupy secondary position in my mind. In order to reach the goal, the working of the Govt. must be made very difficult if not impossible. In your words it must be "paralysed".

If I were asked and allowed to put it in my own words I would say we must succeed in driving the Govt. to a fix where we can dictate our own terms and they would be compelled to accept them for their very life and safety. I believe non-violent non-co-operation to be one of the ways for bringing this about. The present programme of putting N. Co. in practice will need alteration as we proceed and gather experience. As to the present day's burning question about the Afgan invasion, if it ever comes out, I feel it will give us another opportunity of making our own "bargain" with this Govt. if we so utilise it and if the Govt. refuses either to accept our help on our own conditions or refuses to come to any decent compromise then there will be time enough to think whether N. Co-operators should pray for the Afgan's success or not. I for one will not pray for their success. They may be God fearing people as you call them but they fear their own God. They do not fear our God. To pray for their success is to pray for bringing an unknown quantity "X" in Indian politics the value of which none knows. It is giving up the present, howsoever inconvenient, for an uncertain future which for all ought we know from the past history may be any thing but convenient. The present Nizam is an instance in point.

These, in very brief, are my views. If you have no objection to have these clearly put before the Victory after I get his interview by using your letter I shall do so. But I am anxious not to abuse your kindness and use your introduction for putting forward views that you would not either subscribe to or at any rate tolerate,

May I request you in the end to take the trouble of dropping me a line in reply for which I shall feel grateful.

Thanking you again for your kind letter,

Yours etc.

B. G. KHAPARDE.

[Note:—This answer to the preceding letter of Gandhiji is written by Shri B. (Balkrishna) G. *alias* Babasaheb Khaparde, Advocate, Amraoti, the eldest son of the late Shri G. S. Khaparde, and Ex-Minister, Central Provinces (now Madhya Pradesh).

—Balwant Ganesh Khaparde}

II

Gandhiji's Consent

(Address on the Envelope:—

Shreeyut, Babasaheb Khaparde,
Amraoti, Berar.)

Sabarmati,
7th June (1921).

Dear friend,

I like your frank letter. I do not mind your telling the Viceroy the exact reason for your becoming a Non-co-operator. Let him have all the view points. I know that all the Non-co-operators are not actuated by the same motives that I am. Whether you would seek an interview or not is for you alone to decide. But if you do, I would certainly like you to put forth your views without any reservation whatsoever. Will you please let me know the progress of your province in the Bezvada Programme.

Yours sincerely,

M. K. GANDHI.

P

Hindu favours dropping Boycott

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Member, Council of State,
Simla.)

S. SATYAMURTI.
76, Vellala Street,
Madras.

23-8-1922.

My dear Mr. Khaparde,

I write to thank you for your circular letter of the 15th. I am glad you are active again. I entirely agree with you in all that you say, though I would put it in a different form. But that is a trifle. I think the time has arrived for those of us who believe in the Congress and are members of the same but are not willing to be dragged in the chariot-wheels of Mahatma Gandhi's fanatical followers to meet together, put forward a definite political programme before the country, and concentrate on the next elections with the definite issue of immediate *Swaraj* for India. The Premier's and the Viceroy's speeches give us a splendid opportunity. Even the "*Hindoo*" of Madras is now in favour of the Congress dropping the boycott of the Councils. If on these lines you summon a conference at a convenient place and time, I shall be happy to take part in the same.

With kind regards.

Yours very sincerely,
S. SATYAMURTI.

Q

True, Genuine Nationalism Wanted

(Address on the Envelope :—

To
 Narayanrao Bamangaonkar, Esqur.
 Editor 'Udaya'.
 Amraoti, Berar.
 Via Bhusawal
 G. I. P.
 M. S. Aney,
 Member, Legislative Assembly.
 2, Ferozshah Road,
 New Delhi.)

[The Seal of the
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY]

2, Ferozshah Road,
 New Delhi,
 2-3-1928.

My dear Narayanrao,

.....

You must have read the result of the debate on the Navy bill. That was the last victory we scored on the Government. Since that day, day after day, we are defeated and at times on some of the vital issues. It was fortunate that on the depressed classes resolution Govt. did not claim a division. It was a matter of policy with them not to show themselves in open hostility to the welfare of the depressed classes. But the important amendment moved by Lala Lajpatray calling upon the Govt. to ear-mark one crore of rupees was opposed by the Govt. on technical grounds and lost. I think that the defeat was mainly due to the perverse attitude of the Swarajist leaders. Their followers who were moving about in the lobbies were anxious to record their vote but there was a distinct mandate of the party not to take part in the voting on the resolution-day. They detected the folly of the step next day and since they informed me that their party would be willing to vote with us, provided we would help them in voting down the entire demand under Railway Board. We agreed. But the first resolution which they made in the working committee had a

very baneful result on their attendance in the house. Considerable number of their members had left Delhi and it was impossible to secure their attendance in a day. The result was that we lost the motion : that gave rise to the discussion of thousand and one cuts of which various members gave notice. In that way we were kept occupied in talking on token cuts and sustaining defeats at every division. No important cut on merits reducing the Railway expenditure could be moved under these circumstances.

.....

If one is only inclined to judge the council-programme by the success in the direction of reduced taxation, I can safely say that the Nationalists and the Swarajists since their entry into the Assembly in 1924 have forced the Government to reduce the Salt-Tax, the total remission of Provincial Contributions which amounted to 7 crores, the abolition of the cotton-excite duty and a partial reduction of the rates and fares on Railways in which even 3rd class passengers are to participate. This is only after all a partial survey of their achievements.

..... But the stiff attitude taken by the Assembly towards the Commission has undoubtedly disillusioned the chief head of that Commission. He came down from the pedestal and voluntarily announced the powers and privileges of the Legislative Committees. If the screw can be tightened up a bit I feel that there will be a more clear enunciation of the terms hereafter.

But it is impossible to look upon the future events without a feeling of apprehension. All the minor communities imbued with a spirit of communalism are doing their level best to raise a discordant note. Some of them have openly gone against any demand for future constitutional advance. Conferences are being held by these men posing themselves as the accredited representatives of the classes, depressed, suppressed and oppressed. How to stem the tide of reaction, that is a problem. Congressmen who are engaged in drafting the constitution seem to think that the document will have some magic potentiality like the magician's wand to turn the scales in our favour. To me the task appears not merely stupendous but well-nigh herculean. Patched agreements are the outcome of weakness; and those who are bought over can best be merely mercenaries. What is wanted is true, genuine and unalloyed nationalism pervading and permeating through all the strata of the body

politic. There will be black sheep in the fold. But they must be afraid of the shepherd and they ought not to be allowed to go astray. Truants are in the field to-day and Tyrants are rejoicing over it.

I don't know whether you really wanted anything of this kind from me. But I sat down to pen the letter, (and) these thoughts came upper-most and I jotted them down as they occurred without caring for propriety or prolixity.

My B. C. to all friends.

Yours sincerely,

M. S. ANEY.

R

बाँम्ब स्फोटाबद्दल चक्षुःर्व

(Address on the Envelope: —

To Balwant Ganesh Khaparde, Esqr.
Amraoti.)

श्रीशोजयतु

नवी दिल्ली.

९-४-२९

प्रिय बळवंत यांस आनंद असो

.....२८ मार्चनंतर लोकरव निघणार म्हणत होतो, तो एप्रिल ९ ही होऊन गेली.....दोन वेळ बाँम्बबुध केली व गाडीत जागा राखून ठेवली, पण दोन्ही वेळ ते रद्द करून रहावे लागले. आता ११-४ ला काय होते ते पहावे. त्या दिवशी पब्लिक मेषटी वीलावर पटेल रुलिंग देणारसे दिसते. तसे झाले तर अणे व केळकर त्याच रात्री निघतील व आम्ही त्यापुढे ३-४ दिवसांनी निघू

.....बिलांचा झगडा व प्रेसिडेंटाचे रुलिंग ऐकण्यासाठी मी जाईन, त्यामुळे सर्व दिवस संपेल..... ..

काल अध्यक्ष स्वतःचे रुलिंग देणार असे वाटून मी कालही असेंब्लीत गेलो होतो. दा. (दादासाहेब खापर्डे) ही गेले होते. ट्रे. डि. बिलाचे सर्व सोहळे होऊन ते पास झाले, असे अध्यक्षांनी जाहीर केले, व सर्वजण त्यांचेकडे लक्ष व नजर देऊन आता पुढे रुलिंग देणार की काय हे पाहण्यात एकचित्ताने तटस्थ बसले होते. अध्यक्षांनी Now, Trades Disputes Bill is passed and... .. (हे शब्द ऐकू आले नाहीत) my ruling असे त्यांनी उच्चारले नाही तोच एकदम मोठा आवाज, धूर व प्रकाश झाला, व सर्वत्र खळबळ उडाली! मला वाटले की गॅलरीतही कांही इजा पोचेल म्हणून दा. कडे मोठ्या गडबडीने गेलो, इतक्यांत दुसरा आवाज झाला! तिसराही झाला! सर्वत्र धांदल, व गडबड, पळापळी सुरू झाली.

दा. दिसले; ते व मी श्विजिटर्स गॅलरी बाहेर पडून व्हरांडघात गेलो, भेटेल व बोलेल त्याशी त्याबद्दल प्रश्नोतरे होऊ लागली, इतक्यांत पोलीसांनी सर्व दरवाजे बंद केले.

असेंल्लीतही सर्व थंड झाले, मग मी दा. सोडून नॅशनॅलिस्ट रूममध्ये गेलो. पुढे २-३ तासाने दारे उघडून सर्वांची सुटका झाली. मात्र मॅबर पुष्कळ आधी सोडले होते. याबद्दल प्रेसटेलिग्राम करावा, पण ह्या सर्व देखाव्यात व झालेल्या प्रकाराबद्दल येणाऱ्या जाणाऱ्याचे उद्गार, लोकांची कोंडी, वगैरेत लक्ष राहून हे सुचलेही नाही. रात्री आठ—साडे-आठला सुचले, ते निरुपयोगी होते, म्हणून स्वस्थच राहिलो. जास्त मजकूर वर्तमानपत्रांतून वाचला असेलच. असो, एकूण कालही रुलिंग झाले नाही. तेव्हां किती दिवस येथे रहावे लागेल हे निश्चित कळतच नाही. असो.

..

.....

.....दा. खुशाल आहेत.

तुम्हीही सर्व खुशाल असावे ही अपेक्षा आहे, कळावे.

तुम्हा

(नारायण बळीराम धामणकर).

S

There should be genuine reforms

(Address on the Envelope :—

On His Highness' Service, Bikaner State

Registered $\frac{R}{GAJNER}$ 2

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Advocate.

Amraoti Berar, (C. P.)

U. B. Bhatnagar,

P. S. Office, Bikaner,
Camp-Gajner.)

Send Registered.

The Coat of Arms of the Maharaja of Bikaner.

Lallgarh, Bikaner,

Rajputana.

13th November, 1929.

My dear Mr. Khaparde,

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 8th. I am so glad to find that a veteran statesman like you is in accord with what

I have said in my interview re: the recent Viceregal pronouncement and my Administrative Conference Speech.

In common with my brother Princes, I sincerely wish British India every good thing; but all we ask for is that the Sovereignty and internal autonomy and independence of the States should, instead of being trodden on and treated with contempt, be safeguarded and respected; and in this I feel sure that the States can count on the sympathy and good will of the elder statesman, in spite of the unfortunate and, may I in all friendliness add, suicidal, and unnecessarily provocative and hostile attitude of some British Indians of the younger generation.

No one desires more than myself the real up-lift of the people of the States and that, where there is *bad* administration, there should be *genuine internal* reform in the States; but that cannot be achieved by wantonly setting the people against their Rulers or by striving to stir up trouble where contentment reigns, or by infringing on the rights and prerogatives of, or offering insults to, or indiscriminately abusing, the duly constituted Heads and Governments of the States—even though they be autocratic at the present moment.

With all good wishes, and hoping you will let me know when you and I are in Delhi together, so that I may have the pleasure of seeing you there, and of your company at dinner or lunch on more than one occasion.

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
GANGA SINGH.

A

Recommendation for a Title

(No Envelope)

I am now leaving the service and cannot do so without thanking Mr. G. S. Khaparde for all the assistance he has rendered me in working my District. He served under me as an Extra Asst. Commr. and was selected by the Commr. to compile the Revenue Code for which he received great credit. When he left the service he brought himself forward as a sound able Pleader of the High Court. He has now been working in a disinterested way for the good of local self Govt. for six years. He has been

Chairman of the District Board and has done right good work. Besides that he has worked in the Amraoti City, Munpty. most ably as Vice Chairman. In fact he has been the leading spirit of the Local Self Government.

Many men have been rewarded by Govt. with a title who have not done half what Mr. Khaparde has done. I sincerely hope he will not be passed over.

1st April 1896.
Amraoti.

N. S. NICHOLETTS,
Dy. Commissioner.

B

Objection to Lord Pentland's speech

(No Envelope)

We the undersigned wish to declare as follows:—

We are advocates and supporters of Home Rule for India as defined in a resolution of the Indian National Congress held at Lucknow in 1916 and we shall remain such under any circumstances.

We entirely disapprove of the sentiments expressed by Lord Pentland on this subject in his latest speech.

As stated by Sir S. Subrahmaniam, K. C. I. E., LL. D., retired acting Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, in his letter to the press, we cannot retrace our steps even if the demand for Home Rule as stated above, be declared unlawful. We are ready to face any penalties which may follow our decision.

G. S. Khaparde.
B. G. Khaparde.
S. V. Gokhale.
S. K. Durrani.
S. V. Puntambekar.
T. L. Sheode.
G. M. Dorle. (Non-Advocate.)
S. B. Tambe.
D. V. Harkare.
(Dr.) W. R. Shahane.
N. M. Bedarkar.
(Dr.) W. R. Bhat.

C

(No Envelope)

भूळ मराठीत

३२ व्या राष्ट्रीय सभेच्या अध्यक्षांचा हिंदी जनतेस निरोप

बंधू-भगिनीनो,

ज्या कालांत सर्व जगभर मोठाल्या घडामोडी होत आहेत अशा कालांत आज आपण आहो. आणि म्हणूनच जुन्या काळाच्या लोकांनी राष्ट्रीय उद्योगाचे जे धीरोदात्त पण साधे व सरळ असे मार्ग अवलंबिले त्याच मार्गाने आपणास जावयाचे आहे. “हिंदी राज्य-कारभारांत सन्मानभूतीचा अभाव आहे.” अशा अर्थाने आपल्या बादशहांनी पूर्वी उद्गार काढले ते आपल्या डाळ्यांपुढे ठेवून परमपूज्य बादशहांचे प्रतिनिधी, आपल्या एकांतवासाच्या ठिकाणाहून बाहेर पडून, प्राचीन कालांतील एखाद्या राजाप्रमाणे, लोकांच्या गरजा काय आहेत हे स्वतः समजून घेण्याकरिता या अवाढव्य राज्यांत फिरत आहेत. आणि त्यांच्याबरोबर फार लांबवरून म्हणजे विलायतेतून. बादशहांच्या प्रधानांपैकी एक म्हणजे हिंदुस्थानचे स्टेट सेक्रेटरी हे आपल्या बादशहांच्या मनांत आमच्या विषयी असलेले प्रेम व न्यायबुद्धी दर्शविण्याकरिता स्वतः आले आहेत. हिंदी लोकांनी आजपर्यंत जी दुःखे भोगली आहेत त्यांचा त्यांना बादशहांच्या प्रेमाने विसर पडेल, व उदात्त धर्म न पाळणाऱ्या बुद्धिहीन अशा राज्यकर्त्यांच्या घट्ट मुठीत इतर राष्ट्रांतील लोकांना प्रजेचे जे न्याय हक्क वळजवरीने हिमकून घ्यावे लागले, ते आपणांस बादशहांची न्यायबुद्धि खास देऊ करील.

हे न्याय्य हक्क दिल्याने सुशिक्षित हिंदी लोकांना काय मिळेल? राष्ट्रीय सभेमध्ये आज तेहतीस वर्षे हिंदी सुशिक्षित लोक जे ठराव पसार करीत आले आहेत ते ठराव प्रत्यक्ष अंमलांत आणण्याची सत्ता त्यांच्या हाती येईल. जपानच्या बादशहांनी म्हटल्याप्रमाणे, ज्यामुळे एकही कुटुंबात एकही मनुष्य निरक्षर राहणार नाही व एकही खेड्यांत निरक्षर कुटुंब राहणार नाही असे जे प्राथमिक शिक्षण, त्या शिक्षणाचा कायदा ते पसार करतील. हिंदी लोकांची सांपत्तिक सुधारणा होण्याकरिता ज्या संपत्तीची गरज हिंदुस्थानात आहे ती संपत्ती परदेशातून आणतां येईल, अशा तऱ्हेने हिंदुस्थानांतील जकातीचा प्रश्न ते सोडवतील. कारण, उन्हाणे करपलेल्या भूमीवर पर्जन्यवृष्टी झाल्याप्रमाणे स्वतः निसर्गदेवतेने हिंदला दिलेल्या साधनांचा फायदा हिंदी लोकांसच मिळाला पाहिजे. लोकांची भाषा, रूढि, चालिरीति वगैरे दावर्जात सर्वांची परकी अशा अधिकारी वर्गाच्या अमलामध्ये घडणाऱ्या अपरिहार्य अशा चका व सदोष राज्यपद्धती यामुळे उत्पन्न होणारा सांत्विक असंतोष व त्या असंतोषामुळे निघणारे उद्गार, दडपून टाकण्यासाठी जे कडक कायदे उत्पन्न केले गेले ते कायदे हिंदी सुशिक्षित लोक रद्द करतील. हे न्याय्य हक्क दिल्याने सुशिक्षित हिंदी लोकांवर मोठी जबाबदारी पडेल व त्यांना अत्यंत परिश्रम करावे लागतील. पण त्याबरोबरच, अनंतकाळपर्यंत त्यांची प्राचीन घराणीं ज्या हजारों लाखों खेड्यांतून राहिरी, त्या खेड्यांतील आपल्या आप्तेष्टांना व ज्या लोकांत त्यांचा जन्म झाला अशा लोकांना सुखी व समृद्ध करण्याने उत्पन्न होणारा आनंदही सुशिक्षित लोकांना होईल. ज्या राष्ट्रांत ते

जन्मले त्या राष्ट्राची सेवा ते का करणार नाहीत? कारण पाश्चिमात्य देशांतल्या प्रमाणे किल्ल्यावर राहणारा राव व झोपडींत राहणारा रंक, अशा तऱ्हेच्या कायमच्या भेदामुळे एकमेकांपासून भिन्न राहणारे वर्ग हिंदुस्थानांत नाहीत.

उद्योगी असून रानावनांत काम करणारे व गरीबीमुळे हल्ली सैन्यांत व पोलीसात शिरणारे, जन्मतः क्षत्रिय असल्यामुळे आपल्या पराक्रमी सामर्थ्यास कर्तव्याचा वाढ शोधण्याकरितां धडपडत असं तुष्ट मनानें असणारे गरीब लोक आणि आपल्या पराक्रमाचें तेज पूर्णपणें पाडण्याची संधी मिळाली तर लष्करांत जाऊं इच्छिणारे श्रीमंत लोक हिंदुस्थानांत आहेत, त्यांचा हे न्याय्य हक्क मिळाल्यानें कोणता फायदा होईल? कुटुंबामध्ये उनाड व खोडकर म्हणून संबोधल्या जाणाऱ्या या वर्गाला हिंदी लोकांनीं उभारलेल्या व हिंदी अधिकारी असलेल्या अशा हिंदी लष्करांत, हिंदी आरमारांत व हिंदी पोलिसमध्ये, त्यांच्या पराक्रमास अनुरूप असें कार्यक्षेत्र मिळेल. आणि त्यांच्यापैकी, रणांगणावर शौर्य दाखविण्याऱ्या, लष्करी शिस्त राखण्यांत तरबेज असणाऱ्या, पुढारीपणाचे गुण अंगी असणाऱ्या लोकांना सेनानायकाच्या वरिष्ठ जागा मिळतील. सद्यःस्थितींत देशांत असंतोष उत्पन्न होण्यास कारणीभूत होणाऱ्या या गुणांचा मातृभूमीच्या सेवेसाठीं उपयोग केल्यास हेच गुण परकीय शत्रूपासून मातृभूमीचे रक्षण करतील व देशांतील शांततेचा भंग होणार नाही अशी खबरदारी घेतील.

हे न्याय्य हक्क मिळाल्यानें व्यापारीवर्गाचाहि फायदा होईल. हिंदी व्यापाऱ्यांना परदेशांतील बाजार खुले होतील, उद्योगाची भरपाई संपत्तीनें होईल व लक्ष्मीदेवी, ऋद्धि-सिद्धि या देवता आपल्या भक्तांच्या श्रमाचें चीज संपत्तिदानानें करतील. देशांत नवीन उद्योगधंदे सुरू करणें व ते वाढविणें, देशांत तयार होणारा माल एकत्र करणें व तो हिंदुस्थानांत व जगभर पसरविणें, हें काम व्यापारी वर्गाचें आहे. सध्याच्या परिस्थितींत या वर्गातील सूक्ष्म बुद्धीचे व अक्कलहुशारीचे लोक, भिकार कोंढणांत बसविलेल्या रत्नाप्रमाणें हिंदुस्थानांत पसरले आहेत. परंतु हे हक्क मिळाल्यावर हेच लोक राष्ट्रांतील संपत्तीचें रक्षण करणारे, योग्य विनिमय करणारे, व देशाच्या वैभवाचे खरे आधारस्तंभ होतील. राष्ट्राची समृद्धि ज्यावर सर्वापेक्षा विशेष अवलंबून आहे अशा राष्ट्रसेवेच्या या मोठ्या कार्यात जन्मतःच बुद्धिसामर्थ्यानें जे लोक योग्य आहेत ते सर्व सामील होतील.

जो असंख्य हिंदी समाज निराशायुक्त अंतःकरणानें आज काबाडकष्ट करीत आहे व कधीकाळीं आपल्या हालअपेष्टा संपतील असें यत्किंचित् वाटत नसतानाहि त्या सोशीत आहे, जे लोक दुसऱ्यांच्या उपभोगाकरितांच काबाडकष्ट करीत आहेत, जे संपत्ति उत्पन्न करीत असून ज्यांना तिचा वाटा मिळत नाही, धान्य व इतर आवश्यक किंवा सुखसोईच्या जिनसा जे लोक उत्पन्न करतात पण ज्यांचीं बायकामुलें भुकेली राहून त्यांच्या डोळ्यांदेखत सर्व धान्य देशाबाहेर जातें, व ज्यांच्या झोपडींत सुखसोईचा एकही जिनस नसताना त्यांच्या हातांनीं तयार केलेल्या सर्व जिनसांचा फायदा दुसरे लोक घेतात, अशा या समाजास हे न्याय हक्क मिळाल्यानें कोणते फायदे होतील? हे हक्क मिळाल्यास, आपल्या श्रमानें उत्पन्न केलेल्या धान्यातून प्रथम त्यांच्या पोटास लागणारें पुरेसे धान्य व पुढील सालीं पुरेल इतकें बीं त्यांना हक्कानें राखून ठेवतां येईल. ग्रामपंचायती स्थापन करण्यांत येतील व खेड्यांतील लोकांना आपल्या खेड्याचा कारभार पाहतां येईल. गांवकामगार हे गांवचे जुलमी घनी न होतां गांवचे नोकर होतील. आपल्या मुलांमुलींना खेडेगांवातील आपला उद्योगधंदा अधिक दक्षतेनें व अधिक हुशारीनें करतां येईल अशा तऱ्हेचें शिक्षण देणाऱ्या

शाळा खेडेगांवातून उघडण्यांत येतील, व त्यांतील विशेष बुद्धिवान मुलाला अगर मुलीला उच्च प्रतीच्या शाळांत अगर विश्वविद्यालयात उच्च शिक्षण घेण्यास जावयाचा मार्ग सध्यापेक्षां कमी त्रासाचा व कमी खडनर होईल.

न्याय्य हक्क देणें म्हणजे काय ? प्रत्येक मनुष्यास त्याचे जन्मसिद्ध हक्क देणें हें होय व हे जन्मसिद्ध हक्क म्हणजेच स्वातंत्र्य, स्वराज्य व होमरूल होय.

मित्रहो, हिंदुस्थानच्या मर्यादितच हिंदुस्थानला सुखाची प्राप्ती करून देणारे, न जगांतील सर्व राष्ट्रांत हिंदुस्थानास श्रेष्ठपद मिळवून देणारे, हे होमरूल मिळविण्याकरितां माझ्याबरोबर व माझ्या सहकारी मित्रांबरोबर काम करण्यास तुम्ही तयार नाहीं काय ? परमेश्वराच्या सदिच्छेने हिंदुस्थानचा ग्रेटब्रिटनशी संबंध जडलेला असून सर्व जगाच्या कल्याणाकरितां पूर्व व पश्चिम यांना एकसूत्रित करण्याचें परमेश्वराचे मनांत आहे. हें सूत्र हल्ली जबरदस्तीचें आहे, पण यापुढें ते प्रेमाचें व्हावे अशी आमची इच्छा आहे. पण हे प्रेमभूत उत्पन्न होण्यास हिंदुस्थान स्वतंत्र झाला पाहिजे. ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यांत परतंत्र म्हणून नव्हे, तर साम्राज्यांत एक स्वतंत्र व आपखुशीने राहणारा जोडीदार म्हणून त्याला राहता आले पाहिजे, धिटाईने मर्दासारखे सरकारापुढें उभे रहा, व तुम्हांला काय पाहिजे तें मर्दासारखे स्पष्टपणें मागा. तरच तुमचा आवाज माना. समुद्रापलीकडे जाऊन ग्रेटब्रिटनला ऐकू जाईल. पश्चिमखंडातील स्वातंत्र्याची जन्मदात्री ब्रिटानिया ही पूर्व-खंडात जिच्या पोटी स्वतंत्र संस्था पूर्वी जन्मलेल्या आहेत अशा, हिंदूभूचें भगिनीप्रमाणे स्वागत करील. स्वातंत्र्याच्या कल्पनेचा प्रसार करणेकरिता हिंदूभूमीनेच पाश्चात्य देशांत आपले सुपुत्र व मुकन्या पूर्वी पाठविल्या होत्या, तेव्हां आता या दोघी वहिणी हातांत हात घालून एक होऊन स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रांचे एक साम्राज्य जगांत स्थापन करून मानवजातीचें कल्याण करतील.

आनी बेझन्ट

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D

Delhi Manifesto

(No Envelope)

This mass meeting of the citizens of Delhi places on record their unswerving and firm determination to do everything in their power to help the Government at this critical period of the war in the defence of their country and the Empire but begs to invite the serious attention of His Excellency the Viceroy, the

Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, and all the Indians, sitting in conference at Delhi tomorrow to the facts :—

(i) that in order to succeed in their desire to be helpful, it is necessary that the Imperial Government should by an act of Parliament recognise India's right to full responsible Government and fix a reasonable period in the Statute itself for its full realization and as a first step towards the same, immediately grant the Congress-League Scheme.

(ii) that in order to produce the atmosphere essential for the success of efforts to help the Government it is necessary that a general amnesty be granted to all political prisoners and internees, and

(iii) that no assembly can be considered representative of the views of the people and can command their confidence which does not include :—

1. Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak,
2. Mr. Mohammad Ali,
3. Mr. Shaukat Ali,
4. Mrs. Besant,
5. Sir Subramania Iyer,
6. Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore, and other Indian patriots.

Proposed by—Babu Percy Lall (Rai Sahib)

Seconded by—Mr. M. K. Acharya, B. A. B. T.

Supported by—Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law.

Mr. Mohd Shuaib Qureshi (Editor, New Era).

Mr. Shankar Lall, B. A.

Dated,

Delhi the 26th April 1918.

Chairman.

(Sd.) Dr. ABDUL RAHMAN,

The Raj-Kishan Press, Delhi.

E

(Address on the Envelope :—

R 186

COONOOR.

The Honourable

Mr. Khaparde,

Member, Viceroy's Legislative Council,
Simla.)

(Re : A Deputation to Nizam. Correspondence between Khan Bahadur Abdullah Khan, Lucknow, Shri S. B. Tambe, Amraoti, and Shri late G. S. Khaparde.

The envelope that contained all this correspondence is marked "Confidential" in the handwriting of the late Shri G. S. Khaparde.

—Balwant Ganesh Khaparde.)

Nizam's Invitation

(Remark across the Envelope :—

26-6-18.

Answered.

G. S. Kh.)

Coonoor (Nilgiris)
12th May 1918.

My Dear Khaparde,

It is a misfortune that I have not been able to see you again. In Delhi I called on you half a dozen times always to find you out. Then went to Bombay but overwork and ill-health compelled me to come here and I could not again get an opportunity of seeing you.

Acting upon your advice the Maharaja (Kishan Prasad) had induced H. H. (The Nizam) to approach the Govt. about the Berar and now that the initiative has been taken you must assist us in going further. I propose that in the first place a deputation of the Beraris should wait upon H. H. to congratulate him upon the new title of "Exalted". This will define their relations with the Nizam as their Sovereign. I have had the opinion of some Beraris like Mr. Mahajani and others and they agree to it. After all Berar is the Nizam's province and British Govt. have guaranteed his sovereignty over the people there. I had a talk with Chitnavis and

he is with us. Mudholkar may be and Salimullah will be. Now what help may I expect from you. Will you lead this deputation? Those who come to Hyderabad will be Nizam's own guests and will be paid their expenses of coming etc. This will bring you in touch with H. H. I send this registered as I do not know your address, but please give your opinion about it and make any other suggestions that you may think necessary. I will return to Bombay on the 4th June or earlier if the monsoon breaks. Please send the reply by registered post addressed as follows.

C/o Sir Faredoon Mulk Bahadur,
K. C. I. E.,
Gray's Hotel. Coonoor.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

ABDULLAH.

(3)

Glad initial step taken

Prakash Lodge,
Summer Hill Post, Simla, W.
26th May, 1918.

My dear Khansaheb,

I came here on 9th instant for the benefit of my health and propose to stay on till the end of the next legislative session which will be held in September this year. Your kind letter of 12th instant though addressed to me at Bombay has managed to follow and find me here, much battered and profusely marked and stamped on the way.

I am glad the initial step has been taken. The idea of the congratulatory address is also very good and in the right direction. It would help continuity of action if I knew the terms in which it was done. These are war times and the matter is delicate and requires to be carefully handled. I shall be glad to be one of the deputation or to lead it as you say. I am glad you consulted the people you did, but I trust your conversation with them did not go beyond the immediate purpose of the congratulatory address. I happen to know Sir Faridoon. I saw him in the nineties of the last century. Kindly give him my Salams,

When you return in June to Bombay kindly let me know and then we shall discuss and settle the remaining necessary details.

Hoping you are doing well.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
G. S. Khaparde.

P. S. I send this letter registered as requested.

Yours sincerely,
G. S. Kh.

(II)

Presentation of the Address to Nizam

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Honourable,
Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge,
Summer Hill,
Simla, W.)

Rafiq Munzil,
Lucknow,
13th June, 1918.

My dear Mr. Khaparde,

Thank you for your letter of the 26th May which I received here today on my return from a long tour. I went to Amraoti with the sole object of seeing you but was sorry to learn there that you were away. Mr. Tambe told me there was no news of your return and so I left the next day. They are all willing to go in a congratulatory deputation except Mr. Mudholkar who wants a leading part or not to go at all. Mr. Tambe and some others are quite ready to do anything that may be asked of them.

My object in taking this deputation is to bring distinguished people like you in touch with the Nizam who lives in complete isolation and is inaccessible. It is necessary that people like you who can impress him should take the lead. Unfortunately every one wants to have the Nizam's acquaintance but I doubt very much whether they will fight out his cause if time came for it.

His Highness has fixed the 15th July as the date for receiving the address and so it is absolutely necessary that a few trustworthy friends should sit at some place and draft address. Will you be able to give me two or three days at the end of this month? If you can then I will fix a date and gather some trusted friends from Hyderabad here or at some other place. Is there any harm if Sir Gangadar Chitnavis is one of them?

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
ABDULLAH.

III

Restoration of Berar to H. E. H. Nizam

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
B. A. ,LL. B.,
Prakash Lodge, Simla.)

Confidential

Amraoti
12th June, 1918.

My dear Dada Saheb,

I hear that you do not think of returning to Berar for some time, and am, therefore, writing to you this, which I should have liked rather to speak with you. A gentleman, Khan Bahadur Abdulla Khan had come to me in the 10th inst., with a note of introduction from the Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis. The object of the Khan Bahadar's visit was to secure the consent of leading men of Berar to join a deputation of Berar to wait upon His Exalted Highness, the Nizam, with a congratulatory address, on the bestowal of the dignity of Exalted Highness.

The object of the organization of the deputation was to give His Exalted Highness an opportunity to know the leading men of Berar. I was told H. E. H. had talked to Mr. Montagu about the restoration of Berar, and was asked if the people of Berar would like Berar being restored to H. E. H. The object of the movement seems to prepare public opinion in Berar in favour of the idea of the restoration of the province to H. E. H.

In the course of the conversation I was informed that the Khan Bahadur had seen you, and that you had expressed your willingness to join the deputation. I listened to all the talk; but I said I could not give any definite assurance unless I thought over the matter and consulted friends, though it mattered little to us, if autonomy be assured to Berar, whether it was restored to H. E. H. or continued under the British Government. We did not want any retrogression.

I suspect this move is a move in the pan-Islamic programme. A strong centre of Mohammedan influence is sought to be created. Aligarh element is pretty strong already at Hyderabad.

We are not concerned at present with the justice or equity of H. E. H.'s claim for restoration of Berar to him. We have to see if the restoration, taking for granted that the least possible thing that the British Govt. will restore is likely, will ensure for the benefit of the people. We cannot afford to be behind the British Indian districts, and it is a question whether under H. E. H.'s rule, Berar will be able to keep pace with British India.

I realise that the restoration is least likely; I may say it is impossible; and it is hardly necessary to give thought to drawing picture of Berar under H. E. H. But when we are asked to join a movement, which is a move in a big programme, we have to look forward, and then decide. I wish you were coming to Amraoti so that we could have personally discussed the matter.

It is more than likely that the deputation will never wait or will not be allowed to wait. The British diplomats will ordinarily not allow it unless they have to humour H. E. H. But the question with me is whether we should in any way encourage the pan-Islamic programme. I have my personal misgivings about the movement. It will, if it succeeds, be a great menace to the interests of the Hindus.

Khan Bahadur Abdulla Khan said he would like that both parties (political) joined the deputation. He had been to see Rao Bahadur Mudholker before he saw me; he said Tatyasaheb was willing, but I would not think so. I should like to know what your views are. We cannot take any particular line of action, unless we know your views and directions, on such an important matter as this. Kindly therefore let me know as early as possible what should be done. I do not wish to create unnecessary and un-profitable complications and obstacles in the path of our progress or movements.

Babasaheb must have been giving you Berar and Amraoti news. There was nothing of importance which happened except the Raipur conference and the Nagpur War Conference meeting. Your telegram to the Chief Commissioner wishing the conference success was mentioned.

I have been here throughout the vacation. Owing to rain in the latter half of May, the weather was never oppressively warm. It is now monsoonish.

Trusting you are in good health and wishing you happy times there.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
S. B. TAMBE.

IV

Tambe Working heart and soul

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Honourable,
Mr. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill, Simla. W.)

(Remark across the envelope :—

24-6-18.
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

Lucknow
20th June, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Khaparde,

I am still waiting for a reply to my letter sent to your Simla address. Mr. Tambe has written from Amraoti that you are in Bombay. I send this letter, however, to your Simla address so that even if you are in Bombay this will find you there.

Mr. Tambe is working heart and soul and Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis is with us. There remains Nawab Salimullah but I do not know whether he will join the deputation and how to approach him. The Nizam has fixed the 15th of July to receive the address and it is necessary that we should meet and discuss matters as also prepare draft of address. If you have returned to Simla, let

me know by wire if you can come here in the first week of July. I would have come over there but it is hard in Ramzan. Of course you will be my guest. You need not spend much time. Come by the mail at 9 a. m. and you can return to Simla the next day at 3 p. m. by the Mail. If you can and consider it advisable write to Mr. Tambe to prepare a draft of address.

More when we meet. With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

ABDULLAH,
Editor, Islamic Mail,
Rafiq Munzil, Lucknow.

(2)

Date not suitable

True copy

G. S. Kh.

Prakash Lodge,
Summer Hill, Simla,
24th June, 1918.

My dear Khan Bahadur Abdulla Khansaheb,

Your kind letter of 20th instant was delivered yesterday late in the evening and I am sorry to observe that the date fixed by H. H. the Exalted Highness for the reception of the address will not suit me and perhaps many other people. It is 15th July next, while on or before 10th of it the reform proposals of Rt. Hon'ble E. S. Montagu will be published simultaneously here and in England. We shall have to study them carefully and before the end of the month hold a special session of the Indian National Congress and of the All India Mohammadan League. This means a great deal of correspondence, and attendance at some central place. Then the resolutions we arrive at will have to be published and the Indian and English public prepared for our views, all of which spells, writing, speaking, interviewing, and what not. So it is not possible for me to join the deputation.

This, however, is not the only difficulty. The address proposed to be presented must be drafted and circulated to all the signatories that there may be nothing in it, not even a word to which any one of them may object. This is necessary because the

address itself may become, who knows, the foundation and chief evidence of many things and there may hereafter be many influences brought to bear on most of them to get them to contradict or withdraw. This must be guarded against.

The original wording of the address would have to be in Urdu, the court language of Hyderabad. A correct rendering in English would have to be provided and probably both would have to be submitted to His Highness for his approval prior to presentation, that he may be ready with a suitable reply. Where is the time for all this? Printing, a suitable casket, and other sundries are still to be taken in hand.

In matters of this kind hurry is inadvisable. So the only alternative appears to be to get the date postponed to one in the last week of October. Then we can meet and talk over all the matters and do the needful.

Hoping you are doing well.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
G. S. KHAPARDE.

V

Un-suitable dates

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill, Simla. W.)

(Remark across the envelope :—

27-6-18
Answered
G. S. Kh.)

Amraoti
23rd June, 1918.

My dear Dada Saheb,

I received your favour on Thursday morning, when I returned from Nagpur where I had gone for court work. I saw Dr. Munje there, who said he was with you at Delhi when K. B. Abdulla Khan had seen you. After I wrote my last (to) you, I received a

letter from the Khan Bahadur as under:—"I have just received a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde in which he says he is quite willing to do anything that may be asked of him to prepare address, lead the deputation or anything else. He is in Simla and Simla is so close to this place that I am tempted to ask you whether instead of dragging me there in Ramzan, you cannot kindly take the trouble to come over here where Mr. Khaparde and others will also come. Will 20th June or 30th be proper and convenient time." The letter bears date 14-5-1918 and is from Lucknow. I wrote to him in reply that neither of the dates was convenient, and that I could not go till the 6th or 7th of July. I received the letter and sent my reply before I received your letter. I have not heard from him since. Your letter has set out the situation very clearly, and I think, it will be very useful to me to guide my moves. I shall keep you informed of what transpires further.

.....

.....

I entirely agree with you about the policy of non-committal.

Yours sincerely,
S. B. TAMBE.

VI

An Awkward Situation

(Address on the Envelope:—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill, Simla. W.)

(Remark across the envelope:—

28-6-18

Answered

G. S. Kh.)

Amraoti
25th June, 1918.

My dear Dada Sahab,

Yesterday morning I received a letter from Lucknow from K. B. Abdulla Khan as follows:—"Thanks for your letter. It is all right about Mr. Khaparde. He will work with us. As for Mr. Mudholkar, I do not know whether he will, but in case he does

not join us, we will not mind it much. But you have not yet sent me the draft of address which you said will be sent to me within 10 days. H. E. H. has fixed the 15th July for the deputation. So there is not much time left. I would beg you to settle with your friends there and send me the draft of address. Please send the draft of address as early as you can, better if through Mr. Khaparde; so that I will have the benefit of his opinion". The letter is dated 20th June.

I am not sure if I had written to you that K. B. had asked me to draft the address when he had seen me here. I had then asked him to come here about the end of June when I said I should be able to give a definite reply. I had not consulted then any friends nor did I know what passed between you and him. I had written to the K. B. in my last that I was waiting to hear from you, and hence the reference to you in the beginning of his reply.

Only yesterday I learnt something which explains how the 15th July is fixed. I do not know if you had read—I had neither read nor heard—that a public meeting was held in Akola on 3rd April 1918 under the presidentship of Mr. R. V. Mahajani at which resolutions were passed to congratulate H. E. H. and to present the congratulations through a deputation. The copies of resolutions were forwarded to the Secretary to H. E. H. and a reply was received that H. E. H. would be pleased to receive the deputation on 15th July 1918. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin was present at Akola on the day of the meeting and I believe he had engineered it. Khan Saheb Abdul Kadar showed me yesterday a copy of the proceedings of that meeting. A deputation of about 31 members was formed according to the Resolution, the President having power to add. It was evidently a Mohammadan move, as more than 3/4th of the members of the deputation as formed at the meeting were Mohammadans. I found the names of Messrs. Mudholkar, Abdul Kadar and Mehadi Ali only from Amraoti. Apparently it seems that the idea of making the deputation more representative was subsequently developed.

An awkward situation has been created. The Mohammadans are anxious to see the deputation wait on H. E. H., as appears to me from the talk I had with Khansaheb Abdul Kadar. The date of the deputation is also fixed, but the Hindus are apathetic. Mr. Mahajani writes to me he will not be able to go to Hyderabad. I do not think other Hindu leaders from Akola will join the deputation. Without having any definite assurance from us they (I mean the organizers) proceeded far enough. What do you advise we shall do now if we are asked to join the deputation?

In pursuance of the Delhi conference resolutions, and the C. P. conference resolutions a Provincial Recruiting Board is constituted. I was invited by the Chief Commissioner to become a member thereof. I thought I could not decently refuse, and wrote that I would be a member. I have now received a letter from Dr. Munje, whom I had written asking him to let me know what suggestions I should make, in which he says Home Rulers should not cooperate, on account of the B'bay incident.

I wish you were here. I hope you have recouped your energies now, and feeling all well.

Yours very sincerely,
S. B. TAMBE.

VII

Every Thing is ready

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Honourable,
Mr. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill,
Simla, W.)

Lucknow
26th June, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Khaparde,

Thanks for yours of the 24th. I do not know if it is in reply to my invitation to you. I want to see you very badly. Do you want me to come over there in this month of Ramzan when I fast and the journey would kill me outright?

My dear friend you know the Nizam and can understand what efforts we would have made in order to make him agree to it. Now that he has fixed the date and made all the arrangements it would be inadvisable to change it. Of course the address would have to be circulated for approval. But it can be done very easily. If you send me the draft I will translate it in Urdu and send a copy to Maharaja Kishen Pershad for His Highness' approval and another with my special man to various places in Berar for signatures. The casket is being made under Kazi Kabiruddin's supervisor and most of those to join the deputation have approved of the 15th of July. I have already intimated the Maharaja (who

has submitted to His Highness) that you will lead the deputation and H. E. H. has intimated his approval. I send you the copy of a letter sent by Nawab Ameen Jung. C. S. I. which will show you that every arrangement has been made. Under these circumstances I would beg you not to put it off. The announcement will be made so close to the 15th July that no action would be taken at once. It would take a month for them to gather together, as Mr. Malviya has told me whilst in Hyderabad. You will not be required for more than a day.

Having told His Highness that you are the guiding spirit in this matter it would be a great disappointment not to have you there. So please do fix up for the 15th July and send me the draft. I guarantee to get it signed and ready by the 15th of July 1918.

Awaiting your reply early.

Yours sincerely,
ABDULLAH.

3

Address should be carefully drafted

CONFIDENTIAL.

The seal of

THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT
HYDERABAD DECCAN

King Kothi,
Hyderabad Dn.,
18th June, 1918.

My dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential letter of the 15th instant, and have to answer your question as follows:—

(1) The address as you say should be very carefully drafted, but it is only right and proper that the members of the deputation who are to present this address should draft it themselves. If the draft is sent to me afterwards any suggestions that may occur will be made for the consideration of the committee who should have full liberty in the matter.

(2) It is noted that the members of the deputation will stay here for at least three days. Their accommodation including boarding and conveyance will be provided for, but it is necessary that a complete list of the members should be sent beforehand so that necessary arrangements may be made. Details should also be given as to whether such Hindu members of the deputation as may come would like special food and special accommodation to be provided for them, or whether they will partake of English and Moglai food. For orthodox Hindu members special arrangements will have to be made, and therefore details must be sent in good time.

(3) Entertainments will be provided as follow :—

(a) A dinner will be given in the Town Hall on behalf of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, but at which the H. E. H. Nizam will not be present.

(b) An at home will be given by Sir Faridoon Mulk.

(c) It is not necessary for any of the nobles to give any parties and therefore this will not be done.

(4) The resident will be invited verbally to the dinner and the party, but it will be left to his option whether or not he accepts the invitation. Of course he will not be present at the function of the address.

Naturally it will be left to the deputation to choose their own Chairman, and it will be appropriate as you suggest, that the Honourable Nawab Salimullah Khan should read the Urdu address. You are right in saying that although you may introduce the members to His Exalted Highness your name need not appear on the printed programme.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) AMEEN JUNG.

Kazi Kabiruddin Esqr.
Barrister-at-Law,
Chowpatti, Bombay.

[True Copy]
Ameen Jung.

VIII

You will lead the Deputation

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Honourable Mr. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill, Simla, W.)

Lucknow
27th June, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Khaparde,

Please read this letter from Kazi Kabiruddin of Bombay. It has now been settled by His Highness that—

1. The members of the deputation will be H. H's guests.
2. Their railway fares will be paid for by H. H.
3. You will lead the deputation. (Kazi had mentioned name of Nawab Salimullah for this purpose because he can read Urdu address but on representation to H. H. that you were life and soul of the movement he has graciously sanctioned you to lead the deputation and introduce them to H. H.)
4. Khillals (gold cloth and 500 gold sovereigns) will be given to the leader and principal members of the deputation, on your recommendation.
5. Private interviews will be given separately to you, Sir Gangadhar and Mr. Mudholkar (if he comes).

Please let me know what you approve and what not.

The President will not be present at the dinner; he may, at the presentation of address.

Please excuse pencil, I write this at once on receipt of K's letter, to catch today's mail.

Yours sincerely,
ABDULLAH.

2

Let me know your intentions**(Address on the Envelope :—**

Nawab Abdulla Khan Saheb, Kasmandi,
 Editor *Islamic Mail*, Aminabad,
 (Lucknow).

Bombay
 24-6-1918.

My dear Nawabsaheb,

When you met here about 3 weeks ago you told me that you will feel offended and displeased, if I went to Hyderabad or approached them direct. I, therefore, wrote to Hyderabad and cancelled my visit, in accordance with promise given to you.

You had taken down the accounts and promised to secure the needful and arrange programme. I hope you have done everything to fulfil it. Since the time was running fast I sent you a reminder.

You have not only to arrange about casket but reserve accommodation with Railway authorities. You will kindly let me know soon what your intentions are.

Yours sincerely,
 K. KABIRUDDIN.

IX**Tambe drafts a purely formal address****(Address on the Envelope :—**

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde, B. A., LL. B.,
 Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill, Simla, W.)

(Remark across the envelope :—

4-7-18

Answered

G. S. Kh.)

Amraoti
 30th June, 1918.

My dear Dadasaheb,

I am in receipt of your favour of the 27th which reached me last evening. It seems you have not received my subsequent letter

of the 25th, when it was written. You have by now, I hope, received it.

On the 27th I received a telegram from Lucknow asking me to send draft of Address immediately. I then drew up an address and sent it to Lucknow on Friday. I am enclosing copy of the same.

I have written to the Khan Bahadur that as the Akola meeting resolved to send a deputation, and formed a deputation without asking me and including my name, it was not possible for me to do anything further regarding that deputation. I do not know who had consented to join and how the matter stands.

I have drawn up a purely formal address. I was at a loss to know what things were to be mentioned.

We have had very good rain now here.

With best regards.

I am,
Yours very sincerely,
TAMBE.

2

Address

'May it please Your Exalted Highness,

We, the members of the deputation on behalf of Your Exalted Highness' humble subjects of Berar, most respectfully and loyally tender our thanks and express our gratitude for this opportunity, which Your Exalted Highness has been so graciously pleased to afford to wait upon Your Exalted Highness.

2. Your Exalted Highness' humble subjects of Berar read with pride the announcement made that His Imperial Majesty was pleased to confer the hereditary title of "His Exalted Highness" on Your Exalted Highness. They pray Your Exalted Highness to graciously accept their loyal and respectful congratulations on this distinction, which for the first time is bestowed by His Imperial Majesty on the Ruler of an Indian state in alliance with the British Government.

3. Though from the time, the administration of Berar was handed over to the Government of the Central Provinces, the

humble subjects of Berar have not been in touch with their fellow subjects of Your Exalted Highness' other territories, it was with loyal gratitude that they learnt that Your Exalted Highness was sympathetically interested in their welfare, which was made manifest in the munificent grant which Your Exalted Highness so liberally made for the Masjid near the Mohammadan High School at Amraoti.

4. It is a matter of great pride to your Exalted Highness' loyal subjects of Berar that for the cause of liberty your Exalted Highness rendered the British Empire and its Allies all assistance and has assured continuance thereof, in the gigantic struggle between "Might" and "Right" which is going on now in Europe which considers itself as the most civilized portion of the Globe.

5. We do not wish to try your Exalted Highness' patience by mentioning and extolling in detail all the good and benevolent acts of your Exalted Highness. We have full faith and confidence that under the kind, sympathetic and wise governance of your Exalted Highness, the subjects will enjoy all the rights, and privileges which are enjoyed by the subjects of a self governing nation.

6. We shall ever look upon this day as one of the most glorious days of our life when we were ushered into illustrious presence of your Exalted Highness.

7. We pray to God Almighty to spare your Exalted Highness for a long and glorious career to bestow on your Exalted Highness' subjects all the benefits of good Government.

X

No alternative.

(No Envelope)

Prakash Lodge,
Stemmer Hill, Simla W.
30th June, 1918.

My dear Khan Bahadur Abdullah Khan Sahab,

I am in receipt of both your kind letters of 26th and 27th instant. Though written on two different dates they were delivered together last evening. Were they posted together?

I wonder why this matter was hurried and by whom: unfortunately the 15th July next does not suit me. There are so many

things to be done and done with care and caution that I cannot possibly get away. Further nearly four days travelling to and another four days journey back from Hyderabad added to three days stay there means an amount of constant locomotion and worry which my health such as it is will not stand. Lastly the whole thing is so hastily put together and is so timed in these days, war days of anxiety and trouble, that from whichever point it is looked at, I feel I cannot take part in it if it is to be carried out about the middle of the next month. So in these circumstances it would serve no useful purpose to draft the address here. You are at Lucknow, I am here, and the rest of the members of the proposed deputation are scattered in C. P. and Berar, and the thing has to be managed within such a short time that I for one despair of doing justice to the important work on hand. So I am afraid you would have to do what you can, without me. There appears to be no alternative.

I am sorry you have all this bother in month of Ramzan when you are fasting in the strict old fashion. The combination of circumstances is very unfortunate and that is about all I can say of it, but trusting in God I heartily wish you success.

With kindest regards.

I am,
Yours very sincerely,
G. S. KHAPARDE

XI

To bring you in touch with Nizam

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Honourable,
Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Prakash Lodge,
Summer Hill, Simla.)

Lucknow,
2nd July, 1918.

My dear Mr. Khaparde,

Thanks for your kind letter which has, I must confess, disappointed me a great deal. I depended upon you to pilot the movement. You are, in my opinion, the only one who possesses the

requisite pluck and energy to fight out this battle and here you are leaving me at the very start. As I explained to you it would be very hard for any one to approach H. E. H. to change the dates but I have written to the Maharaja all that you said in your letter and given it as my opinion that without you the deputation will lose the charm and fascination for me. He may represent the situation to H. E. H. and get the date altered to August. Can you kindly let me know or write to him direct (I believe you know him) and tell me what will be the earliest time for you to complete the arrangements and wait upon H. E. H. I would request you to fix some date in August.

But in case it is not possible for the Maharaja to approach the Nizam for an alteration of the date I would beg you not to deprive me of your friendly counsel and advice. What points, in your opinion, should we touch in the address. In your absence, I prefer it to be one of simple congratulations. It is a great pity that you will not be able to be in the deputation but may I suggest to the Maharaja to try to secure a private interview with the Nizam some time after it? My object is to bring you in touch with the Nizam in the same way as Malviya and others are in touch with the Princes in Northern or Central India. You are the Nizam's subject and it is quite fitting that he should know his people. But I will not make any suggestion before I hear from you. He may fix a time which may not be inconvenient to you.

There was no undue haste in this deputation. I tried to catch you in Delhi in April, then at your own at Amraoti where I went specially to see you but failed on every occasion. There I depended upon you to take up the matter at any moment.

With best Wishes.

Yours sincerely,
ABDULLAH.

(XII)

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Honourable Mr. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill,
Simla, W.)

My Dear Mr. Khaparde,

This is the draft of an address that a Berari friend has prepared. What do you think about it: if it would serve the purpose then please send it back to me with any modifications that you may think necessary.

Lucknow,
3-7-1918.

Yours sincerely,

ABDULLAH.

ADDRESS

It is with deep gratitude, that we, the chosen representatives of Y. E. H.'s loyal subjects of Berar are availing ourselves of the opportunity which has been granted to us of paying our respectful homage (affectionate allegiance) to Y. E. H. and of conveying on our behalf, and on behalf of the people we represent, our respectful congratulations on the unique distinction which has been bestowed on Y. E. H. as the ruler of the premier State in India.

This distinction has not come to us by surprise; for ever since Y. E. H. was called by Providence to the high dignity the Nizam of Hyderabad, Y. E. H. has applied yourself with conscientious devotion to the manifold and arduous duties appertaining to that situation and has identified yourself with singular completeness to the work of the State. Then, your Highness has played no mean part in upholding the honour and safety of the British Empire and has contributed in no small measure (to) the victory which is awaiting her. Your Highness has not only poured out men and money in the hour of need but has also helped to preserve the loyalty of a large section of the Indian community which generally takes its cue from Y. E. H. in religious matters and whose loyalty at the outbreak of the war appeared almost likely to be imperilled. Your Highness having thus proved yourself to be the mightiest pillar sustaining the great Imperial fabric, it was only to be expected that the valuable assistance rendered in pursuance of the traditions of Y. E. H.'s family to its ancient

and constant friend would be duly acknowledged and we trust that this distinction is the precursor of greater honours and gifts.

This recognition has been hailed with delight not only in Hyderabad but throughout the length and breadth of Indian continent, and the reasons for this are not far to seek. The administration of Hyderabad is particularly cosmopolitan both in composition and character and it has flung the portals of its services wide open to men of all creeds, colour and clime. It drew recruits from the farthest extremities of this country and the whole country therefore takes interest in its affairs and its ruler. There is hardly any place in India where Y. E. H. does not present a familiar and welcome topic and where the word Hyderabad is not regarded as being synonymous with everything that is liberal, hospitable and generous in Indian life. There is in fact hardly any home which does not fervently pray for the integrity of *Daulat-i-Asfya* and the long life of its ruler.

As of all these teeming million (s) none revel more in the name of Asfya and none have the prayer for its ruler more on the lips and in their hearts than the devoted subjects of Berar whose heart warm: at the name of Mir Usman Ali (long may Y. E. H. reign). Though we have not been actually sharing the benefit of Y. E. H.'s benevolent, liberal and progressive rule since the making over of the administration of Berar to C. P., we continue to benefit by your personal generosity which clearly shows that Y. E. H.'s solicitude for our welfare remains undiminished.

It is, therefore, only natural that we should be steadfast in our sentiments of loyalty and devotion to Y. E. H.'s house and should continue to be interested in the welfare of the State. We have been closely watching Y. E. H.'s distinguished career and are aware of the thoroughness with which Y. E. H. has associated yourself with all matters appertaining to the material, moral and intellectual wellbeing of our fellow subjects in Hyderabad. Few rulers have led fuller and more useful lives and fewer have exhibited a more charming simplicity in domestic life.

It is impossible within the narrow limits of an address to refer to the numerous charitable and philanthropic enterprises of the regime or to the various measures adopted for the diffusion of knowledge. We have learnt with great pleasure that the scheme which at the present moment is engaging Y. E. H.'s personal attention is the one for founding the Osmania University. That scheme is the first of its kind ever undertaken in this country and it alone is sufficient to immortalize Y. E. H.'s name as the

warmest patron of art, literature and science that the ruling dynasty of Hyderabad has ever produced.

"May Your Highness live for ever.

The glory and the pride of our land."

XIII

Emissory from Maharaja

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Honourable Mr. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill,
Simla.

Confidential.

Lucknow

4th July, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Khaparde,

The Maharaja has sent Nawab Zulkadar Jung Bahadur, M A, Bar at Law, Retired Judge, High Court, Hyderabad, to discuss the matter with me and I send him on to you As I told you this is a matter on Maharaja's honour and his honour is at stake so he is naturally cautious and wants to know the ins and outs before taking any further step. The Nawab is his trusted friend and the Nizam's adviser and he will discuss the matter with you. Give him any help you can and let him be in possession of all your points.

Yours sincerely,
ABDULLAH.

XIV

Draft Address Rejected

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde, B A. LL. B.,
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill, Simla)

Amraoti,
5th July, 1918.

My dear Dadasaheb,

I am in receipt of your kind favours of the 28th June and 1st Instant. I was in Nagpur on the 1st and 2nd and so I received your earlier letter on the 3rd when I returned.

I was called by the Commr. yesterday in connection with the deputation going to Hyderabad. It seemed from his talk that Nawab Salimulla Khan had asked him if he should join the deputation whereupon the Commissioner made some inquiries. The draft prepared by Mr. Kabiruddin was shown to him. It was not approved of by the Akola people and by the Commissioner. Messrs. Damle, Mahajani, Aman Khan and Rahman Beg of Akola are now preparing another draft of address. The Commissioner suspected that reference about restoration of Berar and the Nizam being styled King of the Deccan might be made in the address. Now that matters have gone so far as the fixing of a date, the Government does not like to stop it or it may annoy H. E. Highness : on the other hand the Commissioner wishes that the deputation should be as much representative as possible. He would like Mr. Y. G. Deshpande and me to be on the deputation which will proceed to Hyderabad. I have not been informed by the Akola people that I am in the deputation, though I hear they have decided to include me. Mr. Kabiruddin's address, which was in Urdu, started, as the Commissioner says like this "we the Mohammadar residents of Berar", though Hindus were referred to later on.

This is the present development. I think the matter is now out of the hands of K. B. Abdulla Khan, Mr. Kabiruddin and his friends, and is in the hands of Khansaheb, Aman Khan and Rahiman Beg of Akola. It has now become a demi-official matter, and the address will be a purely formal one of congratulations. The address has to be in Urdu.

I have not yet received a reply from Khan Bahadur to my last letter with which I sent my draft, a copy of which was sent to you on Sunday last. I think the Khan Bahadur has by now realized that he does not exercise the influence, he thought he was, on the Akola people, especially the Mohammadans.

I learn from the papers that Lok. Tilak has decided to proceed to England under protest though I for one think that his presence in India at this time is essential in the cause of the country. If he were allowed to speak in England on political matters, his departure to England would not have mattered, it would have been more useful. His case will no doubt be prejudiced by his not going. Sir Valentine Chirol and Co. have already started on agitation which may have an effect on the case prejudicial to Lok. Tilak. Why not withdraw the case, stating he has practically been compelled to withdraw it by the action of the Indian Government. Is there any likelihood of your accompanying Lok. Tilak, if he finally makes up his mind to go to England?

I am sorry to read that your health is not all well, and that there (is) some trouble about it. To me it appears that the cold climate of Simla does not agree with you, though the English climate agreed. There must be after all something different in the Simla climate from the English climate.

There is nothing of peculiar importance in local matters. Dr. Munje's version of the interview with Mr. Slocock has now appeared in the press. I read it in the *Leader* of 3rd instant.

Trusting you are now feeling all well and with kind regards.

I am,
Very sincerely yours,
S. B. TAMBE.

P. S.—Kindly let me know if we should join the deputation.

XV

Deputation Fizzled out.

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill, Simla.)

(Remark across the envelope :—

16-7-1918.
Answered.
G. S. Kh.)

3, Havelock Road,
Lucknow.
10th July, 1918.

My dear Mr. Khaparde,

I received your most kind letter just as I had taken up my pen to write and thank you for your generous hospitality.

.....

I am glad to inform you that it has been considered advisable to drop the Deputation. I of course laid stress on your advice being followed and A. K. (Abdullah Khan) saw the urgent expediency of doing so.

It was in the shape of an ultimatum. Well all's well that ends well.

..... I am sure he (his father) will be very glad to know we have met.

.....

With very kind regards.

Yours sincerely,
ZOOKADER JUNG.

XVI

Raja of Mahmoodabad a turncoat.

(Address on the Envelope:—

The Honourable Mr. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill, Simla.)

H. E. H. The Nizam's Palace.

Hyderabad Dn.

15th July, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Khaparde,

Your letter to Nawab Zulkadar Jung. H. E. H. has been pleased to accept your suggestion and postponed the deputation indefinitely. The best thing for us would be to meet somewhere and discuss matters. You say you all political leaders will assemble somewhere to discuss the Reform Scheme. If you let me know the date and place I will come over there, or better suggest the organisers of the proposed meeting to invite me to it so that I will have an excuse of going over there.

May I tell you one thing which you perhaps do not know. It is beyond my concern, but for the friendship that I have for you I think it necessary to tell you about it. Raja of Mahamudabad

is no more a man of the people and is Sir Harcourt Butler's puppet. He cannot, therefore, serve any National Cause with any sincerity and good faith and it would be wrong to trust him.

Yours Sincerely,

ABDULLAH.

XVII

Divergent opinions re. the Reform

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill, Simla.)

(Remark across the Envelope :—

12-8-1918.

Answered.

G. S. Kh.)

(3, Havelock Road,

Lucknow.)

25th July (1918.)

My dear Mr. Khaparde,

1000 thanks for your kind letter.....

The affair has calmed down in accordance with your excellent advice.

Re. the Reforms. There have been many divergent opinions, but as far as I am to see the majority seems to favour its acceptance, subject to many important amendments.....

With very kind regards.

Yours very sincerely,

ZOOLKADER JUNG.

F

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, B. A. LL. B.,
Vice-President Indian Home Rule League,
Summer Hill, Prakash Lodge,
Simla. (W))

मूळ मोडीत

गिक्का

हिंदी स्वराज्य संघ

पुणे

POONA

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE.

श्री

पुणे ता. १३-६-१९१८

कृतानेक सा. नमस्कार वि. वि.

ता. ६ माहे जून रोजी भरलेल्या कार्यकारी मंडळाच्या सभेचा अहवाल सोबत अवलोकना-
साठी पाठवित आहे. कळावे लोभ अमावा ही विनंती.

दामोदर विठ्ठलनाथ गोखले,

चिटणीस.

बाळबोधीत

कार्यकारी मंडळाची १९१८-१९ सालांतील

जून महिन्याची सभा

तारीख ६ माहे जून १९१८ रोजी दुपारी दोन वाजतां पुणे येथे स्वराज्य संघ कचेरीत
कार्यकारी मंडळाची सभा भरली होती त्यावेळी पुढील सद्गृहस्थ हजर होते :—

१. लो. बा. गं. टिळक, पुणे.

२. पंडित अंबिकाप्रसाद वाजपेयी, बलकत्ता.

३. रा. रा. गं. बा. देशपांडे, बेळगाव.

४. रा. रा. य. वि. नेने, मुंबई.
५. रा. रा. न. चि. केळकर, पुणे.
६. रा. रा. प्रो. शि. म. परांजपे, पुणे.
७. रा. रा. दा. वि. गोखले, पुणे.
८. डॉ. दि. धों. साठे, मुंबई.
९. रा. रा. वा. ल. चिपळोणकर, अकोला.
१०. रा. रा. र. पां. करंदीकर, सातारा.
११. डॉ. मो. बा. वेलकर, मुंबई.
१२. रा. रा. श्री. व्यं. कौजलगी, विजापूर.
१३. रा. रा. ग. स. मराठे, पुणे.

या शिवाय रा. रा. कृ. प्र. खाडिलकर, पुणे, रा. रा. प. वि. महाजन, कल्याण, रा. रा. ललित, रा. रा. गद्रे, नागपूर वगैरे मंडळी हजर होती.

लो. टिळक यांनी अध्यक्षस्थान स्वीकारल्यावर कामास सुरवात जाहली.

.....

.....

(४) पगारी प्रचारक ठेवण्याबद्दल विचार होऊन ठरविण्यात आले ते :—

(१) प्रचारकास पगार रुपये ५० ते ७५ पर्यंत व प्रवासखर्चाबद्दल रुपये तीस पर्यंत दरमहा देण्यात यावेत.

.....

(५) हिंदी स्त्रियांना मतदारीचा हक्क असावा अशा अर्थाने मिस कझन्स अध्याय यांचे पत्र सभेपुढे ठेवण्यात आले. त्याचा विचार होऊन सोबत नमूद केलेला इंग्रजी ठराव पाठवून घ्यावे असे ठरले तो ठराव असा :—

“That the Indian Home Rule League interprets the word ‘people’ and in the Congress Scheme (Members in the Council shall be elected directly by the people (on) as broad a franchise as possible) as women as well as men and that it supports the recent All-India Women’s deputation in the request they made to the Secretary of State on :

the subject of the position of women in relation to the political reforms.”

(७) डॉ. साठे यांचे पत्रानुरूप मुंबई कापड बाजारांत लो. टिळकास अर्पण केलेल्या पंधरा हजार रकमेपैकी अर्धी रक्कम मद्रास शाखेला देण्याचे ठरले.

१. बॅ. वॅपटिस्टा यांना इंग्लंडमध्ये राहण्याची विनंती करावी असे ठरले व त्यांना पाठविलेले रुपये ३८,४६,८१२ मंजूर करण्यात आले.

(९) ब्रिटीश काँग्रेस कमिटीला आर्थिक मदत देण्यासंबंधी आलेल्या रा. रा. दादासाहेब करंदीकर यांच्या पत्राचा विचार तूर्त तहकूब ठेवावा असे ठरले.

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... ..

(१२) युद्धविषयक बाबतीत संधाचे धोरण कसे असावे याविषयी विचार होऊन असे ठरले की, कोलंबोहून एप्रिल तारीख १५ रोजी लो. टिळक व श्रीमंत खापर्डे यांनी संधाचे उपाध्यक्ष या नात्याने जी तार पाठविली ती तार या कार्यकारी मंडळामा मान्य असून त्यात नमूद केलेले धोरण हेच संधाचे धोरण आहे व असावे असे ठरविण्यात आले ती तार अशी:—

"The Premier's stirring message to India and the Viceroy's hearty responses are entirely in accord with the Indian sentiment. Youths, whether Irish or Indian, must be made to feel that they are not fighting to establish a principle abroad which is not applied to them. India alone can supply five or ten millions of men. Our League would be willing to work and place its humble resources at the Viceroy's disposal for such purpose."

(१३) डेप्युटेशन जाण्यापूर्वी ज्या रीतीने संधाच्या उद्देशाच्या प्रचाराचे काम चालले होते तसेच काम पुढे चालू ठेवावे असे ठरले.

(१४) सभेत सुचविलेल्या पुढील कामाचा विचार होऊन असे ठरले की,

(१) डेप्युटेशनचे कार्याकरिता आपल्या मुख्यत्यारीने एकंदर पन्नास हजार रुपये पर्यंत खर्च करण्याचा लो. टिळक यांस अधिकार दिला आहे व त्याचे खर्चाबद्दल लो. टिळक यांचे व्हाऊचर पुरे समजले जावे. खजिनदार यांनी वेळोवेळी त्यांची मागणी येईल त्याप्रमाणे त्यांना वरील रकमेपर्यंत पैसे द्यावे.

(२) डेप्युटेशन जाण्यापूर्वी ज्या रकमा ठिकठिकाणाहून देऊ केल्याचे प्रसिद्ध करण्यात आले होते त्यापैकी वसूल न जाहलेल्या रकमा वसूल करण्याची तजवीज चिटणीसांनी करावी.

(३) ठिकठिकाणी दोऱ्याचे वेळी ज्या रकमा गोळा जाहल्या पैकी दोऱ्याचे खर्चाकरिता व त्या संबंधाच्या इतर बाबतीत जाहलेला खर्च Collection Expenses म्हणून खर्ची टाकावा. व त्या त्या ठिकाणाच्या जबाबदार नांवांकडून त्या त्या खर्चाबद्दल व्हाऊचर मागवावीत. इतर ठिकाणप्रमाणेच मुंबई व पुणे येथीलही खर्चाची व्यवस्था व्हावी.

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... ..

(८) कार्यकारी मंडळाच्या सभासदांना जाण्यायेण्याचें रेल्वे भाडे द्यावे अशा संबंधी आलेल्या सूचनेचा विचार होऊन असे ठरले कीं मुंबई इलाख्याबाहेरील सभासदांना त्यांना त्यांचा जाहलेला जाण्यायेण्याचा खर्च देण्यात यावा. व इतर बाबतीत होणाऱ्या खर्चाबद्दल हल्ली चालू आहे तीच व्यवस्था ठेवावी.

.....

.....

G

Loyal to H. M. King

(Address on the Envelope :—

Shreejut

G. S. Khaparde, B. A. LL. B.

Gone to Shirdi

Via-Kopargaon G. I. P. R.)

Nagpur City C. P.

5th December, 1911.

My dear Dadasaheb,

I was very pleased to get your letter just now.

As regards my daughter's marriage the boy Deshpande who had come here said that he approved the girl but that he will consult his father before deciding other details.....

.....But I am not very hopeful. I have reason to suspect that the boy himself was scared away, having been told stories of my movements being watched by the Govt. detectives.

We should not let Gokhale slip out of our hands; this matter will be decided in a week's time—I am afraid—against me; and then we shall settle with Mr. Gokhale.

I have to give you a news and I request the favour of your opinion on it.

Making an excuse of some other private business, the D. C. Mr. Champman wrote to me to see him; so I went and saw him. The way he opened the conversation, led me to guess that there was something else in his mind; so I immediately became cautious about my replies. After a few other questions, he asked me "I suppose you are loyal to the King." I said we have

never given any cause to the Govt. to think otherwise about us. Whatever grievances we may have against the administration, we can have no other feeling than that of loyalty to the throne and the person of the King. King's personality is above all controversy and all party feelings. On this the D. C. said "well, discontent with the administration is incompatible with the loyalty to the King." I replied that if this principle be accepted *in toto*, there should be an end to all hopes of progress and reform. Being thus cornered, he said it is no use arguing the point. I said just as you please. Next he asked me "If I invite you to the *Durbar*, will you attend it or not". I said "Sir, there should be no question that we shall not attend the *Durbar* after receiving your invitation; we shall be very glad". I added that "I did not want to speak to you on this subject but since you have opened the subject, I may say that we were wondering how we were not consulted regarding the arrangements made for the Coronation. We were of opinion that, specially on this auspicious occasion, party feelings will have no consideration with the Govt. and that the Govt. will ask us all, irrespective of our political opinions, to cooperate and take part in the celebration. We shall be very glad to attend the *Durbar* if invited." On this, he showed that he was annoyed and said in an arrogant tone "I don't mean 'we'—I mean 'you'—whether 'you' will attend 'my' *Durbar* or not." I also got annoyed with the tone and said, "whenever I appear before you in connection with a public duty, I do not appear, as you already know, in my individual capacity; I am a representative and spokesman of a few friends who are men of position and learning, and being Nationalists, possess great influence over the people. I may suggest that along with me they may also be invited." Then the D. C. said "you must know, Dr. Moonje, that the Govt. is doing you a great honour by inviting you to the *Durbar*. Let me have 'Your' reply." I said "Sir, whatever I have done for the Govt., I have done as a duty and not in the expectation that I will be rewarded or honoured. If you take notes of the services rendered to the Govt. by your present-day so called friends and supporters, mine, perhaps will be the highest that any human being is capable of. Sacrificing my life for the good old Queen was pleasure and duty to me, in South Africa. Well Sir, whatever it may be, if my friends, who are deserving of the honour in every way and are superior to me in every respect, are not to be invited, I am unable to give reply without previously consulting them." Then he was still more annoyed and getting up from his chair said "I don't take suggestion from you. Now your invitation will be under consideration". Saying so he walked away without wishing me. I also

was annoyed and, saying "just as you please Sir" walked out of the room without wishing him too. So ended the interview.

What do you think of my attitude? In the first place, the D. C. should not have consulted me personally regarding such a delicate question but if he did consult me as a gentleman deserving of a seat in the *Durbar*, he should have listened to my suggestion. Acting upto my suggestion was not in any way obligatory on him, he may or may not have acted on it. But to dismiss me and my suggestion in the way he did was certainly ungentlemanly and least befitted a man in his position. In short his attitude was "I command you to attend and you must in return respect my attitude." I refused to be coerced into submission.

Now looking at it from my party point of view I think my attitude is justifiable or rather it was the one that I should have adopted on the occasion. In the course of our agitation and struggle, we passed through several perils and my friends stood by me solidly, shoulder to shoulder, with one mind through all this period of trials. Now as opportunity occurs of enjoying a little honour, how can I accept the honour, knowingly that my colleagues and friends are not my co-sharers? The idea itself is abominable to me. It does not become a Nationalist. If we are obliged to share the perils, we must share the honour as well. If I had fallen a victim to the temptation, the agonies of those who have suffered tremendously and whose lives have been ruined hopelessly, in my company, would sit on my breast as a night-mare and with a guilty conscience, I would have felt shame in showing my face to my friends and country-men.

This was the mood of my mind when I gave those replies and I hope I have not committed any tactical blunder. I should like to know what you think of the whole affair; I should be pleased to have your candid opinion. Nilkanth Rao thinks that I have blundered, I think otherwise.

With best respects.

Yours sincerely,

B. S. MOONJE.

Whether presence essential

(TELEGRAMS)

Bhusawal G. I. P. D. 3.

27

16 H. 45 M.

To

Hon. Khaparde, Prakash Lodge,

Summer Hill Sm. (Simla).

Warrants against Narayanrao Vaidya, section 124A, penal code start immediately meet Damoh care postmaster.

MOONJE.

Reply :--

Dr. Moonje,

Postmaster, Damoh.

Your telegram. Find out whether magistrate going to try or merely commit the case to sessions. Also wire if my presence necessary in initial stages. Health poor may not stand long double journey, also important work here.

Reforms coming out Monday.

31

18H. 4M.

To

Hon'ble Khaparde,

Prakash Lodge, Summer Hill, Simla.

Wonder no reply to previous wire Narayanrao Vaidya arrested here this afternoon section 124A of Defence Act Bail refused start immediately wire.

MOONJE.

Reply :—

Your second telegram. Hope mine has already reached you.
Awaiting reply. Posting letter.

G. S. KHAPARDE,
6-7-1918.

Damoh D. H.
 6 13

44
15 H. 30 M.

To

Hon'ble Khaparde, Prakash Lodge,
Summer Hill, Simla W.

Your telegram received no Commitment trial before district Magistrate Colonel Morris, Sessions Judge, Saugor to be moved for bail case to be studied and defended vigorously your presence indispensable come Saugor at once wire departure train.

MOONJE.

Practical suggestions to promote recruitment

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde, B. A., LL. B.,
"Prakash Lodge" Summer Hill Post,
Simla. W.)

From

Dr. B. S. Moonje, L. M. S.,
Secretary.

To

The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. A. Slocock, I. C. S.,
Chief Secretary to the
Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner,
C. P. and Berar.

Nagpur
22nd June, 1918.

Sir,

In connection with my letter of 10th May 1918 and the statement that was given by us in our interview on the 5th instant in reply to the memorandum submitted to us by you on the 4th

instant, I beg to make a few practical suggestions, with a view to promote recruitment, to meet the German menace of the invasion of India and I request the favour of you placing them before the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner for his consideration.

On account of the military policy, thought fit for adoption, by the Govt. of India, since the Indian Mutiny of 1857, culminating mainly in the present Arms Act, prohibition of Indians from volunteering and practical stoppage of recruitment in the regular army in Southern India and particularly in the Maharashtra, which has a history of its own, demonstrating its Imperial and warlike qualities, their martial spirit is at present in a state of suspended animation and is actually dying out, purely from non-use for nearly three quarters of a century. In view of this fact, therefore, special efforts, it need no telling, will have to be made to rouse the martial spirit lying dormant, in this part of the Country and hence I believe that to get the required number of recruits and to keep this stream continuously going, until we subdue this menace which may perhaps be a work of some years, the Govt. shall have to do either of the two following things:—

1st. To introduce some sort of compulsion or even actual conscription.

2nd. To rely entirely upon voluntary systems.

There is no third alternative, if we want to be fully prepared, being already forewarned of the danger.

As I have already said in my first letter, compulsion or conscription has its own peculiar difficulties and dangers; and therefore the Government of India has given emphatic expression to their opinion that compulsion, in any form, will never be countenanced. Besides, it must be remembered that, even if compulsion be resorted to by the Govt. being prepared to face the dangers, consequent thereon, it will not have the desired effect and the unwilling recruits, thus obtained, will not be of any practical use but in time of emergency, will be a fruitful source of a serious embarrassment.

Now as regards the voluntary system it alone in my opinion, will prove effective both as regards the number and the quality of the recruits required, but if the subject is not properly handled by the officials being inspired by the intimate knowledge of human nature and its fears and aspirations, the chances are that the remedy will prove worse than the disease.

This voluntary system, on the other hand, will fail us, as has (been) already complained of in the Delhi Conference, unless the imagination of the educated classes is fired to take liberally to the military profession. Rural classes will only follow the natural lead of the educated classes and particularly the Brahmins. These latter cannot be tempted to volunteer for recruitment on the niggardly pay of Rs. 11 with no prospects of admission and promotion into the Commissioner ranks and particularly on account of the statutory observance of humiliating racial differences in the treatment of Indian *versus* Anglo-Indians and Eurasians in the Army. Above all, it must be frankly admitted that nothing can move the educated class so powerfully as the statutory provision for giving Home Rule to India at an early date.

The Government should not, therefore, fight shy of the problems of the Home Rule for India and the efforts of some of the officials to stem the tide of popular enthusiasm for the cause by attributing to it the unworthy motive of bargaining, are bound to prove utterly futile ultimately. Reforms or full Responsible Government or Home Rule—call it by whatever name you please—is, even (in) the opinion of the "*Times*" of London a vital "War Measure" and our insistence on its early grant, is in no sense, a bargaining anymore than the vehement insistence of a competent General for a liberal supply of guns and ammunition, previous to launching a grand offensive against the enemy, can never be so described even by the wildest stretch of imagination.

Leaving aside, however, this question, for the purpose of this letter, I would again, press on you the terrible seriousness of what you described to us in our interview of 5th instant as Mr. Corbett's discovery i. e. that Germany conceived the idea of depriving the Englishmen of their magnificent Empire in India so early as 1902—and—not only that—it took also particular care to instill the ambition into every child-male or female—that Germany produced since then and accordingly to mould their education, intellectually and militarily. In a word, Germany worked on so quietly, systematically and scientifically that, before it actually showed its hand by declaring this War, not even its nearest neighbour nations knew that the whole nation was literally an extensive military encampment, well trained, armed to the teeth and prepared for at the shortest possible notice.

Having to deal with such a scientific and determined foe, we have to proceed in the same way; for unless we prepare to meet him on his own grounds, we may not deserve the victory we are striving for.

We must therefore prepare and train our province militarily in the same systematic and scientific way, so that it may take its proper and adequate share in the Defence of India. I wonder why should not our province alone be able to supply us a standing reserve of well trained, able-bodied, young, intelligent, partially educated men-50 or 100 thousand in number. We shall maintain a continuous stream of recruits if the authorities make it practically compulsory for every school-going boy from 8 years of age to 21 years, to undergo certain prescribed military drill, marching, exercises and practice in rifle firing.

It is from this point of view that I make these following suggestions for your serious and immediate consideration:—

1st. Initiation of a Boy Scout Movement and preliminary military training such as drill, marching, scouting etc., for boys from 8 to 12 years and from 13 to 18 years, in ascending scale of efficiency.

This is meant to be compulsory for all school going boys upto the High School standard.

2nd. Higher military training for regular service in Army, Navy, Aircraft, Artillery, Military Engineering etc. from 18 to 21 years.

This is also meant to be mostly compulsory, though occasionally personal choice and predilection may be given its proper consideration.

3rd. Establishment of a Military College in our Province for the training of Officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned.

In this respect, to make an immediate beginning, I wish to urge on you that the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner be moved to recommend strongly to the Government of India, that the Quetta College should at once, be thrown open to the Indian boys of necessary qualifications, irrespective of all considerations of caste, creed or colour, just like any Arts College is open to any boy.

4th. That with a view to revive the liking for military profession and for war-like sports, by bringing fire-arms within easy reach of the people, the C. P. Govt. should urge strongly on the Indian Government the immediate need of the repeal of the present Arms Act, placing it on the same footing as in England and her Colonies; that is to say reducing it to a mere fiscal statute. In the mean time, the C. P. Government may see its way to issue a notification under section 27 of the Arms Act exempting all persons from its operation in the Central Provinces.

5th. That the C. P. Govt. should take early steps to encourage establishment all throughout the Province of rifle-shooting clubs.

6th. Initiation of Local Militia officered by Indian Officers in each district to preserve the province from internal disorders and breaches of peace which may occur, any moment, whenever unfortunately the German menace may, if ever, materialise.

7th. That the C. P. Govt. should make an urgent recommendation to the Govt. of India for,

(1) immediate framing of rules and regulations for the admission of Indian boys into the Commissioned ranks of Army, Navy, Air service, Mercantile Marine and other auxiliary services, irrespective of all considerations of caste, creed or colour insuring the grant of atleast 50% of the total Commissions to Indians of pure native nationality, and for

(2) making early announcement regarding increase of pay for Indian soldiers so as to place them on equal position with the English soldiers.

Requesting the favour of an early reply.

I beg to remain,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. S. MOONJE,
Secretary.

Unfortunate Controversy

(No. Envelope)

Urgent.

Nagpur City C. P.
26th June, 1918.

My dear Dadasaheb, .

Many thanks for your letter of 23rd inst. which reached me just now. I will place your letter before my friends and let you know their reply. We had occasion to discuss this very question and we have decided that the Special Congress be held in Bombay and Sir Subramanya Aiyer be appointed its President. Bombay is not

very far from Madras and perhaps Sir Subramanya may not after all, find it so very inconvenient to go to Bombay, but even if this be not possible, I do not see any objection to holding the Session in Madras itself, leaving aside, in times of emergency, for the time being, the usual formality. If for any reason this cannot be brought about, I would then prefer Raja Sir Harnamsing who is a Christian, provided you guarantee his Nationalism. As for Moti Babu, we may not think of him just at present. I am sure, if we all insist upon Sir Subramanya's Presidentship, the Special Session will be held in Bombay or Madras to suit his convenience.

Mr. Slocock has raised a most unfortunate controversy, by publishing a misleading and incorrect version of our interview with him. I have already wired to the papers, contradicting it and challenging its correctness. Now I am preparing for the controversy and shall soon publish all the papers and correspondence in this connection. Mr. Slocock is itching for it and he will have it to his heart's content.

I enclose a copy of the letter of suggestions that I have sent to Mr. Slocock for your perusal and request that you should immediately give notice of moving resolutions, embodying each of these suggestions in the next Session of your Council. As soon as you have given this notice, we shall publish these resolutions of yours in the papers and start a news-paper agitation in their support to strengthen your hands. At the same time we shall hold public demonstrations in their support all throughout the country.

You will have, thus, created a prestige for doing constructive work and will have satisfied your constituency here, in a way not possible in any possible substitute in your place. Besides, we shall have a good opportunity to keep going our agitation for calling upon the Govt. to give practical effect, in a liberal spirit, to the spirit of the Resolutions of the Delhi Conference.

What do you say? I hope you agree with me.

With best regards.

Yours,

B. S. MOONJE.

Slocock's Press-Note Issued

(3)

Nagpur City C. P.

25th June, 1918.

Dear Sir,

I request the favour of a space in your next issue for the publication of this letter along with its enclosures.

The Hon'ble Mr. Slocock, Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner had an interview with me on 4th June and another on the day following with me in company with five of my friends whose names are mentioned in the accompanying enclosures.

He has now thought fit to issue it as a Press-Note but contrary to all rules of etiquette between gentlemen, he did not give us an opportunity to correct it. I never knew of his intention of publishing our interview, until suddenly I got his letter dated Pachmarhi 19th June 1918 enclosing a copy of the Press-Note in the afternoon of 21st instant. I at once wired to him requesting him to postpone publishing the Press-Note until he gets our corrections shortly. Next day i. e., on 22nd instant, he wired me in reply saying it may be too late to postpone publication and desired me to wire corrections. In reply I, at once, wired saying that the corrected Press-Note will be posted positively by mail the next day i. e. on 23rd instant as it was impossible to convey our full meaning by wire and suggesting that if he cannot wait, he should publish only his written memorandum and our written statement in reply thereto that was already submitted to him in our interview. In reply, I received his wire, the same day i. e. on 22nd very late at night about 1 a.m. saying that his office has informed him that his Press-Note is already issued. It is now quite clear that Mr. Slocock did not intend to get the Press-Note verified by those with whom he had the interview. Is this fair?

I am, therefore, painfully obliged to challenge the correctness of his Press-Note and hence I have to request you to publish his note and my corrected note side by side to make the comparison easy.

Yours faithfully,

B. S. MOONJE.

L. M. S.

Rejoinder of Dr. Moonje

The C. P. Govt. Gazette of 22nd June 1918

Mr. SLOCOCK'S PRESS-NOTE

In a letter, dated the 10th May 1918, to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, which was received by him on 27th May 1918, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Secretary of the Central Provinces Recruiting Committee for the Defence of India Force, laid before the Central Provinces Administration his impressions regarding the Delhi Conference and expressed his desire to see what could best be done to meet the situation and to accelerate recruitment.

2. In response to this letter, which was taken to be an offer of co-operation, the Chief Secretary interviewed Dr. Moonje at Nagpur on June 4th and laid before him the following Memorandum as a basis for the co-operation of all parties with Government in the measures which might be taken to meet the common menace.

Mr. SLOCOCK'S MEMORANDUM**Co-operation**

I. Differences must be sunk in face of the common danger. All parties must actively co-operate with the Government in organising India for war. The people must be awakened to the reality of the German menace, and a spirit of patriotism must be aroused to inspire recruitment and other war work.

Fair criticism

II. It must be recognised that India cannot bear her full share in winning the war except by a whole hearted union of the Government and the people. Honest criticism of the measures of Government, animated solely by a desire to improve and ingurgitate the administration, will strengthen the Government and the country at war. But one-sided attacks on the motives of Government, which are calculated to destroy confidence in the Government and arouse racial antagonism, will set loose the forces of disintegration on which Germany relies, and betray India to the enemy.

Home Rule and the War

III. There must be no talk of Home Rule as a condition of war service. Responsible Self-Government within the Empire has already been laid down as the goal in the pronouncement of August 20th. That pronouncement is irrevocable, but its realisation depends on the victory of the Empire. India must, therefore, fight

and work for Home Rule, not against the British Government, but with the British Government against the Germans. By organising herself for war she must show that she is able to govern herself in time of peace, and so accelerate the rate of progress towards the declared goal.

Mr. Montagu's Statement

IV. Mr. Montagu's scheme, which is being published for criticism, should be regarded as an honest endeavour to find the best and quickest path to the goal. Whatever his scheme may be, it should be examined without rancour as a genuine contribution to the problem, which has not yet been accepted by the British Government or by Parliament, and is susceptible of amendment by reasoned criticism. Opponents of Mr. Montagu's scheme should criticise it in this spirit, and should not twist it into an opportunity for attacking the Government, or make it an excuse for relaxing their war efforts. Paths may differ, but the goal is one, and it can only be attained by victory.

Dr. Moonje accepted this Memorandum as a basis for co-operation, subject to the following reservations, which he dictated :—

"If Mr. Montagu's scheme does not come up to the standard of the Congress and Muslim League scheme, then we are prepared to accept it as a first step, provided the Government of India makes a second recommendation, and sees it done, that full Responsible self-Government is granted to India within a fixed period of not more than 50 years.

2. "The whole discussion started with the idea of finding a community of interest, so that mutual co-operation may be whole-hearted, frank and honest and I believe that the time limit will not prejudice the Government's interest, and will confirm the community of interest which *prima facie* exists.

3. "If there is no time-limit, I am not at present in a position to state what my line of action would be."

4. As this was only Dr. Moonje's personal view, the Chief Secretary, at Dr. Moonje's instance, invited the following gentlemen to come with Dr. Moonje to a meeting on the following day :—

Mr. Nilkanth Rao Udhojee.

Dr. Cholkar.

Mr. M. S. Ane.

Dr. L. V. Paranjpe.

Mr. N. R. Alekar.

Mr. Bhawani Shankar Niyogi.

5. The same Memorandum was laid before these gentlemen, who had already been given an opportunity to study it; and in

reply they presented to the Chief Secretary the following Statement:—

NATIONALIST STATEMENT

I. We are prepared to co-operate with the Government in meeting the German menace, but we feel most convincingly that the enthusiasm of the people cannot be roused unless the people are made to feel that they are fighting for the land in which they have the same rights and privileges as those enjoyed by the self-governing dominions of the British Empire.

II. Our criticism has always been actuated by a desire to effect improvements in the system and machinery of the administration so as to make it truly representative and popular. The Government has needlessly attributed wrong and unworthy motives to us and our propaganda.

III. The movement of Home Rule is not based on the principle of what is called bargaining, but springs from the conviction that Home Rule is the only solution to bring about a complete unity of interests between the Government and the people—a unity most essential for the sincere and whole-hearted co-operation in this grave crisis.

IV. We cannot in anticipation say anything about the reforms yet to be announced.

V. As regards promoting recruitment, we propose to make a few practical suggestions for the consideration of the Government.

After some discussion Mr. Alekar finally stated the position of his party in the following words, which were taken down from his dictation:—

"Until the whole question of reforms is discussed at the special session of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, and the resolution about the attitude to be taken by the people in connection with war measures is arrived at, we are not prepared to say anything as regards article 4 of the Memorandum.

"Articles 1 to 3 are answered in our written Memorandum.

"Meanwhile, as stated in paragraph V of our Memorandum, we propose to make a few practical suggestions as regards promoting recruiting".

"Whether we shall or shall not do anything practical to promote recruiting, will depend on how our suggestions are received by Government."

6. In these circumstances it was agreed that the offer of co-operation implied in Dr. Moonje's letter, dated the 10th May 1918, was premature.

NAGPUR.

The 22nd June 1918.

CORRECTED PRESS-NOTE

In a letter dated the 10th May 1918, to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, which was received by him on 27th May 1918, Dr. B. S. Moonje Secretary to the C. P. recruiting Committee for the Defence of India Force, laid before the C. P. Administration his impressions regarding the Delhi Conference "with the object of knowing if any scheme has been formulated under instructions from the Government of India, to rouse the enthusiasm of the people, to rekindle the martial spirit long remaining dormant and thus to accelerate recruitment" for which he further says that he will "make a few practical suggestions on knowing generally how the Government proposes to proceed in the matter" and further expressed his desire "to see what best can be done of the situation thus created" which he believes "is not yet beyond remedy" (i. e. the situation created by the rejection of the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde's resolution, forwarded to H. E. the Viceroy for submission to the Delhi Conference.)

2. In accordance with the arrangements already made by Mr. Corbett, in his interview with Dr. Moonje at Nagpur on June 4th and laid before him the following memorandum as a basis for the co-operation of all parties with the Government in the measures which might be taken, in common consultation to meet the common menace.

(Here read the Memorandum again.)

3. Dr. Moonje, as desired placed this memorandum before his friends for their opinion, who prepared a statement in reply thereto and presented it to the Chief Secretary the next day.

As regards the last para of the memorandum, Dr. Moonje expressed his personal opinion as follows:—

"If Mr. Montagu's scheme does not come up to the standard of the Congress and the Muslim League scheme, I may still be prepared to accept it as a first step, provided the Government of India makes a second recommendation and sees it done that full responsible self-Government is granted to India within a reasonable period of time to be provided for in a Parliamentary Statute."

"The whole discussion started with the idea of finding a community of interest, so that mutual co-operation may be whole-hearted, frank and honest and I believe that the time limit will not prejudice the Government's interest and will confirm the community of interest which *prima facie* exists.

"If there is no such time limit, I am not at present in a position to state what my line of action would be."

4. As this was only Dr. Moonje's personal view, the Chief Secretary, desired Dr. Moonje to arrange for an interview the next day between him and a few of Dr. Moonje's friends. The following gentlemen accordingly attended the meeting at the Chief Secretary's invitation, the following day:—

1. Mr. Nilkanth Rao Udhojee.
2. Mr. M. S. Aney.
3. Mr. N. R. Alekar.
4. Dr. Cholkar.
5. Dr. Paranjpe.
6. Mr. Bhawani Shankar Niyogi.

5. The same memorandum was laid before these gentlemen, who had already been given an opportunity to study it; and in reply they presented to the Chief Secretary the following statement:—

(Here read the Statement again)

After the discussion Mr. Alekar finally stated the position of his party in the following words, which were taken down from his dictation.

Until (the) whole question of Reforms is discussed at the Special Session of the Indian National Congress and Muslim League and the resolution about the attitude to be taken by the

people, in connection with war measures is arrived at, we are not prepared to say anything as regards article 4 of the Memorandum "

"Articles 1 to 3 are answered in our written memorandum "

"Meanwhile as stated in paragraph V of our memorandum, we propose to make a few practical suggestions as regards promoting recruitment

' Whether we shall or shall not do anything practical to promote recruiting, will depend on how our suggestions are received by the Government."

6 Thus the interview ended with the understanding that the promised suggestion's should be sent in at an early date to promote recruitment "

H

A. I. C. C. in Bombay

(Address on the Envelope :—

The Hon Mr G S Khaparde,
Prakash Lodge,
Summer Hill Post,
Near Simla West)

"THE GROVE" TEYNAMPET
CATHEDRAL POST, MADRAS

C. P RAMASWAMI AIYAR,
Joint General Secretary,
The Indian National Congress.
No. 196/N. C.

10th August, 1918.

NOTICE

We beg to convene a Meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on Tuesday the 27th August 1918, at 11 A. M. at the Presidency Association Rooms, Bombay, for the consideration of the following Subjects :—

1. The Reform Proposals of The Rt. Hon. The Secretary of State for India and His Excellency the Viceroy and the draft resolution to be placed before the Special Congress.

2. Letter dated 12th June 1918 from the President and Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee regarding a petition to Parliament.

3. Letter dated 12th June 1918 from the Secretary, British Committee of the Indian National Congress, asking for the view of the Congress on the Reform Proposals.

G. M. BHURGRI,

P. KESAVA PILLAI,

C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR.

Joint General Secretaries.

THE KANARA PRESS, MADRAS.

(I)

Govt. Order revoked

(Address on the Envelope:—

Window Delivery No. ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE

To

**The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Pleader,
C/o G. M. Buti,
Sitabardi, Nagpur.)**

No. 516-K.

Dated Amraoti Camp, the 9th April, 1919.

Copy of the Following is forwarded to the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Pleader, Amraoti, for information.

(Sd.) (Illegible),

Superintendent,

for Commissioner, Berar.

**Central Province Secretariat,
Local and Municipal Department.**

Notification

No. 58/65-D. Dated Nagpur, the 24th March 1919.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 13, sub-section (2), of the Berar Municipal Law, 1886, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde who was removed from his office of Member of the Amraoti Town Municipal Committee by Notification No. C/627 dated the 11th December 1907, shall no longer be disqualified from election to the Committee.

(Sd.) H. C. GOWAN,
Second Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner,
Central Provinces.

[True Copy]

(Sd.) (Illegible).
Head Assistant Section II,
Office of Commissioner, Berar.

J

Aide-Memoire

(Address on the Envelope :—

To

Babasaheb Khaparde Esqr.
B. A. LL. B.
Amraoti.

From :—

Y. V. Nene,
12, Sadashiv Street,
Bombay, No. 4.)

(29th July, 1919.)

Not for publication

For private information only

MEMORANDUM OF THE INTERVIEW

WITH MR. MONTAGU

Dewan Madhav Rao, Hon. Mr. Khaparde, Hon. Mr. Patel, and Mr. Kelkar met Mr. Montagu in his office at 3-30 p. m. on Wednesday 11th;

With Mr. Montagu there was Lord Sinha, Sir William Duke, and two other members of the Council of India and also Mr. Charles Roberts.

Mr. Khaparde pointed out that those that were present did not constitute the whole Congress Deputation, and with those that were already in London but were not present, and those that were still expected to come the Deputation would consist of seven delegates.

Mr. Montagu remarked that it could not be otherwise because handed over to him, remarked that he did not like the "we" on the preamble and the words "unsatisfactory and disappointing" therein would pass by as rhetoric but would be glad to discuss the other things.

Dewan Madhav Rao observed that the Bill itself did not give much guidance because many things were left to the rules to be made thereafter.

Mr. Montagu remarked that it could not be otherwise because details have to be settled by rules as was the case with previous reforms under the old acts of Government of India from time to time. Mr. Roberts appealed to by Mr. Montagu corroborated Mr. Montague, so also did Sir W. Duke who added that the State Secy. could not go in for definite rules at that stage.

Mr. Montagu then said as he pointed out in his speech it was the intention, however, of Government to settle the policy of the rules, before the Act was passed, though of course they were before the public, Southborough and Fetham Reports, and Government of India's despatches.

Mr. Kelkar pointed out that no doubt there were these documents in their hands; yet as these documents did not all agree on all points, it was necessary to know what policy underlying the rules was determined upon by the Secretary of State himself before the witnesses appearing before the Select Committee could offer criticisms and amendments.

Mr. Montagu replied that he did intend to formulate the policy of the rules and the documents containing the statement of policy would be available.

Dewan Madhav Rao then inquired as to the scope of the work of the Select Committee so far as the witnesses were concerned and inquired if questions like Female suffrage, Communal representation, etc., could be opened before the Committee.

Mr. Montagu indicated that he did not agree with some of the recommendations of the Committee. As regards Communal representation he said he was himself opposed to it but that Indians themselves had in a way suggested and accepted the principle as in the case of the Mohammadans. It was open to any witness before the Committee to reopen any settled question and support by arguments. As regards things like Franchise, which Dewan Madhav Rao had mentioned, Mr. Montagu said if things like these were made rigid by statute then no alteration could be made therein without the aid of another statute.

Mr. Kelkar remarked that the policy underlying rules must be settled, for otherwise, as happened actually in the case of Morley-Minto Reforms the rules framed by the Government of India were sure to fail to carry out the spirit of the Reforms. There were complaints about these rules ten years ago.

Lord Sinha said that he had heard much being said against those rules. But so far as he knew there was not much truth in the complaints. He himself had a share in the drafting of the rules and would like to know concrete instances in which the rules were unsatisfactory.

Mr. Patel pointed out the instance of resolution and question, which should have been allowed as being in order, being disallowed.

Lord Sinha said that would be the case under any rules, however rigidly framed.

Mr. Khaparde gave the instance of the rules by which candidates standing for election to the Legislative Council could be arbitrarily disqualified by Government.

Lord Sinha said that was true that instances of that kind were after all too few to be mentioned.

Mr. Montagu then turned to the question of Diarchy, and remarked that the Congress had never before accepted the principle of Diarchy.

Mr. Khaparde pointed out that it was not a fact. From the beginning the Congress had made it a point to differentiate between the control over the administration of such departments as the Army, Navy, Foreign relations etc. as contrasted with other Imperial departments. They were now consistently asking for a share in the Government of India.

Mr. Montagu pointed out that in the Government of the Province at any rate they did not differentiate, but that it was impossible for him to give Provincial Autonomy as asked for. It was not on the grounds of unfitness of the people and all that but he knew it had to be demonstrated to the Parliament that certain departments transferred for responsible Government had been efficiently administered before Provincial Autonomy could be given. He pointed out that whereas people like Lord Sydenham were opposed to giving any powers the Deputation would have the whole power at once in the provinces. Government had found in the Diarchy the only course possible. There was no other course open to Government.

Mr. Patel pointed out there was a third course open to them, viz., to give Provincial Autonomy to some advanced Provinces. But this view was not the Congress view and he made it clear.

Mr. Montagu then turned to the criticism of Diarchy by the Congress as unworkable and asked Dewan Madhav Rao if that was his opinion.

Dewan Mahdavi Rao replied that that was his firm conviction and double Government would lead to friction. He then went on to cite his own experience regarding the administration in three Native States, with which he was concerned as a Dewan, and pointed out how without communal representatives all communities had been duly represented in their Assembly.

Mr. Montagu pointed out that there was, however, no responsible Government in Native States.

Mr. Kelkar said he wanted to be enlightened on one point as to where was the element of real responsibility in the new Bill. The Minister was to be nominated and dismissed by the Governor and even an adverse vote by the Legislative Council would have no effect upon him.

Mr. Montagu said he entirely agreed in that view and conceded that responsibility could go so far as that. But he asked them to consider what would be the effect if it was so specified in the Act, because of the Minister could always easily manage to find suitable occasions for passing an adverse snap vote upon the Minister. In England itself Ministers were appointed by the Crown and held their office during H. M.'s pleasure. In England, moreover, an adverse vote had not necessarily the effect always of turning Ministry out of Office. He gave the opposite illustrations of Lord Rosebury and Mr. Asquith to show that a cabinet

may or may not resign office as it chose. The enforcement of responsibility was thus a matter of Parliamentary practice which grows with time and it would grow in the same manner in India.

Mr. Kelkar said that things in India and England are different. He knew that was the state of things in England it was perhaps so also in Canada and Africa. But in those countries the Legislature had the power of the purse in their hands and therefore the means of enforcing responsibility. In England a Minister may not be dismissed by the Crown but then he could not go with the administration unless he enjoyed the confidence of the Legislature with a party behind his back to support him. The same would not be the case in India where the Legislature is representing the voters. In that case even the present members of the Executive Council could be called responsible.

Mr. Montagu said, in the transferred subjects the Legislative Council had power over the finances, and hence the Minister becomes responsible.

Mr. Patel pointed out, that if the Legislature refuses to vote the Minister's salary the Governor can under the scheme restore the provision, hence there is no responsibility.

Lord Sinha said yes if that was necessary in the interest of peace, order etc.

Mr. Montagu put it to Dewan Madhav Rao, if he were a member of the Executive Council he would claim the same privilege. Moreover even if Ministers were appointed for all departments the conflict between the claim of education and the police department, e. g., would not disappear and fresh taxation would have to be resorted to.

Conversation then again turned upon the working of the Diarchy and Dewan Madhav Rao once more expressed the opinion that Diarchy would be unworkable.

Lord Sinha then remarked that it came to this then that the Deputation was in the same position as Lord Sydenham with regard to the Bill. Both of them were approaching the question from opposite sides but they came to the same conclusion.

Mr. Kelkar remarked that that was not correct. It was not right to put Lord Sydenham and the Congress Deputation on the same platform. For whereas Lord Sydenham did not want the Bill at all, and opposed it, with the intention of wrecking it, the

Congress *wanted only to improve it*. If the Congress criticised Diarchy they shared that criticism with Mr. Montagu himself; they had accepted Diarchy—the principle of it—as inevitable but wanted it to be introduced in the Government of India and not in the Provinces. Their claim for a share in the Government of India in certain departments was not unreasonable. For if Lord Sinha was competent to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor General he was surely competent to be a Minister in charge of a department in that Government.

Lord Sinha significantly enquired of Mr. Montagu whether it was not a fact that in case the Bill was not passed this year a new Bill will have to be introduced next year.

Mr. Montagu was understood to signify that it was so.....

1895

(1)

22-9-1895.....We also decided to hold a Provincial Conference in February next at Amraoti. I am to take the lead in the matter. In the Congress Standing Committee we unanimously decided to have Mr. John Morley, and failing him, Mr. Sayani.

1897

(2)

1-11-1897.....Dada Jog, Dr. Khot, Wasu and Vishwanath came and said that somebody has written to the *Champion* to say that to hold the Congress the permission of H. H. the Nizam is necessary. I do not believe it is. Perhaps it may be a political dodge played by the Foreign Office by calling for a protest from the Nizam.....from there (went) to Mr. Bullock's house with Mudholkar, Joshi, Khot and Kane, to discuss plague measures with him. He told us that at the instance of Dr. Little he had recommended the prohibition of the Congress and that the Resident had endorsed the proposal to the Government of India. On our way back we settled to keep the matter close and collect all our subscriptions to meet all the expenses already incurred.

(3)

2-11-1897.....and went at last with Joshi and Jog to the Congress Office. Joshi showed me a letter sent yesterday evening

to Mudholkar by Mr. Bullock who advised that the Congress should this year be stopped. We, of course, did not agree with him and Mudholkar had already sent a reply to say so. At the Congress office we drafted a letter, suggesting the ways and means of observing plague regulations consistently withholding the Congress.....Sinnappa brought news that Mr. Bullock wired to the Resident advising the stoppage of the Congress. So we sat down and sent telegrams to the Resident, Viceroy, *Maharaja* of Durbanga and Babu Surendra Nath, saying that representations were ready and that nothing should be decided until they reached

(4)

3-11-1897.....While we were talking Mudholkar came. With him I went to the Commissioner in company with Devarao Vinayak and Joshi. What I suspected has come true. Mr. Bullock in writing to Mudholkar and talking big was merely bouncing. He climbed down when we mentioned that we had written last evening to Maharaja Bahadur Laxmi-Sing of Durbanga; and others. We delivered to him the letter we drafted yesterday.....went to Congress office at 2-30 p.m. Joshi and Jog came there later on and so did Mudholkar. Devarao Vinayak was there before I went. We sent a letter to *Maharaja* of Durbanga, and wrote to various people at Nagpur saying that we would be there tomorrow.

(5)

4-11-1897.....We reached Nagpur at 7 p. m. The Doctor's examination of passengers was a farce. He merely asked us if we were well and on our answering in the affirmative, passed on.

(6)

14-11-1897.....He (Captain Horsburgh) wished to know why I called on him yesterday and I told him that I wished to speak about the Congress to be able to contradict the foolish rumours going about its being stopped. He seemed inclined to be favourable to the holding of the Congress..... I found Mudholkar sitting there. Dr. Little was not very communicative, and did not tell us whether he had already framed rules under the Epidemic Diseases' Act.

(7)

21-11-1897.....Then Mudholkar, Joshi and Karandikar came to see me and showed a letter received from the Commissioner

saying that the Resident did not wish to go against the Congress, but suggesting that the site chosen was not suitable and saying that plague precautions would have to be taken, under the directions of Dr. Little.....Dr. Little received us well, said that the site was bad, but later on admitted that after all the money spent on it, it was not advisable to change it now. This lifted a great weight from our mind.

(8)

22-11-1897.....In the morning Karandikar came and said that Tilak's application for permission to appeal was rejected by the Privy Council. This then is the last of it so far as Tilak is concerned. I am afraid the permission was refused more for political than judicial reasons and it looks as if the stars are entirely against India and her children. Dada Jog came soon after and agreed with me, that the decision is one of expediency and not given on judicial considerations.

(9)

25-11-1897.....Vithal Balvant and I and Kale went to Moropant who told us that the Tahasildar there had taken special pains to tell all whom he met, not to assist us in any way. This Tahasildar is Sorabji Shapurji, has a very facile tongue, told me personally that he would help me in making arrangements for my going to Karanja, and has played this mean trick.

(10)

3-12-1897.....Later on Prayagaji Liladhar came there and told me that Captain Horsburgh saw and told many people at Murti-japur to contribute nothing towards the Congress. He is going to Karanja. I am surprised that Captain H. behaved in this way. He called on me before and told me that he was not against the Congress.

(11)

7-12-1897.....Young Joshi who is known as Pandit came and said that there was a movement in the town to petition the Commissioner to put a stop to the Congress for fear of plague being introduced by it. He said that Mudholkar and Joshi were waiting for me at the former's house and that I should go there at once. I agreed and went, and found Dr. Khot also there. He was like me of opinion that it was a hoax. While we were thinking what to do Nana Chimote's nephew happened to pass

by. We called him and asked if the rumour was true. He said it was not and assured us that there was no foundation whatever for it.

(12)

11-12-1897.....I asked him (Captain Horsburgh) why he has issued a circular asking people not to attend the Congress, and he replied that his object in it was merely to warn people about the danger of plague. He said he wished no ill to the Congress.Today an anonymous petition has been sent to the D. C. that subscription has been taken from them by force, and that Congress would bring plague. There are wild rumours flying about and though they are all false, it is difficult to stop them.

(13)

12-12-1897.....I was awakened this morning by Dada Jog and Yeotmal Bapat who told me that plague had travelled as far as Bhusaval. This is very alarming.Dr. Little wrote a letter to me. I sent it to Mudholkar and Joshi. It is about our Congress work in relation to the quarantine to be established at Malkapur.

(14)

18-12-1897.....:He (Mr. Bullock) was very busy but saw us for a few minutes. From what he said I gathered that he entirely supports Captain Horsburgh in the latter's endeavour to prevent many people from attending the Congress. There was thus no hope of getting the circular issued by D. C. modified.

(15)

20-12-1897.....picked him (Mudholkar) up and went to see Dr. Little Dr. Little is inclined in our favour and thank God the officials have not been able to corrupt him. He asked me repeatedly as to what he could do for me and I asked him to be so good as to show some leniency to our Congress delegates. I returned home to find a telegram to say that Mr. Bannerji was detained by the plague authorities. I telegraphed at once to Dr. Little and to Bannerji. We telegraphed to Mr. Bannerji again as to whether Dr. Little had given any orders and we received a reply that Dr. Little's orders were satisfactory and that Mr. Bannerji would come here by the midnight train today.

(16)

21-12-1897.....Anandrao told me that the Tahsildar was endeavouring to get up a false case of plague. I got up Joshi there (then?) and brought him with me to try and influence the Tahsildar not to get up a false case of plague.

(17)

22-12-1897.....Moropant Joshi also wrote a letter to me saying that the Tahsildar would not get up a false case of plague. He (Dr. Little) does not wish to put obstacles in the way of the Congress..... Dr. Little has settled it that detention will not exceed seven days to be counted from the time of the person starting on his journey.we all went together into the detention camp (at Malkapur) and walked all round it. Dr. Little was very good to Gokhale, Kelkar and others. Their detention will not be long. President, as coming in reserved carriage will be allowed to pass without trouble..

(18)

25-12-1897.....We got information that mischief was in the air and that I and Mudholkar should go to Badnera to receive the President; so we decided to go. Moropant Joshi also came..... received the President and his friends Stracy wished to give trouble but did not succeed. The reception on the new platform was splendid and unique, mounted warders attracting great attention.

(19)

31-12-1897.....The Congress Session began on the afternoon of Monday (27th) last and I got so fearfully busy that I found time for meals with some difficulty. I could not therefore write my diary. (I shall today note the events from 27th to today, such as are in my memory.) A large number of delegates and visitors came on Monday morning, and the fears about the Congress pandal being not so full as it has been every year were entirely dispelled.....the proceedings began at 2 P.M. The procession started from the President's room.Mr. Ghoshal walked ahead of all as master of ceremonies. The pandal was full to its utmost capacity..... As Chairman of the Reception Committee I had to begin proceedings by an address of welcome. My speech was very much liked and applauded over and over again. Mr. Bannerji complimented me on it and Mr. Surendra complimented me by taking an idea

out of it. Madana Mohana Malaviya did the same by taking a phrase, "Demon of Distrust". So every one was pleased and even Mudholkar said that the dignity with which I delivered my speech could not be attained easily by anybody. The President Mr. Shankaran Nair read his speech. Unfortunately his voice is not sonorous but all the same, it was listened to very attentively and was much applauded in many parts..... Whoever met me, complimented me on my speech..... ...Sayanna (Police) Inspector wished to attend it (The meeting of the Subjects Committee) and wanted to know whether I would turn him out. I told him that the deliberations of the Subjects Committee were of a private nature and all delegates were not admitted to them. He would, therefore, not be allowed to attend. He carried the matter to the president and got the same answer in writing.....Mr. W. C. Bannerji is such a good man, so great, so enthusiastic and yet so moderate that I do not know how to sufficiently praise him. I like him so much as to regard him as the ideal. The third day's proceedings of the Congress were very enjoyable. Mr. Surendranath spoke with his usual impressive eloquence. Mr. W. C. Bannerji also spoke in his sweet persuasive way, and the references to Tilak evoked quite an ovation.....Mr. W. C. Bannerji in parting said that he would see me President of the Congress in a year or two. It was very kind of him to say so; and I thanked him..... in the morning I and Dada Jog and Karandikar went to see Mr. Justice Ranade and he said he would come and see me in my house..... Prof. Gokhale who is a very nice, modest, clever man. In the afternoon Mr. Ranade came to my house and we gave him *pan-supari*..... Prof. Gokhale delivered a very good address. I proposed a vote of thanks to him, and Dada Jog and Mudholkar followed in very good speeches. Poor Gokhale appeared overcome. The meeting was largely attended. Mr. Justice Ranade, as president, made an excellent speech.....

1898

(20)

1-1-1898.....Mudholkar called to make arrangements about the Provincial Conference to be held today in the Congress Pandal. It was settled that Pandurang Govind was to preside. The list of subjects was also settled.The principal subject was about the Patils and Patwaris.

(21)

8-3-1898.....After the guests left, Wasu Jog, Dr. Khot and Pendse wished that I and Mudholkar should become friends. I replied that we were friends already. Mudholkar said the same. We said we always joined hands in public matters. Yeshvantrao (Keskar) said that the District Board suffered because of our differences. I pointed out that the fault was entirely of V. R. Mudholkar who rushed into argument on wrong information and thus supplied the opportunity watched for (by) Mr. Bullock and others who are not well inclined towards Local Self Government.

(22)

20-4-1898....."Advocate" gives the news of Chapekar's hanging. It is a judicial murder I think. The poor man died heroically with Gita in his hand and the name of God on his lips.

(23)

29-9-1898.....When I reached the Sessions Court, Mudholkar, Joshi, Damle and others were there and I asked them all to account for our private conversation at Tilak's meeting having reached in minute detail to Mr. Prideaux at Akola. There was nothing wrong in the conversation, and its reaching Mr. Prideaux has done no harm, but the fact remains that it leaked out, and it would be useful to know the name and other particulars of the person who carries tales.

(24)

25-12-1898 (Madras).....There is a split in the Congress Camp. Mr. Ananda Charlu is the Mudholkar of Madras and Shankar Nair is following his footsteps. That accounts for Mudholkar's partiality for them.

(25)

26-12-1898 (Madras)They were originally Maharashtra Brahmans, but have become Tamils now and know but little Marathi.

(26)

27-12-1898 (Adyar) the crowds attracted by the lecture of Mrs. Annie Besant were so great that we should not have got even standing place, had we not gone betimes about it.

H. E. The Governor came with his staff to the lecture, and was accommodated with a few chairs. The lecture was enchanting. One hardly appears to be conscious while he is listening.

(27)

30-12-1898 I sat considering what to do. No information could be collected easily about Calcutta Municipal Bill. Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, in answer to my request, replied that he had sent all papers to Mr. Chaudhari. The *Hindu* and *Madras Standard* replied that they kept no files. Mr. A. M. Bose, our worthy president, paid me a visit and lent me a copy of his London speech, and this was all the "material" I had. My speech came on after lunch and succeeded much beyond my expectation. The president Mr. Bose, Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, Mr. and Mrs. Adam, and all on the platform warmly complimented me, and every body shook hands. In fact the speech made me quite famous all over the compound, Pandal and Madras generally. Wherever I went I was warmly taken by the hand, and they all wanted me to speak again.....They all wished to give me another speech but I declined it.

(28)

31-12-1898..... I fell in with Tilak, Guruji Wasudevrao Joshi, and others. Later on Mr. Ananda Charlu came and took me, Tilak and Prof., Gokhale to his house and had our speeches phonographed. We then went to the Pandal. Mr. Bose made a very impressive speech in acknowledging thanks voted to him by Mr. Jambulingam Mudaliar. Mr. Bose embraced me on my taking leave of him..... Prof. Gokhale is an initiated theosophist. This is very good.

1899

(29)

1-1-1899 (Madras)..... The delegates living with me in the Beconsfield house organized a morning tea party in honour of the Marhatta Brahmana community of Madras in return for the one given by it. The grand-son of the late Raja Sir T. Madhavarao, and others came. Tilak, Gokhale, Bodas, Sahasrabudhe, Guruji and others were present. Mr. Tilak advised them to start a small reading room and to keep in touch with Maharashtra. After the party we were all photographed in a group.

I lent my carriage to Gokhale and he went to Adyar.
On our way back, I and Gokhale drove in one carriage and he told me how he became a Theosophist. He is a very nice intellectual man.

(30)

25-2-1899 (Bassim)Casually speaking I said there were loud complaints of ill-treatment by police in the case One Hurrya Mahar was called He stated that he had been beaten and hung up by his *shendi* which gave away and he fell down. The Civil Surgeon Dr. Montgomery on seeing the head of the man, certified that a large bunch of his hair had been forcibly pulled out.

(31)

26-2-1899 (Akola-Amraoti) Mr. Obbard, Mr. Simpson, Captain Horsbrugh and another were going by train but they got into one compartment, and let me have another entirely to myself.

(32)

16-4-1899 In the morning Mr. Abdul Razak and his pupils came to request me to attend the meeting of their Society to-night. I agreed to do so. went to it (The meeting) at 8-30 P. M..... To my surprise I was elected chairman Maulavi Abdul Kadir was there, as was Mr. Rasulkhan, and Fathcali Nawab's sons. Many good speeches were made in Urdu and English and I summed up in English. My speech was very much liked. It was about "Do unto others as ye be done by."

(33)

18-5-1899 (Poona)..... In the morning Mr. Khadilkar came to see me. He is such a good man and I cannot make too much of him.....Mr. Tilak came and woke me up. We sat talking about his new work which is likely to supersede his former work "Orion". Mr. T. has obviously taken great trouble and made deep research.

(34)

12-6-1899 (Poona).....Tilak took me to his private room and showed me the photograph of a letter purporting to be from Prof. Rajawade of Fergusson College, addressed to a nephew of

his at Ahmedabad, and designed to elicit a statement from the latter to the effect that one of the murderers of Dravid was actuated to the crime by reading "*Kala*". It is a clear attempt at suborning a witness and very disgraceful.

(35)

14-6-1899. (Poona-Vithalwadi) I met Ratiram Durgaram Dave there. Either he has gone mad or is playing the mad to effectually act as the Government spy. I think the latter more probable. He came in my carriage as far as this place and I was very glad to say good-bye to him. He talked most incoherently.

(36)

30-6-1899. (Badnera) There we met Mr. Webster, Mr. Stracy and others, and they appeared tremendously prejudiced against the Railway signallers who struck lately. I did not like their attitude and would not have said a word but that Webster sought me out and asked me what I thought of the strike.

It is well known that the Govt. sided with the Company and made it a racial question. Their resources were, therefore, naturally very great and poor signallers could not hope to cope with the combined forces of the Company, Govt. and the whole of the Anglo-Indian Press. MacGill naturally sided with Govt., and could not be expected to agree with me.

(37)

8-7-1899.....Pendse, pleader of Badnera, came to see me and asked as to what should be done with the dismissed railway signallers. I replied that if any of them were fit and useful, we would give them employment.

(38)

13-7-1899.....In the morning Yeshavant Govind Keskar came with three signallers who have lost their jobs because of the recent strike. It appears they saw Mudholkar and Joshi who decided to start a Company with a capital of a few thousand rupees divided into shares of fifty rupees each. I am not favourably impressed by the scheme. The thing looks to me, uncertain, vague and useless. I said I would provide for one or two men, in my own way, by either giving them a farm or a small independent shop of grocery. Keskar agreed with me.

(39)

17-7-1899.....A signaller came from Badnera with his father. He wished to cultivate some land.

(40)

18-7-1899.....Mr. Athavale, an old signaller, came and I proposed for him the managership of Shahu Nagar Wasi Company.....Judging by his acts Lord Curzon does not appear to be of the good old type, like Ripon or Northbrook. He appears to be the pupil of Lord Salisbury and Lord G. Hamilton. See what he said about Sugar Duties Bill and what has come out ultimately. See also his initiative in taking the Calcutta Municipality entirely out of the hands of the native rate payers and making it over bodily to Europeans. He will very likely repress all Local Self Government.

(41)

26-7-1899.....read this year's Madras Congress Report. The writer has given prominence to my speech and praised me rather beyond my deserts.

(42)

12-8-1899.....At about 4 p. m. I went to Atmaram Bhikaji's garden to pay my respects to the Shergaon Sadhu. There in the course of the conversation I heard that the D. C. and the D. S. P. had an idea that the Sadhu was engaged in fomenting sedition. What a wonderful idea! Are they not mad? The holy man hardly ever bestows a thought on the British Government and its ways.

(43)

15-9-1899.....The young Men's Mahommadan Society here elected me "Life President" and sent me a letter signed by their Secretary Mr. Abdur Razak Zakir. I accepted the office with considerable reluctance and diffidence.

(44)

17-9-1899.....Sayanna wishes to come forward to prove the alibi of Kisan who is being prosecuted for extortion. Kisan has cited MacGill and Merchant as his witnesses. It has now come to this that black-guards are being defended by highest officers in the district.

(45)

31-10-1899.....In fact up to this time I have not come across a patient and even tempered civilian.

(46)

14-2-1899.....From there I went to the pleader's room and thence to Captain Horsburgh. He was sleeping but was awakened by his chaprasis.

(47)

5-5-1899. (Deolghat).....I wished to see Col. and Mrs. Sewell but they were having their afternoon siesta.

(48)

11-9-1899.....From there we went to Captain Horsburgh's house. He was asleep.

(49)

20-11-1899.....So I went to Captain Horsburgh's but he was asleep.

1900

(50)

20-2-1900.....Miss Garland who arrived last night and is putting up at the Dak Bungalow.....Mudholkar came to the pleaders room and we settled the programme of Miss Garland's proceedings.....Miss Garland held a sort of an informal meeting of Congress Workers and the whole bar was there. She is a pleasant looking young little lady, very enthusiastic and energetic. She said that the English Committee of the Indian National Congress were very much in want of Funds and that the paper "*India*" had not all the circulation that it deserved. The next thing on which she dwelt at some length was, that we shall all as a body, I mean, all the Indians should indicate, a prominent English politician whom we should like to be the Secretary of State for India. I did not quite agree and asked her what good it would do. She appeared to think that it would lead to our nominee being appointed. I confess I do not know how that

would be. A third thing was our agitating for a seat in Parliament. Unfortunately I do not see the utility of it; for our members would be in hopeless minority and their presence would do nothing beyond stopping our mouths on the plea of our being represented. She does not think so. Lastly she spoke of famine and the arrangements for affording relief to people. They were well begun but Lord Curzon's recent resolution has done all imaginable mischief. At present the much talked of "Subsistence Allowance" to the poor as gratuitous relief, is starvation pure and simple, and the wages on relief works are so scanty and insufficient that their only effect could be to emaciate people and kill them by slow degrees. She has a very clear good voice and very agreeable manners.

(51)

21-2-1900.....Bhowrao Bhavalkar came today from Bombay. He says plague is raging there with great fury. People have, however, become very fatalistic and do not mind itwent.....to the Ganesh Theatre. Miss Garland and Mudholkar and others were already there. I was called to the Chair. She speaks very fluently and eloquently. She spoke about Congress work in England. Mudholkar also spoke and so did Mule. I spoke again and after the usual vote of thanks, we separated. I shall take Miss Garland out tomorrow morning to go into the town and see some temples etc.

(52)

22-2-1900.....Having promised to take Miss Garland out, I had to go to the Lady Dufferin Hospital and to take her out. I took her to the Amba Temple, to the Girl's School close by and then through the Amba Gate, through Dhanraj Gally, past Mudholkar's house to my house. She was photographed in front of my verandah by a Mahommadan and Kunjbiharising. She appeared pleased. I went with her back to the Lady Dufferin Hospital and leaving her with Miss Trewby went to Mr. Smredley at the Dak Bungalow.....I drove with him to the Railway station and saw Miss Garland off.

(53)

27-5-1900..... I returned home with Y. G. Deshpande and Umakant Deshmukh and found that a Bombay detective who gives his name out as Agarkar was sitting with Shriram in the *angan* where I usually sit in the evening for cool air. He came

in the guise of a *brahmachari*. I believe this very man had come a few days before, (to) Amraoti, in the disguise of a Gosavi. I made him out now as I did then and sat joking with him. Y. G. Deshpande and Umakant Deshmukh also detected him and joined in the joke. The man himself at first imagined that he had taken us in but latterly found out that we were not at all in earnest, and withdrew rather precipitately. He knows English and has acquired Marathi which he speaks fluently but you can make him out. He helped us to amuse ourselves for half an hour.

(54)

30-7-1900..... Went to the Cotton Market Committee. I was the only member present there also and appointed myself Chairman.

(55)

6-9-1900..... I went to Indrabhavan Theatre for the Ganpati *Utchava*. Abdul Kadir spoke very well. Mr. Dordi (a Parsee gentleman) delivered a very well considered address and Mr. N. M. Desai (another Parsee gentleman, a Theosophist) also spoke very instructively.

(56)

22-12-1900..... Then we talked about our Municipal Poor House. I told him (Mr. Crawford) how the Secretaries of the Famine Charitable Funds were opposed to it from the very beginning, how they tried to divert our subscriptions, how they started unnecessary questions and how they had started the recent difficulty about accounting. He said he understood it all and wished the bye-gones to be bye-gones. I agreed but pointed out that our accounts should be passed.

1901

(57)

18-1-1901 The sad news of the death of Mr. Justice Ranade was in everybody's mouth. We asked Mr. Elliott to close the court in honour of the memory of the deceased and he very graciously complied. Captain Haig did the same and Bandhuji, took sometime but eventually complied. We sent a telegram through the Bar-Association, condoling Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, and decided to hold a public meeting on Sunday next at 9 A. M.

(58)

23-1-1901..... Karandikar and Y. G. Keskar came and said that Her Majesty (Queen Victoria) had left this world..... The telegraph lines were blocked, he said, and no messages of condolence should be sent.

(59)

11-2-1901.....From the first of this month, I have been laid up. It is only to-day that I am able to sit up. So the first thing I mean to do is to fill up the rather long hiatus in my diary.

.....Lord Curzon started a fund to commemorate the demise of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. He made very good speeches, but showed in my opinion, very little or no judgment. Of statesmanship, there is a total failure. Maharajas and Rajas responded to his call as they must and paid very large sums. Kashmir promised fifteen Lakhs and Scindia promised ten. Others followed in the wake and something like half a crore were subscribed on the spot. It is estimated that the total amount will easily reach two crores if not more. What is to be done with this large sum? It is not likely that H. M. Victoria's name will be forgotten. English History will always record it in golden letters. So a memorial for her is unnecessary. If one has to be put-up, and if we must have it, it should be useful and not merely ornamental. Lord Curzon has however decided otherwise. He thinks it should be structural and not institutional, and when he says so, the whole of poor India must say so too. Some few Englishmen who are better than their class, may raise a feeble protest, but that will not count for much. Lord C. wishes to have something like a national gallery, with statues etc., in other words a large building with all manner of portraits and statues. These may or may not be good artistically. More likely the latter than the former. The building itself, would be an asylum for the statues of all Viceroys hereafter. The thing has so degenerated that every Viceroy, no matter how worthless, is bound to get one. At its best this sort of thing can do no good. In all probability the money will go to England, for by the tradition of the British rule, nothing Indian is good. So a large portion of these two crores must go to England to encourage the sculptors there, and tons of rubbish is all that India will get in return. Had this money been added to the princely gift of Mr. Tata, the proposed research institute would have been richer, and a large number of Indians would have had the means required to advance science and increase arts of life. This would have fed

Indians and perhaps injured English manufacturers. So I suppose, Lord C. decided on the policy of take all and give nothing. The thing will be more a monument to folly than to Queen Victoria.

(60)

18-2-1901.....At night I went with.....and Abdul Kadir to the *Bala Vakritwottejekar Sabha*. Children recited passages and they did it well, both Mahommadans and Hindus.

(61)

24-2-1901.....Mrs. Besant will be here on 28th instant by the forenoon train. The volunteers came. Some fifteen Mahommadans have also joined the ranks.

(62)

26-4-1901. (Sinhagad) In the morning, I, Desai, and Yeshavant-rao (Kulkarni) visited Tilak. He is busy with his new book. He can dictate sheets after sheets and does all his writing that way.

(63)

30-4-1901. (Sinhagad).....I saw Tilak in the evening. He has finished seven chapters of his book.

(64)

17-5-1901. (Sinhagad).....Tilak does not appear to take this serious view of the matter, as he is so deeply engaged in writing his book, that I believe, that he has hardly time to think of anything else.

(65)

18-5-1901. (Sinhagad).....On the way back we saw Tilak. He is in the middle of his ninth chapter.

(66)

6-6-1901. (Sinhagad).....On our way back we went to Tilak. He is finishing the eleventh chapter of his book. As it was nearly sun-set, he stopped writing and sat talking. He told me the plan of his intended work on *Geeta*. He reads it as an episode of *Mahabharata*. The beginning उपक्रम is about fighting. The उपसंहार is also the same, as Arjuna was ultimately induced to fight. The अभ्यास is about doing your duty without

in the least desiring to enjoy the fruits of your actions. The अपूर्वता consists in the reconciliation of all the philosophies known at the time of *Mahabharata*. The अर्थवाद comes in various places. Shri Krishna has introduced all the philosophies to show Arjuna that what he maintains, is correct from all points of view. The *Geeta* in Mr. Tilak's view, is thus a work on Ethics, like the work of Aristotle, and universally accepted as an authority. The main theme is to lay down principles to decide questions of right and wrong. Arjuna did not know what to do. There was a conflict of duty. On the one hand there were relations and he did not like to kill them. On the other hand there was his duty to fight and acquire the Kingdom. This conflict was to be solved not only, (from the) point of social ethics but also in relation to मोक्ष in a manner to acquire the latter. At his request I told him the possible objections that may be taken to his theory and I returned home after 9 p. m. Bhingarkar was there all the time.

(67)

9-6-1901. (Sinhagad).....Mr. Tilak came towards evening and sat talking for a long time. He is now writing the last chapter of his book proving that we had our original home in the Arctic regions. He has projected four or five works more. One is the history of religious India. Another is on *Gita*. A third on Indian Political Economy and so on.

(68)

10-6-1901. (Sinhagad).....and that way to the bungalow to which Tilak has removed. We found him busy dictating the last sentence of chapter XI. He said, each chapter involved the reading and consideration of a whole library of books on a different topic. His work is very learned and full of the results of deep and prolonged research.

(69)

21-12-1901.A Sannyasi came. He speaks English. From his mode of speaking and other behaviour, I suspect he is a spy. He sat here pretending to beg but the more I saw of him, the more my suspicions were aroused. Ultimately I told him to go away.

(70)

28-12-1901.....S. G. Purohit of Nagpur came to see me and said that the arrangements made for the reception of Tilak at Nagpur were good so far as students were concerned but the

majority of the so-called leaders of society were exceedingly timid men and labouring under the impression that Govt. would not like it. He asked me to go to Nagpur on 30th instant and bring Tilak here and thus save the situation. It is to be wished that I had known of this before. I said I would go to their help and do the needful.

(71)

29-12-1901.....In the morning Asnare and Harkare came and I told them what Purohit told me last night about the reception to be accorded to Tilak. They thought that there ought to be a reception at Nagpur and that they as *ex* students of Morris College had a right to do so.....Then I, Asnare and Harkare, V. K. Kale, and others that were present talked about the reception to be given to Mr. Tilak and we resolved to make it as good as we can but not showy and needlessly expensive. I returned home at 9 p. m. and wrote letters which I made over to Asnare and Harkare.

1902

(72)

.Ashton and Tai Maharaj Case

3-1-1902.....It appeared that after I left for Court, Purushottam somehow came to know that Tilak was coming and so went to station with the big carriage and brought him home. Tilak told me how Mr. Ashton tried to be nasty, put irrelevant questions and tried to do all he could to introduce into the case before him the question of adoption with a view to pronounce against it. Mr. Ashton, however, overshot the mark and involved himself and has now been cited as a witness. Tai Maharaj says she has been acting under Mr. Ashton's advice. In other words he instigated the litigation. So he is disqualified to act as a judge. Tilak naturally wishes to petition the High Court for a transfer. Many people came to see Tilak. The High School students came in a body and made arrangements to present an address to him at the station. Tilak could not stay here for one day even and had to go away by 5 p. m. train. So many people assembled on the platform that there was not even standing room. They garlanded him, gave him an address and distributed *pan-supari*, *attar* and flowers. I went with him as far as Badnera. Chitnis, Damle, Asnare, Y. G. Keskar and many others also went as far as Badnera.

(73)

2-4-1902.went to the Ry. Station at 6 p. m. Mudholkar, Joshi, Chitnis and Kane were there.....Mr. W. C. Bannerjee came from Calcutta. He is on his way to England *via* Bombay. He calls me brother and is a very nice good man. I went with him to Mudholkar. Joshi followed and we had a long chat there about various matters connected with the Congress etc.

(74)

3-4-1902.drove to Mudholkar's house, to see Mr. W. C. Bannerjee. He was reading a novel and I sat talking with him. He thinks that Congress has a great and very useful future. I helped him to pack his things and drove with him to the Ry. Station, and saw him off by 5 p. m. train.

(75)

12-4-1902.At about 2 p. m. I received a telegram from Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asking me to start at once for Bombay. So I made up my mind to start,

(76)

13-4-1902. (Bombay).....I reached Bombay at 9 a. m..... So we drove on to Mr. Daji Abaji Khare. He received us very kindly. Tilak is here.....We naturally talked about the prosecutions got up against Tilak. How stupid they are!

(77)

15-4-1902.....Yesterday after breakfast I said goodbye to Daji Abaji, Tilak, Bapat and others and went to Victoria Terminus with Bwaji. The Ticket-Collector there, showed great interest in me and asked me about the trouble raised up against Tilak. The same was done at Byculla and other stations. I did not know that I was so well known.

(78)

C. P. Stayed

18-4-1902.....In the evening I got a telegram from Tilak saying that his appeal has been admitted and all criminal proceedings stayed. I am very glad to hear this. He is altogether innocent and if things go right, as they are likely to do, he will be saved a great deal of worry and trouble.

(79)

19-8-1902.....At about 9 p. m. I received a telegram from Tilak saying "Ashton's revocation order reversed, costs throughout on petitioner. Application to cancel criminal prosecution filed today." I am very glad to hear this good news. The machinations of Balvantrao Nagpurkar have all failed and there appears some hope of the estate of Baba Maharaj being preserved after considerable trouble.

(80)

Delhi Darbar Camp

24-12-1902. (Delhi).....Today's diary will have to comprize the account of what I did on 21st instant and of the journey from Amravati to here. On 21st I got up early, collected the servants going to Delhi with me, and went with them to the Commissioner's office. Dr. Stenoff was there. Col. Hastings, Col. and Mrs. Garrett and their servants were there. Mr. Elliott came later on. We had ourselves and our servants medically examined and got certificates of health and freedom from plague.....We walked to the station. Col. and Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Godwin Austin, Mr. Elliott and their servants were already there.....I got into the ordinary first class.....The English guests had their reserved carriage. At Akola I got into my reserved compartment.There (at Khandwa) our carriage was pronounced sick and we had to shift into another. This was very troublesome. Fortunately the carriage of English guests remained all right. The carriage of the servants became unserviceable at Itarsi and it had also to be changed. What a fearful trouble it was. This was, I believe, at Itarsi. At last we did get a new carriage and then every thing went on as before.This 23rd was a very bad day. We got no food, reached Delhi at 12-30 a. m. instead of at 6 p. m.....On reaching Delhi the English guests went away in the carriages provided for them. Mr. Elliott advised us to go to a station called Tannery but there was no train running to it. The waiting rooms were crowded. As the result of it all, we had to sit all night on our boxes in the cold and had to deal with a Railway staff that never had any the smallest idea of politeness. I amused myself by walking about aimlessly to keep the cold out. I met Atle and another. At last when the day broke Bwaji hired bullock carts for our luggage and we engaged *Ticca garries* and travelled to this (Delhi) *Durbar* camp at about 10 a. m. today. The *garrys* were very

bad, the roads worse and dusty. The sanitary arrangements (in the Delhi *Darbar* Camp) are ludicrous for their absurdity. I saw dead cattle lying by the road side, nobody taking the slightest notice. Whoever is in charge (of the *Darbar* Camp), is not, obviously an efficient man. The camps as laid shown no evidence of art, and the whole thing is ten thousand times inferior to our Congress arrangements. Government always praises itself and a servile press says ditto. There is really no arrangement, no courtesy, no comfort or consideration. Beyond giving us small old tents to live in, the Government has done absolutely nothing. We had to send our servants to purchase food. No lights are supplied to us beyond one small lantern of the hurricane type. The furniture, I mean what little there is of it, is old and rickety. Nobody has been near our camp during the whole day to see whether we are dead or alive. I never heard of guests being treated in this way. For English guests they found everything and for us not so much as a menial servant or a common country cart. Fortunately Kumar Shri Harbhanji and his secretary Mr. Oghad are very nice men and they helped us out of as much trouble as they could. Else we should have been very badly off indeed. We pass time talking. Nawab Sallimullahan is very nice, Khajasaheb is jolly and helpful, and the Deshmukh very meek and passively suffering. We are a happy family and as well provided as we can provide ourselves, without the slightest help from Government whose guests we are supposed to be. It is bitterly cold, and the wonder is that none of our servants has yet got ill. When that fatality occurs, I have no doubt, Government will be very glad to send us all to the Segregation Camp and from thence to the Kingdom of Pluto.

I am offering special prayers asking for a calm and unruffled mind.

(81)

25-12-1902. (Delhi *Darbar* Camp).....I wrote to Mr. Crump complaining about our arrangements and he came to see us at about 3 p. m. He looked sorry and said so but did absolutely nothing.

(82)

26-12-1902. (Delhi *Darbar* Camp).....The roads are exceedingly dustyMr. Crowe, Secretary to the *Darbar* Camp came and we talked with him.

(83)

28-12-1902. (Delhi Darbar Camp).....I wished to see Bala-saheb Holkar, but in his own camp, the poor man is ignored and nobody would give any information. So I left my card for him.....Our tickets for the State Entry, Exhibition and Fireworks were received.

(84)

29-12-1902. (Delhi Darbar Camp).....The whole of today was wasted by the State Entry.....I drove in the Government carriage with Kumar Shri, Mr. Oghad and *Nawab*. Kumar's new carriage was given to Deshmukh and Khajasaheb. The drive was very long, dusty and tiresome. We had seats on the lower roof of the Civil Hospital and saw the procession. It was very long and imposing but there was an entire absence of enthusiasm. Some Parsis and Madrasis tried to raise cheers but nobody took them up and they were so feeble that they died out in no time. Lady Curzon looked very beautiful from where I stood. After the pageant, it was a job to find out our carriages. The crush of men and turnouts was terrible. It took us one hour and a quarter to get into our carriages, and it was nearly 3-30 p. m. when we returned to our tents.

 1903

(85)

1-1-1903. (Delhi).....The whole of today was spent practically in the Proclamation *Durbar*.....Every paper gives a full description of the function. So I need not record it. The arrangements were not so good as they might have been, and the programme could have been made more interesting. The mutiny veterans were piped into the *Durbar* by Highlanders and made a sorry figure. Most had not good clothes and some had not even shoes. The speech of Lord Curzon, silently introduced many changes. The term "protected States" coined by Mr. Leewarner, has been adopted and the treaties with the Indian Princes have practically been abrogated. They have to take seats below Lieutenant Governor. No *pansupari*, *attar* or flowers, were given. This abolishes our old custom. Viceroy made no promises, and no gifts were given. The function lasted a long time. We had to start at 9 a. m., and could not get home till 5-30 p. m. It was a fatiguing day.

(86)

2-1-1903 (Delhi)..... We were asked to go to the (Hyderabad) Resident's camp and were to be conducted thence by Mr. Crump but on going there, we were told to proceed to the Exhibition House. The garden party thus became an at-home and when we at last got there, the thing dwindled into arranging the guests in groups according to their provinces and presenting them to the Viceroy and the Duke of C. I was presented in due course along with the rest and shook hands. Lady Curzon and the Duchess were there. I saw them all at close quarters. I and Deshmukh walked through the rooms of the exhibition and found that there was nothing much. All articles are ornamental but none of them useful.....We sat talking about the Tilak case. Poor Tilak is very hard up for want of money. He ought certainly to be acquitted. The roads were tremendously crowded and my progress was very slow.

(87)

5-1-1903 (Delhi).....I forgot to mention above that both Col. Garrett and Mr Elliott told me that my name being mentioned in the case against Tilak prevented a title being given to me. I told them I was not at all sorry. God knows I do not care for a title.

(88)

Date of Nawab of Arcot

6-1-1903 (Delhi).....The old *Nawab* of Arcot died yesterday. It is said he was a man advanced in years and did not wish to come to Delhi but he had to for political reasons. This is one noble-man who may be said to have laid down his life to attend this coronation ceremony. Some English papers call it Curzonation.

(89)

Fire to Coronation Pandal

27-1-1903.....Then we talked about the burning of the Coronation Pandal here. He (Col. Garrett) agrees with me in thinking that it was a pure accident. The question of compensation for things burnt, was also discussed and he agrees with me in doing it in an executive way. It should be done as quietly as practicable.

(Note:—This was not an accident. Gopalrao Dorle was instrumental in getting it burnt. A Mahar of Walgaon was bribed to

set the fire at a particular point so as to ignite the fire works inside the pandal and render it impossible to extinguish the fire).

—Balkrishna Ganesh Khaparde.

(90)

21-2-1903.....Went later on to the Municipality for the Public Meeting held to ask the Viceroy not to amalgamate Berar with any other province.....The meeting was successful, and after it we took some signatures to the memorial and sent off a telegram to the Viceroy.

(91)

7-3-1903.....received Rs. 67 and odd Annas for the Delhi trip.

(92)

20-5-1903 (Malkapur) he (Saoji) gave a singing party in the *mandap* put up for the wedding in his family.....There was a large audience. In it there was a detective. I made him out at once from his ways. His name is Namdarkhan. He was formerly a Chief Constable under me when I was Magistrate at Badnera, and became an Inspector though he let Irsingya, a Moglai dacoit, to escape.

(93)

21-6-1903.....The people here are wonderful. They wish Tilak to speak. The poor man is in trouble and in bad health.

(94)

Tilak convicted but given Bail

24-8-1903..... said that Tilak was sentenced to 18 months. I did not believe it but on returning home found two telegrams confirming the sad rumour. Perhaps Mr. Clements is not to blame as his promotion and all other prospects depended upon giving a conviction. Government earnestly desired it. An appeal has been preferred and Tilak has been released on bail. It is painful to see this travesty of justice.

(95)

27-8-1903.....The trouble of Coronation *Mandap* that was burnt, still endures. The people came.

(96)

4-9-1903.....I went to Ganesh Theatre.....for Ganpati Festival. There was a large audience. Abdul Kadir made a very humorous speech.

1904

Funds for Tilak Case

(97)

14-2-1904.....There was a letter received from Daji Abaji Khare, asking for funds to properly conduct the revision petition of Tilak. I had a conversation about this previously with Angal. So I sent for him and we made a list of persons likely to contribute. We wish to send something like one thousand rupees to pay counsel.

(98)

15-2-1904.....Then I went with V. K. Kale and Karandikar to Angal and we decided to send five hundred rupees to Poona. Mudholkar and Ketkar practically declined to contribute. They were not with Angal but their views were communicated to him.

(99)

5-3-1904.....Before sunset I went with V. K. Kale to the temple of Laxmi Narayan near the Police Station for the thanks giving meeting held there on account of the honourable acquittal of Tilak. There was a large audience. We waited for M. V. Joshi but he did not turn up. Mudholkar sent his excuses by a letter.The meeting was very successful and people evinced great sympathy for Tilak.

(100)

11-12-1904.....In the evening the Mahommadan community gave me an address in the Municipal Hall. (Note :—Most probably the address was for congratulating Dadasaheb on his nomination as fellow of the Allahabad University, as others had done already).

—Balwant Ganesh Khaparde.

1905

(101)

J. C. Court shifted to Nagpur

17-6-1905 (Nagpur).....saw Mr. Ismay in his house. He told me that the orders of the Secretary of State had been received that the Berar Judicial Commissioner's Court would be removed to Nagpur on 1st August next.

(102)

18-6-1905.....(Nagpur).....Thence I went to Bhubde (Bobde) who is a young graduate. Many young people assembled there. There was a talk of holding an Akbar Festival for Mahommadans.

(103)

5-8-1905.....held a meeting of sympathy and sent a telegram to the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* to convey the sympathy of Amraoti people to the public meeting to be held in connection with Bengal partition.

(104)

31-8-1905.....It appears the High School masters including Annasaheb Talvalkar have lost their head and wish to proceed to extremes with the students who attended the *Swadeshi* meeting. What a pity that Devabhankar should behave so !

(105)

1-9-1905.....A man came with a list for the dinner in honour of Kumar Shri Harbhanjee. In it were the names of Annasaheb Talvalkar and Devabhankar. I objected to the latter and drew my pen through it. Asnare was present and thought I ought not to object to Devabhankar's name. I explained my reasons to him. Later on we went to our Brahnavidya Mandir. The conduct of the High School masters with respect to the boarders formed a topic of conversation and Baliram Dada Pimple thought that we should not associate with him. We can only make our power felt socially. I agreed with him. All present did the same. In the meantime Mr. Annasaheb Talvalkar came there and the discussion became hot. I was forced out of my patience by the equivocations he made and his evasions.

We told him that we wished to eschew his society. Rambhau Deshpande was there also. He first sided with Talvalkar but on learning facts came round.

(106)

2-9-1905.....Joshi and Mudholkar came and we all went to the Brahmaavidya Mandir. There we sat talking for a long time and learnt that both Mudholkar and Joshi advised Devabhankar not to be hard on the boys but he acted contrary to their advice. We finally adopted a resolution not to invite the High School masters.

(107)

Students Strike

3-9-1905. Ganesh Nagesh Sahasrabhudhe of Elichpur came. I heard that he came last night, put up with Panditrao and wishes to send his sons to the Boarding. They are among the strikers. So when he came to me, his mind was made up, so I declined to discuss the matter as it would be wasting time. Then Narayanrao Ketkar came and asked me to invite the High School masters. He asked this as a matter of grace and good manners. At last I yielded so far as to withdraw my opposition. So he went to the Mandir. I went there soon after. He found that he was too late in the matter and dropped the whole thing. Then came Mr. Lele, Dy. Edu. Ins. He pressed me to intervene and settle the dispute between the masters and the boarders. I said I could not do that. That was an affair between the boys, their guardians and the masters. If they dealt hard with the boys, I would help the latter to obtain justice..... At night Mr. Lele came again with the same request and got the same answer.

(108)

5-9-1905.At about 5 p. m. I got news that Candy ordered the expulsion of the boarders of the Government High School. His action is obviously extremely unjust and foolish. The boys came to me in the evening. This is the first time I saw them face to face and personally. I advised them to appeal to the Director of Public Instruction. I forgot to mention above that Mr. Candy went to the Private High School today after he pronounced judgment at the Government High School.

He questioned Wamanrao Joshi, who is the Superintendent of the Boarding. When he came to tell me this Meer Mehedialli and the Hindustani Inspector were sitting with me.

(109)

6-9-1905. While I was praying word was brought to me that Mr. Candy was in the hall and wished to see me. As I was praying then, I sent a word that I could not go into the hall at once; but after I finish my court work I would see him at his lodgings..... Mr. Asnare came there. He had seen me in the morning. I went with him to Mr. Candy at the Circuit house. He received us as usual Then Mr. Candy asked Mr. Asnare :—

Mr. Candy :—When did you receive the application of the Government High School boys to be admitted to your Boarding ?

Mr. Asnare.—On Friday.

Mr. C.—When did you pass orders on it ?

Mr. A.—On Saturday.

Mr. C.—Did you write to the Head Master of the Government High School ?

Mr. A.—No. I did not think it necessary. The rules do not require it.

Mr. C.—But you should have it.

Mr. A.—I was satisfied that the boys had a just cause. They were ill-treated and harshly dealt with.

Mr. C.—You people do not understand discipline.

Mr. A.—By discipline we understand obedience to lawful orders.

Mr. C.—You think the boys can leave the Boarding.

Mr. A.—From the rules on the subject I think they can.

Mr. C.—Where is the discipline then ?

Myself.—In the obedience to lawful orders.

Mr. C.—Mr. Khaparde, when did you hear of the boys leaving the Boarding ?

Myself.—On my return from Bombay on 31st August 1905.

Mr. C.—What steps did you take ?

Myself.—I wrote to Mr. Candy.

(Note) Mr. Candy produced my letter.

Mr. C.—Mr. Khaparde, you appear to be of opinion that you can sit in judgment on the Head Master of the High School.

Myself.—I think the public has a right to form its opinion.

Mr. C.—What right have you ?

Myself.—There are rules published in the Educational Manual, and public has a right to see that the rules are carried out and not transgressed.

Mr. C.—I do not think so. The Department alone is the sole judge of the conduct of the Head Master.

Myself.—This is a matter on which I see there is a difference of opinion.

Mr. C.—Do you think that the boys can leave the Boarding ?

Myself.—Yes, I think so. The rules do not prohibit it and there is no rule that boys should reside in the Boarding attached to the school in which they happen to be studying.

Mr. C.—The rules give the power to the Head Master to approve or not of the guardian and he has the power and right to say that a particular student shall not reside with his own father.

Myself.—I do not think so. The rules do not bear that interpretation.

Mr. C.—What right have you to sit in judgment on the conduct of the Head Master ?

Myself.—He is an important public functionary, is guided by rules and public has every right to form an opinion about his conduct in relation to his duties.

Mr. C.—The rules are in plain English and I am an Englishman and I understand them.

Myself.—There can be no doubt about it but there may be a difference of opinion about interpretation for which there are cases and we had to study them for interpreting law.

Mr. C.—Did any of the guardians see you ?

Myself.—Yes.

Mr. C.—What did they say and what did you advise ?

Myself.—That matter is confidential. They saw me as a lawyer and I cannot disclose it. Did the masters tell you that they consulted Mr. Mudholkar and Mr. Joshi before they inflicted the punishment on boys and that both M. and J. advised the masters to inflict merely a nominal fine ?

Mr. C.—What has the opinion of Mr. M. and Mr. J. got to do with it ?

Myself.—The masters of their own accord consulted them, and they are two of the leaders of the Society.

Mr. C.—I have nothing to do with it. I am only ascertaining facts.

Myself.—You pronounced sentence of expulsion yesterday and are ascertaining facts today.

Mr. C.—How do you know that Messrs. Mudholkar and Joshi gave their opinion ?

Myself.—I know it because they told me themselves.

Mr. C.—You got my reply to your letter ?

Myself.—I got no direct reply. The Head Master sent me a letter purporting from you to see. I kept a copy of it.

Mr. C.—What action did you take on it ?

Myself.—From your letter I thought, you had already made up your mind against the boys and there was nothing further to be done.

Mr. C.—So you took no action ?

Myself.—I could not take any.

Mr. C.—If your private High School supports the boys, it will lose the Govt. aid and recognition.

Myself.—The aid is departmental, but the recognition is given by the University and the matter will have to go before the Senate of the University.

Mr. C.—This is all I wished to ascertain.

Myself.—Good morning.

Then Asnare went to Court and, I returned home. Mr. C. told me to turn the Govt. H. S. boys from the boarding of the private H. S. I said we would do so.

(110)

17-9-1905.....Wamanrao Joshi, Ballal, Shamrao Deshpande and others came and we sat talking about collecting funds for the new institution which we wish to start. Everything will be taught in it through Marathi and English will be taught as a second language. Commercial training will also be given. Tatyasaheb Paranjape agreed to roughly sketch the standards and fix a provisional course of studies.M. V. Joshi came and later on came V. K. Kale, and Y. G. Keskar and we held a meeting of the Board of management of the Kashibai Private High School. We drafted a reply to a letter received from Mr. Candy, Inspector of Schools. Shriram Marwadi came a little before we held our meeting, showed samples of Indian made cloth and said that he would assist the new institution with funds.

(111)

22-9-1905.I had a long talk with Mudholkar about our new school. He agreed to give fifty rupees a month for three months and said that the sum should be reduced afterwards which I agreed to do.

(112)

23-9-1905.....The work of subscriptions for the new school is proceeding well.

(113)

26-9-1905. (Akola) Then I sat in the pleader's room and explained to all there the lines on which the new school at Amraoti is being run. Mr. Damle and Namdeo Patil were very much affected and began at once to work heart and soul. Vyankatesh and Chiplunkar were already working. Dada Khanzode and others joined and subscription list was opened. I think some 46 rupees a month were subscribed on the spot.

(114)

28-9-1905. ((Nagpur) In the morning Dr. Moonje, Mr. Pardhi and Mr. Dhundhiraj came. I sent them to the Hislop College Hostel to try and effect a compromise between the Hindu and Mahommadan boys. Some students, among them Baba, son of Krishnaji' Anant, came and we sat talking. Dr. Moonje and others returned at about 11 a. m. and said that the Hindu boys had been so badly treated that they had become unreasonable.

The position was not good. So I sent Wamanrao Purohit to call Deva who is said to be the leader of the boys. Deva came with two boys and I found out that the differences between the Hindu and Mahommadan boys began with the *Swadeshi* movement. The Mahommadans did not join it and gained the favour of the College authorities by representing that they were persecuted by the Hindus for political differences of opinion. On ascertaining this I sent for Dr. Moonje and Mr. Pardhi and told them what the real cause of the difference was; and suggested the *modus operandi*.

(115)

6-10-1905. I wrote to Mr. Bijapurkar of Kolhapur, and drafted a prospectus for our new school. It will have to be carefully revised. Towards evening I went to our Brahma-vidya Mandir, and there in company with V. K. Kale, Chitnis, Brahma, Palekar, Wamanrao Joshi, Shamrao Deshpande and many others, we tentatively settled the course of studies for our school. Tatyasaheb Paranjape has carefully drawn up one, very good graduated and exhaustive.

(116)

11-10-1905. *Induprakash* of 5th and 9th instants has published articles about our new school and has obviously got into the hands of its opponents. People think Mr. Angal has inspired or written the articles.

(117)

3-11-1905. Shinde came. He is a peculiar man. I have reliable information that he wished to create bad blood between Brahmans and non-Brahmans in Hindu Society and for that purpose started work at Belura and other places. Then he came to Amraoti and said that he wished to start a news-paper in the interests of agriculturists. He got me to write a certificate for him. Then, it is said, he became a detective, and now he is working as a public man in the *Swadeshi* movement. He has been sending telegrams about the meetings held by him to me, I do not know, why. I sat talking with him and received him politely.

(118)

12-11-1905. (Allahabad) We (Dadasaheb and Pandit Sundarlal) sat talking about the election of the Syndicate. He thought that if all the Indian Senators met and concerted measures

the news would travel to the European Senators, and as they command a majority, we should lose all. He, however, promised to see as many people as he could and try his utmost to introduce as many Indians as possible into the Syndicate. I proceeded to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's house. He was delighted to see me and we sat talking for a very long time. He has prepared a scheme for a Hindu University. Then he has set about preparing a text book for Hindu religion. We talked of both. Then there was the Congress and other things.

(119)

Detective in Sadhu garb

10-12-1905. Two criminal cases were offered but I had to decline them as I am going into Yeotmal District for the benefit of our new school.

.....Yesterday a man pretending to be a *Sadhu* came and behaved most wonderfully. He pretended to be a disciple of Ganeshbhuwa of Shegaon. I made him out soon and so did my son Baba. He appears to be a detective. He went away after taking food in the forenoon and never returned. I am not sorry that he has disappeared.

(120)

Benares Congress

25-12-1905. (Benares Congress Camp) Our camp is nicely laid out. There is the Ganges flowing close by. There is one Babu Shastri who is a volunteer in-charge of our food arrangements. He is very clever and witty. The food was also nicely cooked.

(121)

26-12-1905. (Benares Congress Camp) Tilak came early in the morning. He is staying in the room next to mine. A large number of people came to see him. They worship him like a God and he deserves it. We sat discussing some resolutions with Lala Lajpat Raya, Babu Bhupendranath Sen, and other delegates. After evening meal, I, Brahma, Palekar, Dr. Moonje and others went out into Bengal Camp and Mr. P. C. Roy told us that Bengal would support the *Swadeshi* resolution. Then we went (to) Lala Lajpat Raya's tent. He had a meeting of the Punjab delegates. After it we saw him and sat discussing with him and his friends, the question of *Swadeshi* resolution.

(122)

Swadeshi Resolution and Bengalees

27-12-1905. (Benares Congress Camp) in the morning Tilak went to the Railway Station to see Mr. Babu Surendranath. Many people came as usual The Congress began today at 1-30 p. m. Mr. Chintamani put me on the dais.....The Pandal is very well constructed and was full. Mr. Gokhale's speech, as president, was not quite in the Ultra Moderate style and was cheered in its stronger parts. The Subjects Committee's proceedings were not quite as usual. It was held in a very cramped place on the dais, and Gokhale did not count votes, and decided matters on his impressions. I moved *Swadeshi* resolutions. I was surprised to see Bengalees opposing them. The Madras people also opposed on other grounds. The whole thing was unsatisfactory. We broke up at 8 p. m.

(123)

28-12-1905. (Benares Congress Camp).....Last night after finishing the diary, I, Brahma, Palekar, Durani, and others went out into Bengal Camp, and canvassed. We first went to a Bihar tent. One of them came over to my views. Then I met G. N. Roy who told me that the Bengal delegates had held a meeting a few moments before and come to the resolution to support the *Swadeshi* and boycott resolutions. Then we went into the Punjab Camp and found that all the Punjab delegates were assembled in Lala Lajapat Raya's tent. We went there and listened to the discussions. They resolved to oppose the resolution of thanks to H. M. the Prince of Wales in the Subject's Committee. After the meeting we sat talking with Lala Lajapatraya, Mr. Bhagatram and Mr. Rambhajatatta Choudhari, and others. We returned home after midnight. I got up early this morning and sent a letter to the President informing him that we would oppose the thanking resolution and would press for the boycott resolution in the Congress itself. I went also to the general tent to speak to Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee. Sister Nivedita was there. They agreed to press for the boycott resolution. To be in time for moving our amendment on the thanking resolution, I dressed and went to the Pandal without taking my breakfast. Tilak also came. Mr. Dutt sent for him and me. I said we could not give up our opposition to the thanking resolution. It turned out that Madan Mohan Malaviya had not correctly stated facts. Dr. Moonje was with me last night and today. He was very strong on the points. Daji Abaji Khare intervened and Mr. Gokhale himself asked it as a

favour to give up my opposition. We did so on condition they accepted our boycott resolution. They did so. The thanking resolution was "carried" but not "unanimously". I spoke on the Expansion of Legislative Councils. My speech was very very successful and the whole Pandal cheered, and my expression "double distilled" became the watch word. In the Subjects Committee the Boycott resolution was carried after great opposition. I had very late breakfast at 2 p. m. I had a tiff with Mr. Watcha.

(124)

29-12-1905. (Benares Congress Camp) In the morning things again appeared to be going wrong about our Boycott Resolution. It was not printed and Gangaprasad Varma said that there was an amendment. I got very angry. So did Tilak, Dr. Moonje, Brahma, Daji and all. There was great excitement but the amendment eventually turned out to be very trivial and we accepted it. In the afternoon the subject was reached and I spoke on it. The whole Congress cheered me tremendously and my expression "Scientific Love" was taken up by all and repeated from mouth to mouth. We joined in a *Bande Mataram* procession also and on the platform they received me with *Bande Mataram*. The sitting lasted till 8 p. m. and was adjourned to tomorrow morning at 8-30 a. m.

(125)

30-12-1905....(Benares Congress Camp) Today's morning sitting was not finished till 12 noon. After it Sarala Devi sang *Bande Mataram*. Her voice is extra-ordinarily sweet and capable of a very high pitch. It was quite divine in its melody and the whole Congress stood spell-bound. I never heard such sweet singing and so effective before. Then we formed a *Bande Mataram* procession and walked round the Pandal making a *Pradakshina*. Sister Nivedita and Miss Christina joined us and they helped to bring the Bengali ladies in.

(126)

31-12-1905. (Benares) At about 8 a. m. I went to the Town Hall. Many representative delegates attended and we resolved to establish a Hindu University at Benares. Tilak agreed to serve three years. Surendra did the same.....I and Tilak attended the *Swadeshi* meeting in Bishaweshwar Theatre. The audience was large. Tilak presided. Babu Surendranath spoke very well.

I also spoke and was much cheered. We returned at 5 p. m. and attended another meeting in the Pandal where Surendranath announced the establishment of the University.

1906

(127)

1-1-1906 (Benares Train).....Tilak came to see us off. So did Mr. Gangaprasad Varma and many others. Our train started at 8 a. m. I had ample time in the train to think over the events of the past week at Benares. The so-called Moderates lost all along the line. Watcha, Setalwad and others who came with a mandate from Sir Pherozshah Mehta, could not make any impression. Dr. Moonje, Dr. Limaye, both of Nagpur turned out very strong and useful. Brahma helped with a will and so did Palekar and Durani. If it was not for the assistance of these people I should not have been able to accomplish anything. Above all there was Tilak and his help was very material. Lala Lajapatraya is a strong radical, and very useful. Bhagatram is a very nice strong man. Both G. N. Roy and R. N. Roy are very good men, more particularly the latter. For myself, my star appears to have been in the ascendant, and I became quite as popular here as at Amraoti or elsewhere. Children have as usual taken to me very much and the younger generation applauded whatever I did or said. Sister Nivedita came out very strong and made a very good speech. Ramabhuj Dutt Chowdhari appears to hob-Nob both with the Moderates and the Radicals. I am sorry he did not impress me much. M. K. Padhye of Nagpur behaved rather curiously and appeared to fall behind even the Moderates. M. V. Joshi was strongly with me all through. So was Dada Bedarkar. Chandavarkar was in the train. I exchanged a few words with him when he stopped to talk but that was all.

(128)

2-1-1906.....At Amraoti had arranged a reception in grand style. They assembled in large numbers, cried out *Bande Mataram*, and *Shivaji Ki Jaya*....They decorated the station and engaged a band. They garlanded me and brought me home in a processions.

(Note :—Many such receptions are described later on, which are omitted for brevity.

—Balwant Ganesh Khaparde.)

(129)

11-1-1906. There (at Badnera) I met Mr. B. C. Ketkar of Gwalior. He is by nature a clever man and has gone through excellent training as a Mechanical Engineer both in England and on the continent. I sat talking with him and brought him with me to my house at Amraoti. V. K. Kale and Dada Chitnis came and with the help of B. C. Ketkar we framed a rough idea about the workshop which we wish to set up in connection with our new school.

(130)

12-4-1906. (Jabbalpore, where Dadasaheb went, I believe, to preside over the Provincial Political Conference.

—Balwant Ganesh Khaparde.)

.....At Jabbalpore which we reached at 6-30 p. m. I was received in great state. All the volunteers turned out in full force and the Chairman of R. C. with the vice-chairman and others were on the platform. Wamanrao Kolhatkar was there. They kept ready a bungalow for me. I declined it and preferred to stay in the Hitakarini School where all the delegates are lodged. The arrangements are first class.

(131)

Swadeshi Resolution and Rao Bahadurs

13-4-1906. (Jabbalpore, Provincial Political Conference Camp).....Very busy day. Dr. Moonje came in the morning and with him and Brahma, tried to win over people to the *Swadeshi* cause. Many joined and we numbered a respectable party at the Subject's Committee which was held in the Hitakarini School Hall. There are a large number of Rao Bahadurs and title holders and rich men. They do not care for the real questions but are very solicitous for our comfort. The deliberations were very long and controversial. Mudholkar put forward his scheme for a paid Secretary etc. I opposed it and discussion became general. At last a compromise was effected. Then after the usual and meaningless resolutions of thanks to Govt. coupled with begging prayers, I proposed *Swadeshi* and the terror to be seen on the faces of the chairman, Wamanrao Kolhatkar, Patwardhan and others mostly Rao Bahadurs, was very amusing to see. They tried to influence me by side consultations, open speeches, and personal appeals.

They said that I would carry the people with me but Raja Vallabhdas and others of that ilk would leave the hall. I wanted to put the matter to vote. At last Wamanrao Kolhatkar publicly prayed that I should give in and at the suggestion of Brahma, I withdrew my proposition.

(132)

. Calcutta Shivaji festival

31-5-1906. (Poona).....In the morning Tilak made up his mind to go to Calcutta for Shivaji Festival which begins on 4th proximo. I had already received an invitation before I left Amraoti and received a further telegram from Moti Babu and Bipin Chandra Pal. So I made up my mind to accompany Tilak. We sent off telegrams. Tilak sent a message to Calcutta and I sent one to Dr. Moonje at Nagpur.

(133)

2-6-1906 (Bombay—Train).....I, Tilak, Wamanshastri (Islam-purkar), Yeshavant Rao and a cook got into the Nagpur Mail at 12 noon. On the way, wherever the train stopped, people gathered to see Tilak. There was quite a crowd at Igatpuri. At Nasik they brought tea and fruits. The same thing happened at Bhusaval, and then I turned in. At Badnera Brahma, Purushottam, Bwaji and others came and brought things etc. for me. I wished Brahma to accompany us but he declined. At Nagpur there was a great ovation. Over two hundred students and many others assembled. They greeted Tilak with *Bande Mataram* and "*Shivaji Maharajki Jai*". The whole platform was crowded and they brought fruits, flowers, tea, water etc. Dr. Moonje joined us here.

(134)

Grand Reception to Tilak

3-6-1906 (Train—Calcutta).....We continued the journey by the same train. As before, nearly at every station where the train stopped people gathered and brought fruits, flowers, sweets etc. etc. At Dongargada they provided a sumptuous breakfast and we were able to take it in one of the rooms on the station. At Rayapur Mr. Thakur and Mr. Gagchi came and brought refreshments. They told us that our conference was likely to be patronized by officials. I feel concerned to hear it. Our journey became a tour of feasting and we travelled very comfortably.....The feasting continued till I fell asleep. I got up when we were

nearing Calcutta. The Reception in preparation for us looked very grand. Boys assembled every where, and even elderly people were seen running here and there, and the whole of Howra platform was so full of people that not even an ant could creep in. I and Tilak were practically lifted out of railway carriage, and had I not been helped I could not have made my way out of the station for some time. All passengers including Europeans, were blocked in their carriages. I, Tilak, Dr. Moonje and Waman-shastri managed to reach the carriage provided. Babu Bipinchandra Pal piloted us. All the time there were deafening cries of *Bande Mataram* and "*Shivaji Maharajki Jai*". They had banners, drums and other military looking apparatus. They marched in order and surrounded the carriage provided for us. They unyoked the horses, dragged the carriage and Tilak and myself were told to sit on the coach-box and we had to comply. The procession was tremendous and reached from station to more than half the length of the Harrison Road. Naturally our progress was slow and in the procession, we were taken to the celebration grounds which are very spacious. The Pandal was full to cramming. Moti Babu also came. At his request Tilak declared the *Swadeshi* exhibition and the festival of Shivaji open. We have been accommodated in a fine, airy suite of rooms and all arrangements are very complete.....We sat talking with a large number of people that came to see Tilak. It is not possible to remember or reproduce their names.

(135)

5-6-1906 (Calcutta)In the morning, I, Tilak and Moonje went to Babu Motilal Ghose, and saw his elder brother Babu Shishir who in his day fought very hard and bravely and retired full of popular honours, about twenty years ago. He is known as Maharshi and is much respected.....then sat talking with numerous visitors that came to see Tilak. Our room was crowded. Then we attended the Shivaji meeting held in our compound at 6 p.m. Over ten thousand were present. Tilak spoke very well. I spoke brief and so did Dr. Moonje. Quite an ovation was given to Tilak. There were ladies also present.

(136)

6-6-1906 (Calcutta).....Then we drove to *Amrit Bazar Patrika* Office, with Moti Babu and arranged for the reprinting of the speech of Arther Griffith delivered in Ireland in Nov. 1905. Tilak and Moonje are very keen about it and the speech is really

very good and the views enunciated in it have to be adopted *mutatis mutandis*.....Then we dressed and walked through a part of the *Swadeshi* exhibition. One merchant gave flowers and a piece of cloth to Tilak and me.....*Swadeshi* meeting at the same place. This was a meeting of nearly the same magnitude as that of yesterday and over ten thousand people must have been present. Tilak presided. He, myself and Dr. Moonje spoke at considerable length, and there were other speeches. I and Moonje spoke in Hindi. Then we attended a meeting of the Printer's Union and said a few words.

(137)

7-6-1906. (Calcutta).....At about 6 p. m. there was a tremendously large meeting of about 15 or 20 thousand men to welcome us. The enthusiasm was really phenomenal. We were also photographed..... Babu Surendranath presided and made a very good speech. Tilak in reply made a good and long speech. It lays down the lines of work and deserves to be published in full. Dr. Moonje and I also replied. The whole thing was over by about 9 P. M.

(138)

8-6-1906 (Calcutta)..... In the morning we did not go out. Tilak spent the whole of it in writing for his paper. I sat in the general hall talking to people who came.Thence we drove to the meeting in the College square. It was another monster meeting. Mr. A. Chowdhari presided. Babu Surendranath and others addressed and there were resolutions adopted criticizing Mr. Morley's sympathy and resolving to carry on *Swadeshi* and boycott. Both Tilak and I addressed the meeting and our speeches were very much appreciated. Then we visited the Anti-Circular Society's Office.

(139)

9-6-1906. (Calcutta)..... We went by train to Bhavanipur. Volunteers accompanied us and raised shouts of *Bande Mataram* in which the public heartily joined. There were English-men in the train but they evinced no hostility. On the contrary the ladies appeared to enjoy the fun. The Bhavanipur meeting was very big. I believe over fifteen thousand were present. Kavya-Visharad wished to have another meeting which was absurd. The two were joined together. Tilak, I and Dr. Moonje spoke. Babu Bipin also spoke. Towards the close people took us in

procession to the temple of Kali. This was a very imposing scene, and took nearly two hours. Our Mahratta people gathered there and we had to speak again.

(140)

Tilak Worshipped like God

10-6-1906. (Calcutta) In the morning, people began to assemble very early in parties or *Sampradayas* as they call them, with their distinctive banners of *Bande Mataram* etc. At about 7 A. M. I, Tilak and Moonje started in company with Babu Bipin, all our volunteers and friends. The procession began to swell as we proceeded, and by the time we reached the Harrison Road, over twenty-five thousand people were walking behind us. More came in, and the crowd was the greatest I saw here. We went to Ganges near the bridge and had the public religious bath. The scene was unique, and they worshipped Tilak like a God. Part of the worship was transferred to us also. They touched our feet, put the mud of our feet on their heads and what not. They literally made a path on the beach with their hands, and thousands leapt into water with us. After the bath, I, Tilak and Moonje slipped away in a carriage to our lodging. Babu Bipin remained behind and made, I am told, a speech. At about 4 P. M. we went to the Brahmana Sabha, and both Tilak and I addressed it in Hindustani. My speech was much appreciated. The Vaishya Sabha was also there. Then we went to the Star Theatre for the performance of *Pratapaditya*. It is a very good play. We had to go away in the middle of it to address a meeting of Marwaris. Tilak and I spoke in Hindustani and Moonje did the same. Our speeches were much appreciated and the Marwaris, especially the president Mr. Ram Narayan, made up their minds to join the *Swadeshi* Movement.

(141)

11-6-1906. (Calcutta) Addressed a meeting of Marwaris in Narsingdas' Katra. We spoke in Hindustani, and our speeches made great impression.

(142)

12-6-1906. (Calcutta Train).....Left (Calcutta) by the train in a thunder of applause and *Bande Mataram* It (the journey) was full of reminiscences. The hospitality shown to me at Calcutta, appears to me much beyond my deserts. It

was certainly so great because of the presence of Tilak. There are three parties at Calcutta. One led by Babu Surendranath Banerjee. It is the Moderate party. Then Moti Babu has a party of his own, and the party led by Babu Bipin is the real popular party and corresponds to Tilak's party in Poona. Our advent smoothed the differences of these parties, and led to their amalgamation to some extent. We brought the Marwaris round. The Calcutta leaders, apparently did not know how to speak to the Marwaris. So our sojourn has decidedly done good, and we are glad we paid our visit to Calcutta. (Note:—All that happened while going to Calcutta, happened while returning from there at every station, with the addition that at many stations Lokmanya was pressed very hard to get down there "at least for one day", and he had to refuse as many times very determinedly, as it was impossible for him to comply with the request at the time).

(Balwant Ganesh Khaparde.)

(143)

[Original circular not given]

23-6-1906. I drafted a circular letter about the next Session of the Indian National Congress.

(Note:—This is the famous and historical circular letter that gave rise to the controversy and the difference of opinion that ultimately resulted in giving a Nationalist turn to the policies of the Congress).

(Balwant Ganesh Khaparde.)

(144)

1-7-1906. Went to the Brahma Vidya Mandir. The boys of our new school were assembled there. Mudholkar also came. We explained to the boys the objects and aims of our new school, and gave them the option of going to the Kashibai High School, or the Government High School. They declined to do either and said that they would continue in our new school which we call Vidyagriha.

(145)

4-7-1906. (Nagpur) We drove to Bhojasa Padasa's shop in Adityawara, collected grocers there and sat talking with them about giving preference to country sugar. One Garibdas

appeared to lead the opposition. One Kachhi Hashambhai helped him in an indirect way. At last they came round and resolved not to manufacture sugar out of Sakhria.

(146)

5-7-1906. In the morning I, Dr. Moonje, Dr. Limaye and Ganpat Rao Narke went to Khanu Musa's shop, but other Kachhis could not be got together. The munim agreed to go in heart and soul for *Swadeshi*. Then we drove to Ram-Krishna-puri's house. He is a very good man and promised to help us. He agreed to start a *Swadeshi* shop. Then we went to Gulabsa's house. He also is a good man and agreed to start a *Swadeshi* shop of cloth. There was Jagoba Parkhi with us. He said he had goods ready and would start a cloth shop at once but that he wanted a place. So we went to Mr. Shridharpant Vakeel, saw the new house built by him and settled to hire a shop built by him.

(Note:—Many such instances are further on described of propagating *Swadeshi*, opening *Swadeshi* shops, and of preventing foreign sugar to pass as *Swadeshi* sugar.

Balwant Ganesh Khaparde.)

(147)

21-11-1906. After returning home I heard that C. C. (Chief Commissioner) went into the town and told Mahommadans not to go in for *Swadeshi*.

(148)

Calcutta Congress

23-12-1906. (Calcutta, for Congress) In the evening was held a grand demonstration in the Beadon Square. Over fifteen thousand men were present. Mr. Lala Lajapatraya presided, and the proceedings developed into a resolution to abstain from patronizing the Exhibition here, as they invited Lord Minto to open it and his Lordship abused *Swadeshi* workers as dishonest. Mr. Tilak also spoke and the whole thing was a great success. One Patel of Bombay, a Mahommadan gentleman of Delhi, and Babu Ashwini Kumar of Barisal also spoke.

(149)

Sir P. M. and Khaparde

24-12-1906. Sir Pherozshah was very gushing, put his arms round my neck and did other things which very much surprized me. This means war to the knife between the old and new school. He is said to be an adept in imposing his will on others both by cajoling and threatening. Mr. Bipin has called a conference of the delegates of our way of thinking. He calls it Khaparde Conference. Mr. Tilak presided, and we decided to move amendments in the Congress, in case the Subject's Committee did not accept our propositions.

(150)

Mock Coronation of G. O. M.

31-12-1906. (Amraoti/Calcutta)..... Life became so very busy after 24th instant at Calcutta that I could not write even my diary. So I am writing an account of it now from memory after returning in the early hours, from Calcutta. The whole thing was a succession of meetings, conferences, private and public discussions and if each were described in detail, perhaps even a volume will not suffice. On 25th morning there was again a meeting of delegates at our house. We obtained a copy of the resolutions framed by the Subject's Committee of the Reception Committee. They show a clear advance on the proceedings of the previous Congresses, and as we have a clear majority here and a great deal of local support, we tried to take the resolutions as far as we could. There were very long discussions and Bengal people moved many amendments and raised endless discussions. Ashwini Kumar Babu presided. We visited the Maharashtra Camp as news was brought that Mudholkar and Gokhale were canvassing there. Mr. Tilak addressed the delegates. Mudholkar tried to interfere but could not prevail. The Punjab delegates are divided. We again had a very late breakfast and had soon after to make ready to go to the lodgings of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, in response to an invitation circulated in his name. In the hall of Maharaja Durbhanga's palace were assembled a large number of representative delegates, and Maharaja Durbhanga himself attended. Mr. Dadabhoy opened the proceedings by requesting each delegate to give his opinion merely on the question of boycott. So I stated my views in brief, but it appeared afterwards, that Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pherozshah and others began to preach. So I took advantage of

the informality of the meeting to interrupt them. Tilak did the same from his place and Mr. Daji Abaji Khare spoke after Pherozshah and made the latter's speech nugatory. This offended Mr. Pherozshah very much, and as usual he began to try his modes of winning over. His following has come in large numbers and they began to see that their hero would not be able to accomplish much. We had seen Babu Surendra Nath before and he was on our side. We saw him in his office at 11 a. m. Kavyavisharad was there but we got him soon out of the way. Lala Lajapatraya was with us. Babu Surendra admitted that calling Lord Minto to open the Exhibition was a serious blunder and admitted further that his action was to a great extent illogical. Madras delegates appear determined to oppose the boycott resolution, Bombay is divided and so are the other provinces except Bengal which is strongly for strong measures. Mr. Dadabhoy did not open his lips during the whole of the Conference at his lodgings and said that his opinion would be ascertained when his speech was read. So it was a conclusion in which nothing was concluded. I was pained to see that V. R. Pandit of Nagpur, who never does anything for the Congress and is always hob-nobbing with the officials, took it upon himself to speak for all Nagpur delegates. He declared against boycott but nobody paid much heed to his remarks. Ganpatrao Dada Kinkhide and Wamanrao Kolhatkar were there. We returned from the President's Conference, and sat discussing for a long time. The formation of the Subjects Committee has attracted a great deal of notice and everybody appears anxious. I am inclined to think that the whole house should go into Committee on the Subjects of boycott and constitution. Many people share my views, but as there is no precedent for it, the matter is not free from doubt. The Congress opened on 26th and the attendance is unusually large. The arrangements in the Pandal are, however, very bad. No blocks have been made. Anybody sits where he likes. There was a large attendance of ladies and they sang *Bande Mataram* in a divinely sweet manner. Young gentlemen also sang it to an English tune. This was not much appreciated and there was no repetition of it on the following days. I and Tilak had a seat on the Congress platform all through and were always cheered when we appeared. We always went together. The presidential address was disappointing and went on old lines of the mendicant policy, though there is an idea of Home-Rule or *Swaraja*, Gokhale read it omitting many quotations. The Reception Committee's speech was ordinary and no way indicated an advance. At the Subjects Committee which by the by consisted

of about six hundred members, there was considerable confusion. Sir P. Mehta wished to sit near the president. This was objected to, and there was a good deal of discussion. One thing very noticeable was that Sir P. Mehta and all old leaders generally had lost their influence. Sir P. Mehta tried to lecture the delegates and they would not stand it. He was repeatedly told to sit down. Even the president had to rule him out of order. Madan Mohan Malaviya made quite an exhibition of himself and Gokhale walked about and talked like a woman with a complaint. The non-contentious subjects were got through easy enough. The whole fight came about on *Swadeshi* and boycott and constitution. It began with the resolution about amendments put forward to eliminate the clause asking for a commission of enquiry. Babu Motilal opposed the introduction of the clause. Votes were not counted and the president by mere guess said that there was a majority in favour of asking for the commission. Babu Bipin accepted the ruling of the president but said that an amendment would be moved in the Congress itself. There was great discussion on this, and Sir P. Mehta again got what he had not bargained for. When the *Swadeshi* resolution came on for discussion, it was argued on both sides and at the time of voting poll was demanded. The president declined to grant poll and said that there was a majority against us. I said we have a right to divide the house. On this there was a heated discussion and the president showed an attitude of hostility and would not consent to divide the house. Thereupon we left in a body. Tilak remained in the pandal but we nearly two hundred returned to my lodging, drafted our amendments, wrote out the notice to be presented and took similar measures to ensure a division the next day. Ashwini Kumar Dutt of Barisal took a leading part and so did Babu Bipin. Tilak returned later on and gave an account of what happened after we left. He suggested more amendments and we discussed the tactics. Tilak appeared to be a master of these and we had a long consultation and settled our plan. After evening meals, Tilak and Bodas sat drafting the amendments. They were at work when I went late to bed. Next morning the whole thing was ready. We sent our amendments to the President and a copy to the press. Signs soon began to appear that the other side wished to compromise but we kept firm and went to the pandal ready to move our amendments. Mr. Rasul joined us first, but Mehta got hold of him and then Rasul tried to get out, but there was no way of doing so. We had two more Mahommadans, Sayyad Saifuddin of Hyderabad and Mr. Hussien of Aligarh. Manikji Kavasji Patel of Bombay was also with us. So

all the necessary elements were ready. Mr. Patel had already tried his hand at an amendment and the Mehta party appeared to dislike him very much. This was as it should be. When we went to the pandal Daji Abaji Khare offered to mediate. He very successfully did it last year. He and Tilak, Mehta, and others went to an adjoining room. I was asked but did not go. They accepted my amendment at once and showed great anxiety to prevent me from speaking. Tilak was firm and would not give up his points. They were three (1) determination (2) effort and (3) self sacrifice. Of these the last was included in mine and had already been adopted. So there remained two to fight for, and he would not yield. Tilak skilfully paraphrased the word boycott and introduced its elements into his amendment. Mehta was very much annoyed and said "you would not and could not have treated me so in Bombay". Tilak replied "if provoked to it we could show you a sample even in Bombay". At last a compromise was effected and Tilak's points were accepted with a further paraphrase. So the bone of contention was removed and we returned to the Pandal. They asked Babu Bipin to second the Bengal Boycott resolution and he, taking advantage of the occasion, made a speech which may very fairly be regarded as the speech of the Session. The whole house cheered him very loudly and the Moderates were so terrified that Madan Mohan, Gokhale and others hastened to dissociate themselves from the views expressed by Babu Bipin. The mischief had, however, been already done and could not be undone. The audience also received them very badly and so they were beaten back. The Gaikwar of Baroda was present when all this happened. He went away later and the president also went and Mr. Romesha Chandra Dutt presided during his absence. During his hour non-contentious matters were taken up and disposed of. Tilak's speech was very excellent and every one said that he was a statesman. So the *Swadeshi* and boycott Resolutions were passed and I felt as if a great load had been lifted from my mind. I was not inclined to attend the further sittings but did so in deference to the wishes of Tilak and others.....The president made an excellent though very brief speech last of all and said that Self-Government was the goal and the younger generation should work for it. The Moderates could not have liked it. I saw them wince. An umbrella was presented to Mr. Dadabhoy and it was opened and held over his head as he spoke. He did not like it and had it soon closed but the joke went round and Surendra Nath's mock coronation stood before the minds of all in great prominence. We arranged for a large meeting in the pandal of our party. Babu Bipin got ill. Lala Lajapatraya came to see us

with Tekchand. The meeting came off in the evening and many spoke. I and Dr. Moonje did not speak, as we gave precedence to other presidencies. Madras is not so opposed as we thought and even U. P. has her young men sharing our views..... (in the train) securing a berth for me in the first class. It happened that Sir P. Mehta had engaged the half compartment next to the one in which I got accommodation, but it appeared that all his gushing friendship had disappeared and he tried to ignore me. Not knowing his inner feelings I spoke to him once and then guessing what was passing in his mind, I ignored him too all the way and we never exchanged a single word.....At all stations, people assembled in large numbers to see Mr. Tilak but he was not in the train.....I had to give all these explanations at nearly every station where the train stopped.....At Nagpur station I had confirmation of the rumour I heard before. Mudholkar wished the Congress to be held at Nagpur on purpose to exclude Tilak from the presidency of it. He declared this at the house of Wamanrao Kolhatkar. The latter's son who has lately taken the degree of LL. B., confirmed the news.....Now I understand how Chitnavis got into spirits enough to invite the Congress for the next year, why Padhye was so eager etc. I wondered at one time why Mudholkar was anxious to separate Berar from C. P. for Congress matters. I was of the same view and urged it to the president. Mudholkar wished to avoid my opposition I believe.

1907

(151)

29-3-1907 (Raipur, Probably C. P. Provincial Political Conference).....We are lodged in the *Dharmshala*.....went to the meeting of the Subject's Committee. It was held in a tent and I was sorry to see that Wamanrao Kolhatkar, and others of his party, had so arranged things as to cause as much annoyance as possible to the new party. *Bande Mataram* is not written on the entrance arch. In its place is put the motto "Moderation is our watch word". They wished to prohibit the singing of *Bande Mataram* and Thakkar went to the length of insulting me by insinuating that I had put up the volunteers to insist on singing. I could not stand it. So I offered to leave the whole show to them and return home. Later on after I returned to the *Dharmshala*, they wrote a letter asking me to attend and permitting the singing of *Bande Mataram*. The Conference proceedings commenced at 4 P. M. Dr. Gour was the president and made a speech which was worth nothing.

(152)

30-3-1907 Raipur).....I decided not to go to the ConferenceSome people came to call me to the Conference but I declined to go. Some young men then came and requested me to lecture this evening. I agreed to do so. So they went and asked to be permitted to arrange for the lecture in the pandal erected in the Sarai where delegates are lodged, but Mr. Chaudhari who is the Secretary of the Conference said that it would or might anger the Deputy Commissioner if I was permitted to speak in a Municipal building. So the necessary permission was refused. The children then arranged for the lecture in an open space near the temple of Hanuman, and eventually settled a place to which I went soon after Sunset. Nearly a thousand people assembled, and my lecture on *Swadeshi* was very much appreciated. All the people, among whom were many Malgoojars, gathered round me and insisted that I should deliver a second lecture tomorrow at Bootee's *Wada* in the morning. I had to yield.

(153)

31-3-1907 (Raipur) I lectured to a very large audience of over a thousand people. My subject was the ideal of *Swaraj*. The lecture was so successful that they formed a procession, unyoked the bulls of my Tonga, and dragged it themselves. A Tom-Tom band was secured and played in front and children shouted *Bande Mataram* and *Khaparde Saheb-Ki Jaya*.....evening party in Budha Garden. The givers of it pressed me very hard so I went.....All the people of Raipur and mofussil came out with me and formed another procession with Tom-Tom, unyoked the horses, and dragged the Tonga. They sprinkled *gulal* very profusely, and took me round to an open space in the town. I spoke on *Swadeshi* and Congress. The lecture was more successful than ever, and the audience numbered over two thousand. They held a torch light procession and brought me to the Sarai, with music, songs and Tiparis. Many Rai Bahadurs met us on the way, and people cheered most lustily on seeing them. I reached the Sarai after 10 p. m.

(154)

1-4-1907 (Raipur—Amraoti)A large number of boys assembled before Sunrise and wished to take me to the Railway Station in procession. I advised them not to do so and after a great deal of persuasion they yielded.....The boys

preceded us and in the station compound shouted *Bande Mata-ram* and Khaparde *Saheb-Ki Jaya* on my arrival. They threw flowers and shouted over and again.....Even after the train started, the children ran after it and shouted *Bande Mataram*. God truly helps the movement.....Then Devarao Vinayak arranged for a little meeting in the train. Mudholkar, myself, the Mahajanis, Jakatdar, Alekar, Dr. Moonje, Dr. Limaye, Dadasaheb Jakate, Shamrao and Padhye and others were present. A compromise was mooted and discussed at great length, but the differences being of principle, none could be arrived at. So we separated i. e., went to our various seats in the train.

(155)

3-5-1907 (Wardha).....A meeting was arranged in the Theatre close to our lodging. The programme was unsettled for a long time and eventually it was settled that Padhye should speak for the so called Moderates and that I should give the tenets of the new party. There was a large attendance of over five hundred. Mr. (Damodarpant) Khare was called to the chair. Mr. Padhye spoke first and tried to put me into a false position by adopting the line of argument of Mudholkar. In my speech I easily bowled him over and there was a general laughter against him. My speech was very successful. The chairman tried to befriend Padyhe, and going beyond his province, supplemented his arguments, but Dr. Limaye in thanking the president quoted verses which demolished the latters arguments and Bhowsaheb Kavale who spoke last of all, completed the rout of the other party.

(Note :—At Hinganghat on 4th May 1907, and at Waroda on 5th May 1907, crowded meetings, very effective speeches, overflowing popular enthusiasm, honours, and processions in carriages drawn by men.

Balwant Ganesh Khaparde.)

(156)

9-5-1907. (On way to Chhindwara).....We reached Nainpur towards evening, and changed trains for Chhindwara. On the way we heard that both Shivani and Chhindwara are extremely old fashioned places and people of our mode of thought do not exist there. The train reaches Chhindwara late at night. So we decided to sleep in our carriage and go to the town in the morning.

(157)

10-5-1907. (Chhindwara) Early in the morning students began to gather on the platform and by about 6-30 they numbered about a hundred. Rai Saheb Mathuraprasad, and Mr. Yadavarao Vatak, came there with others and a procession with music flowers and *gulal* was formed. They garlanded me and we all walked in a procession to the town. The gathering increased as we neared the town. The reception was very unexpected, so much so, as to amount to a surprise. The moderates said that this town was their strong-hold and that people would decline even to see us. The actual experience was that they gathered in large numbers, treated us as honoured guests, and cheered us lustily. This evenings meeting was a grand success. at the end they persisted in requesting me to prolong my stay by a day and I had to comply. All day a constant stream of people came to see me.

(158)

1-5-1907. (Chhindwara) In the evening there was a grand *pansupari* in our honour. It was held in Tawney Gunj. The square was illuminated. Over two thousand people were present. *Bande Mataram* was sung and flowers and garlands were literally heaped on me in great profusion. I spoke for nearly three quarters of an hour and my speech was very much appreciated. How wrong and misleading it was of Waman Rao Kolhatkar to say that people here did not understand things. They not only understood, but were actually enthusiastic in the new cause.

(159)

12-5-1907. (Shivani) We reached Shivani at about 12 noon. Later on I heard that the D. S. P. and D. C. exerted themselves much to prevent a demonstration in my honour, but succeeded only very partially. In the evening we had a meeting. At night we formed a small committee consisting of Tarachand and two others to carry on our work.

(160)

13-5-1907. (Shivani...Jabalpoor).....My yesterday's lecture appears to have borne good fruit. Many people called in the morning and expressed their sympathy with our cause..... In the train we met an agent of *Swadeshi* goods and he

showed herbs and proved the virtues of one by actually reducing to powder hard pieces of stones by chewing them..... The news of the arrest of Lala Lajapatraya reached us as we were leaving Chhindwara. Like Natu Brothers, he has been arrested under the old regulation of 1818, and deported. The news was confirmed at Shivani. It damped the spirits of many luke warm people. This is, therefore the time to infuse courage into them, and we did our best to do so. Some stupid Moderates thought that we would run away to Nagpur on hearing of the arrest. How demoralized they have become !!! It makes me more resolved than ever to do all I can for our cause and shun no risks. The D. C.'s and D. S. P.'s are ranged against us, but they help by advertising our movements. We reached Jabbalpore at 1 after midnight.

(161)

14-5-1907. (Jabbalpoor) The student community is with us

(162)

15-5-1907 (Jabbalpoor) The police have today posted a man near our gate. He takes down the name of everybody who visits me. This is a way of frightening people and the officials concerned appear to know how to work on the timidity of people. Their officious endeavours fail, however, because there are some people who cannot be so frightened away and their example puts courage into the wavering. So it happened that many came to see us. It (the lecture) was a tremendous success There were about six detectives present besides Mr. Bambawale. They tried to take notes, but sat listening when speeches progressed and stood spell-bound.

(163)

16-5-1907. (Jabbalpoor—Katni).....There (on the platform of the Jabbalpoor station) I learnt that the City Superintendent Waheb Ali wished to misrepresent our visit, as due to a crusade against Mahommadans. How misguided he must be.

(164)

19-5-1907. (Saugor), At night Mr. Nankre said that he had received information that I and Moonje were to be arrested and that telegraphic messages about the matter were passing

among officers for the purpose. I am not inclined to believe the information, though in the present temper of the executive Government, which is a combination of insanity, stupidity and petty revengefulness, anything is probable.

(165)

20-5-1907. (Saugor) We intended going to Damoh but Narayan Balkrishna Karandikar who is Loco clerk there wired to say that we should postpone our visit for reasons which he would explain hereafter. I am afraid official pressure has been brought to bear on him.

(166)

21-5-1907. (Saugor—Bina).....One of the Mahommadans appeared to have very crude ideas. He thought India had no grievances and that Hindus and Mahommadans would never work together in a common cause. So I cross-examined him and even the other Mahommadans began to laugh at him.....At 5 p. m. they held an informal meeting. About twenty-five assembled and agreed to help the election of Tilak to the chair of the Congress. At night there was a lecture in the town of Etawah. We had to go about three miles for it, and our hired Tonga broke down on the way. It is a small place but about three hundred assembled. Moonje and I spoke and our speeches were very successful. There were three police Officers present. Even they appeared pleased and applauded.

(167)

22-5-1907. (Hoshangabad) We reached Hoshangabad at about 9 a. m. Mr. Raoji Govind, a local pleader, had written two letters to Moonje saying that we would meet with no sympathy or help here and advising us not to visit this place. This determined me to visit it as I wish to work up the most backward places. So we were not surprised that there was nobody at the station to receive us. We hired Tongas and drove to Janki Shethani's ghat and put up in the *Dharmshala* there. We ordered food for us from a Brahman Hotel. It was not good but we were very hungry. Soon after that Bhupendranath Choudhari came to us. The latter pressed us hard and practically compelled us to remove to his house. He is a practising Barrister and very very good. He made us very comfortable. Mr. Khare, Mr. Sen, and others saw us in the evening.

About twenty-five children came and so did about as many Railway clerks. The enthusiasm for *Swadeshi* is good and it turned out that Raoji Govind wrote to us distinct lies to prevent us from coming here. Deva wrote to Dr. Moonje from Harda. There he appears to have met Raoji Govind who was very angry to learn that we decided to visit Hoshangabad in spite of and in opposition to his advice. What a liar and scoundrel the man is!!! Does he expect us to obey him. He said he consulted friends here. At any rate all that met us said that they were never consulted.

(168)

23-5-1907. (Hoshangabad) made all arrangements for the lecture. The Superintendent of the Boarding here has promulgated an order that he would fine every student two rupees if he sees me at my lodgings. How absurd. Mr. Choudhari is very angry, and naturally so. How can the school master boycott his house.

(169)

26-5-1907. (Harda) This is said to be the stronghold of Moderates and Raoji Govind professes to hold supreme sway.

(170)

27-5-1907. (Harda) In the morning Mr. Babulal, a teacher in the Mission High School here, brought news that the police intend stopping our meeting this evening. I said they had no power to do so and we would put it to the legal test. Mr. Raghubar Dayal advised that we should hold the meeting before the announced time. I did not agree to this. During the course of the day many people came to see me. Also many students. One police constable sat in our room in plain clothes. This was very amusing. At the appointed time we held our meeting. The audience was nearly double of what it was yesterday. *Bande Mataram* was sung. Dr. Moonje spoke and then I addressed the meeting and spoke for about an hour and a half. My speech was very successful and often applauded.

(171)

28-5-1907. We went to the Railway Station (at Harda). There a constable, at the instigation, I believe, of the Sub-Inspector, tried to pick up some kind of quarrel with us, but we detected the trick and foiled him. The Sub-Inspector then came himself and pretended to be friends. reached Khandwa at about 3-30 a. m. Some young men were at the station.

(172)

29-5-1907. (Khandwa)..... In the morning a number of young men gathered round about us. They could get no place for holding my lecture. Everybody appears to be so terribly afraid. It is difficult to discover the real cause of their fear. The Municipality would not allow the use of its hall. The Library is in the hands of Govt. Officers, and even owners of temples and mosques, appear terror-stricken. In these circumstances, it was wonderful that a Mahommadan influenced a Parsi and the latter lent the use of his compound. In it, my lecture was held in the evening at 7. There were over four hundred persons present and they listened with breathless silence, and often applauded. They were enthusiastic, and in the end the fears of many appear to have been dissipated. I returned about 9 p. m. to our lodgings. The boys who learned *Bande Mataram*, did not turn up. So we had to get it sung by Ramrao Thengadi.

(173)

30-5-1907. (Khandwa).....I had a wonderful dream in the morning. I appeared to see Goddess as described in *Bande Mataram*, and somebody standing by asked me to worship her. The scene then changed and Wamanrao Kolhatkar and I appeared to be scrambling for grapes. I got them and he did not. Time will show whether the dream comes true. They are all very peculiar people, very timid, anxious to run no risks and yet desirous to pose as patriots. Their dodges, tricks and antics are exceedingly amusing; but their intelligence is so low that they cannot support their position by arguments. In the evening there was my lecture. The audience was nearly double of what it was yesterday.....

(174)

31-5-1907. (Khandwa)..... In the morning we had to go to Mr. Govindrao, for breakfast. There were many invitees and all attended. Among them were....., both of them moderate of moderates. They would not and do not argue and cling obstinately to their own opinions. I am afraid they are very timid people and hide their cowardice under the cloak of prudence. The people present did not appear to respect them much. In the evening my last lecture here was delivered and there was a very large audience. They liked my speech very much. Many Mahommadans were present and congratulated me on the success of my speech.(a Moderate leader) was there but never said a word.....

wished us to go to his house for *pansupari* but he avoided the engagement.

(175)

1-6-1907. (Burhanpur) They had a palanquin into which they practically compelled me to sit. They all followed on foot and many people joined as we proceeded. They held a sort of triumphal entry. They are very enthusiastic.

(176)

3-6-1907. (Burhanpur—Amravati) A man dressed as a Punjabee came. I made out the disguise at once. I think he had something to say but finding that he was suspected all round, he went away.

(177)

24-8-1907. (Yeotmal) Today the hearing of the Sedition case began before Mr. Crawford. I went to Court before 10-30 a. m. The Court compound was crowded with spectators. The police were in evidence every where. The attachment of the press was discussed first. Mr. Walsh who appeared for prosecution put forward very strange arguments. Court however agreed with him. Then I moved that the case may be committed to the Sessions. Mr. Walsh opposed and the Court again agreed with him. After lunch, the case really began and witnesses were examined. I reserved cross-examination. The Court rose for the day at 5 p. m.

(178)

25-8-1907. (Yeotmal) We sat framing questions for the cross-examination of Mr. Khan who has translated the verses on which the prosecution is based. The translation is very very faulty. It omits important words, adds others, and in some cases perverts clauses and loses the sense of the original altogether. We continued to work till 8 p. m. and then stopped.

(179)

26-8-1907. (Yeotmal) Mr. Crawford came soon after and the case was resumed. Mr. Walsh tried to put Sayanna forward as an expert and I objected. Mr. Walsh then omitted him and cited Mr. Chaubal, son of Bandhuji. I again objected and Mr. Walsh took time to cite authorities. So the case was adjourned to the next day and we returned home at about 4-30 p. m.

(180)

27-8-1907. (Yeotmal) I and Peshwe went to Court which assembled at 11 a. m. The questions of relevancy were argued and then Mr. Walsh was called upon to specify the passages from other articles on which he relied. He indicated these and dictated the words. Court took them down and this took up the rest of the day. We returned home at about 5 p. m. and then I, Godbole, the two Bapats, and others sat considering the verses and suggesting questions for cross-examination. This we did till night-fall.

(181)

28-8-1907. (Yeotmal) Whole day spent in cross-examining Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan. He made many blunders in grammar and meaning, but was obstinate. So many questions had to be put and that took time. We could finish only the first verse. Mr. Crawford was very patient.

(182)

29-8-1907. (Yeotmal) The whole of today was spent in cross-examining Mr. Abdul Aziz, and with all my desire to finish the second verse, I could not do it because Mr. A. gives wrong answers and you have the labour of dislodging him from all the wrong positions which he takes up. Nothing would appear to be too absurd for him, and the fact of the presiding judge being an Englishman, naturally not intine with Marathi, makes the witness shameless. The Court today adjourned the case to Wednesday next, to admit of its other work being done. My health was very bad this morning. I could not eat a morsel of food. There was a tendency to get sick. So I lived the whole day on milk.

(183)

30-8-1907. (Yeotmal) Prithwigir (the Proprietor and Editor of "*Harikishore*") then, without my knowledge paid Rs. 25 (twenty five) to Gopalrao Dorle for expenses of our journey. He is a poor man and wishes to pay something.

(Note :—Shri Dadasaheb Khaparde conducted this whole case without taking any fees, as it was a political case; and one of the very beginning, at that.

—Balwant Ganesh Khaparde.)

To Mudholkar I gave a brief account of the case and he agreed to appear as a translator, if it became necessary to do so. We reached Badnera. Mr. M. R. Dixit was in the train. He told me that the appeal about the *Harikishore* Press had been filed.

(184)

31-8-1907. In the morning I sat piecing the articles of *Bande Mataram* paper together to help the defence of *Harikishore*. Towards evening, Brahma, Y. G. Deshpande, Palekar, Dixit, Barrister of Nagpur, Ansare and others came to see me and we sat talking about the *Harikishore* case and the translations put in therein by Mr. Abdul Aziz. Everybody agrees that they are wrong and positively misleading.

(185)

1-9-1907. In the morning I had the *Bande Mataram* articles on which the *Harikishore* articles are based, pasted in a separate book, for convenience of reference, and looked through some of them. In the afternoon I resumed the work of finding out passages for the defence of *Harikishore*.... V. K. Kale, and Dada Chitnis came and I showed them the translation made by Mr. Abdul Aziz. They pronounced it wrong. L. C. Bapat of Yeotmal came with Damle and said that a false case is being trumped up there against Peshwe, Kothekar, and two others. Sayanna is said to be busy doing this.

(186)

3-9-1907. (Yeotmal) We went through the translations of some of the articles on new school.

(187)

4-9-1907. (Yeotmal) I resumed the cross-examination of Mr. Abdul Aziz. He has become very obstinate and tries to go wrong, I believe, out of design. With considerable difficulty I was able to finish one verse, viz, the third at about 5 p. m. I then returned home with Godbole, R. R. Bapat, Peshwe and Jatkar. We examined the renderings of the passages in the *Harikishore* article of 17th June last.

(188)

5-9-1907. (Yeotmal) The whole of today was spent in cross-examining Abdul Aziz. In the morning passages had to be looked up for it and in the afternoon, I sat looking Kuvalayananda for *Alankaras*.

(189)

6-9-1907. (Yeotmal) The same yesterday. Here one day is exactly like another. The whole day was spent in cross-examining Mr. Abdul Aziz. He is daily getting more and more obstinate and refuses to answer questions. I think Mr. Crawford also saw through this and gave him a mild hint not to do so. The sixth verse was not finished when the Court rose for the day. We shall work tomorrow though it is a holiday. In the evening, I, Peshwe, Apte and Dr. Paranjape read the remaining two articles in *Harikishore*, and then sat talking with Mr. R. R. Bapat, Godbole, Jatkar and others.

(190)

7-9-1907. (Yeotmal) Today is *Pola* and the Courts are closed, but both myself and Walsh agreed to work. So at 11 a. m. we went to Court and Mr. Crawford took his seat as usual. He decided to call a fresh witness to put in a fresh translation. I thereupon wished to stop the further cross-examination of Mr. Abdul Aziz. There was argument on the point and at last Court held in my favour. So we returned home. Mr. Crawford said he would send a telegraph to the Judicial Commn. to permit Mr. Dhoble to be called as the fresh witness. We on returning sat looking into the *Harikishore* articles on the new school. In the evening Mr. Crawford sent a note to say that the case would be adjourned to 20th instant. Both Bapats, Godbole, Jatkar and others were with me all day with Peshwe.

(191)

11-9-1907. Late last night I received a telegram from Suresh Babu from Calcutta saying that Bipin Chandra Pal has been sentenced to six months simple imprisonment for declining to give evidence in the *Bande Mataram* prosecution. In my opinion Govt. has been ill-advised in prosecuting Babu Bipin Chandra Pal. They sought to discredit him and at the same time, securing the conviction of Arobinda Babu, but Bipin Babu by declining to give evidence, turned the tables very cleverly and made Govt. trick unfruitful. Nay he distinctly did a service to the Nationalist cause. We are all nevertheless very sorry for the unmerited trouble heaped on Bipin Babu. Mudholkar and Joshi and every one agreed and today's celebrations were postponed to express our grief for Bipin Babu's fate in the matter.

(192)

20-9-1907 (Yeotmal) I and L. C. Bapat went to Court. Mr. Crawford took his seat at 11-30 a. m. Mr. Dhoble was not ready with his translation. So the case was adjourned to..... Peshwe, Godbole, Jatkar and Thatte came and with them I sat upstairs sorting passages to be given in evidence in support of the criticism in the verses. We stopped work at about 4 p. m..... There is a rumour that Govt. wishes to abandon the prosecution on the verses and wishes to institute another on the articles about the tenets of the new school.

(193)

21-9-1907 (Yeotmal) Like yesterday, today also, Mr. Dhoble said that he was not ready. The Court accepted his excuse. He gave two copies of his free rendering of the metrical passage and Court gave me one of them. I returned home and sat examining it when later on, a free rendering of one of the articles of June was sent to me. Mr. Thatte was with me and Mr. Godbole also came. We found that Mr. Dhoble's renderings are either copies or paraphrases of the renderings of Mr. Abdul Aziz. This is very surprising and grievously disappointing. It means that we shall have to waste as much labour and time on him as we had to do on the Mahommadan Abdul Aziz. Mr. Dhoble has given in a literal rendering also but unfortunately I could not get a copy of it. I may get it tomorrow. Until it is received, I cannot frame all the necessary questions.

(194)

22-9-1907 (Yeotmal) In the morning I hunted up authorities to show that questions in grammar are necessary and important in matters of interpretation and that in over-ruling questions, a Court has got to make a note in the proceedings. Peshwe, Godbole, Thatte, Dr. Paranjape, Prithwiger, Shamrao Deshpande, Apte and others came and we hunted up passages from news-papers to support the criticisms in the verses. This work went on till 6 p. m.

(195)

23-9-1907 (Yeotmal) Went to Court with L. C. Bapat. Mr. Crawford took his seat as usual and examined Mr. Dhoble in Chief. He put in his translations. As copies of the literal rendering and one article were not received, both Mr. Walsh and

myself were not ready to cross-examine him. So the case was adjourned to tomorrow and I returned home and sat preparing to cross-examine Mr. Dhoble. Peshwe, Godbole, L. C. Bapat, and others helped me.

(196)

24-9-1907 (Yeotmal) The Sedition case was taken up by Mr. Crawford at 12 noon. Mr. Walsh finished his cross-examination within about an hour and then I commenced my cross-examination of Mr. Dhoble, and went on with it till after 5 p. m.

(197)

25-9-1907 (Yeotmal) The case was resumed. Mr. Dhoble showed great obstinacy today but unconsciously admitted things which altogether changed the aspect of the verses in our favour. The Court closed today at 4 p. m. I heard today of the acquittal of Babu Arobindo Ghosh and telegraphed my congratulations to him. In the evening some people here held a thanks giving meeting.

(198)

26-9-1907 (Yeotmal) In the morning I got Gopal Rao Dorle, and others to look into the verses to find out pieces of advice corresponding to the Aryas in the earlier part. I myself looked into Fowler and Mill and found out passages. After breakfast I went to Court and Mr. Crawford took his seat as usual. I continued the cross-examination of Mr. Dhoble. He became very unreasonable and some of his answers will read badly against him. I had to take him into Logic and *Alankar* to get out of him what I wanted. I however got it.

(199)

27-9-1907 (Yeotmal) In the morning Peshwe and Godbole came and we settled that we should lightly let off Dhoble now, and recall him if necessary, for cross-examination, after the framing of the charge, if one is framed at all. So in the course of the cross-examination today, I put him a few questions and finished with him before 1 p. m. The Court then adjourned for lunch and resumed the hearing at 2-30 p. m. and re-examined Mr. Dhoble. The latter used always to hesitate but under re-examination, gave his replies rather pat. Some of his answers are so clearly false, that nobody reading them could possibly believe him. Then the

cross-examination of Mr. Khan was resumed and carried on till 4 p. m. when the Court rose for the day. On return home I sat examining the renderings of Khan of the articles till night fall.

(200)

28-9-1907 (Yeotmal) In the morning I, Gopalrao Dorle and Prithvigir finished an article. The translation made by Mr. Khan is wrong everywhere and a design to magnify and misrepresent is apparent everywhere. I wonder what led him to do all this. After breakfast I went to court and Mr. Crawford took his seat as usual. Mr. Khan has developed a new idea and sees sedition in metaphors and other figures of speech. This naturally led to more questions and three verses were left to be done when the Court rose for the day. The heat today was very excessive and I felt as if I would faint in Court.

(201)

30-9-1907 (Yeotmal) Mr. Khan's cross-examination was resumed. As days roll on he appears to grow more and more obstinate Nay, he appears to lose brain also. In the afternoon the verses were finished and we went on to articles. Mr. Khan has made a mistake in nearly every sentence. So at last I requested the Court to give time to Mr. Khan to see the renderings of Mr. Dhoble and say whether he would accept them. So the case was adjourned to tomorrow.

(202)

1-10-1907 (Yeotmal).....Last night I had about six motions and I felt very weak in the morning. Fortunately the case was to be taken up at 12 noon, so after breakfast I was able to rest for a while. Abdul Aziz Khan, on appearing in Court, agreed to the substitution of the renderings of Mr. Dhoble, in place of his own and that simplified the proceedings very considerably. The accused was then briefly examined and the case adjourned to tomorrow for considering the matter of the charge. I thought of going away tomorrow but agreed to stay a day longer at the request of R. R. Bapat and others.

(203)

2-10-1907 (Yeotmal).....Last night I suffered very much, had about eight or ten motions and felt very weak in the morning. Fortunately the case was to be taken up at 3 p. m. So I was able to rest. I abstained from doing any work in the morning and

lay down after breakfast. At about 3 p. m. I went to Court with Gopalrao Dorle and L. C. Bapat. Mr. Crawford called the case soon after I reached, and read out the charges framed by him. They are two, one under Sec. 124A, I. P. C. and the other under Sec. 153 of the same. Mr. Walsh applied for the bail granted to the accused being cancelled. I argued against it. The Court eventually did not cancel the bail. We returned home about 4-30 p. m. I shall leave for Amraoti tomorrow morning.

(204)

18-10-1907 (Yeotmal).....I cross-examined Mr. Dhoble. It did not take long. It was finished before 1 p. m. Mr. Crawford looked a little impatient which is unusual at least in this case.....
.....went through the passages to be produced on our side.

(205)

19-10-1907 (Yeotmal).....We examined Mr. Dhoble. He had only to produce, (in the original) issues of *India*, *Bengalee*, *Bande Mataram* and *Amrit Bazar Patrika*.

(206)

20-10-1907 (Yeotmal).....I sat reading "Principles of the Law of Sedition" and made notes till evening.

(207)

21-10-1907 (Yeotmal).....In the morning I made notes from Principles of Sedition Law from Chowdhari. Then Mudholkar came about 9-20 a. m.....Mr. Crawford took up the case at 11 a. m. I examined Mudholkar in chief and Mr. Walsh commenced his cross-examination. He was not ready and could not go on till evening. So the Court closed at 4 p. m.....Mr. Walsh put some stupid questions impeaching the impartiality of Mudholkar. I shall have to re-examine him on those points.

(208)

22-10-1907 (Yeotmal).....Mr. Walsh finished the cross-examination of Mudholkar before 1 p. m. and I re-examined him. The questions put by Mr. Walsh to impeach the impartiality of Mudholkar gave me the opportunity to show that M. belonged to the moderate party and that *Harikishore* belonged to the Nationalistic party. Even the Court agreed with me when Mr. Walsh

objected. Then after the interval for lunch I examined Mr. Deva of Dhulia in chief and the case was adjourned to tomorrow for his cross-examination.

(209)

23-10-1907 (Yeotmal).....In the morning I looked into the History of Criminal Law of England by Sir James Fitzjames Stephen and made notes. After meals I went to Court and Mr. Crawford took up the case at 11 a.m. Mr. Walsh cross-examined Mr. Deva, but many questions were not put, as Mr. Walsh probably discovered that he would be injuring his case. Mr. Deva's demeanour in Court was very good, very impressive. Then Mr. N. B. Ranade was examined. I put very few questions to him, as his translation was very clear and Mr. Walsh did the same. The Court put him a few questions. I cancelled Rajwade and Paranjape and the case was closed on both sides. Mr. Walsh will sum up tomorrow. I shall then sum up for the defence and he may reply and that will be the end of the case, so far as I am concerned. I trust no appeal will be necessary. I returned to Bapat's about 2 p.m. and sat all day looking up references and making ready for my summing up.....At night I continued my preparation for my address in the case.

(210)

24-10-1907 (Yeotmal).....This was what I call a long day for it was of 48 hours. In the morning I got up as usual and made notes for the address for the defence, and after breakfast went to Court which was to assemble at 12 noon. Mr. Crawford was (as) usual punctual and Mr. Walsh began his address for the prosecution. It lasted till 2 p.m. and after lunch, went on till 4-30 p.m. He read out numerous passages from the articles on the New School and endeavoured to connect them with various verses. As there was no time for me to begin the Court rose for the day and it was settled that I should begin tomorrow. When I returned to the pleader's room, Mr. R. R. Bapat suggested that I should give my address in writing. This involved labour but would ensure all arguments being brought, not only to the notice of the Court but being preserved on the record for reference at all times. I agreed to put them on papers and returned to L. C. Bapat's and sat down, to write. Mr. Page and Mr. Ranade came but went away soon and there were not many interruptions. Gopal Rao Dorle helped me, but I found that my pen would not keep pace with my thoughts and for some time, my hand appeared to

fail me. I plodded on however, until Mr. Peshwe came and volunteered to write to my dictation. I very thankfully accepted his offer and then the work began to progress rapidly. He writes very fast, and preserves the legibility and the beauty of the formation of letters. R. R. Bapat came, sat for sometime and then went away to send me a very good kind of *Sherbat* which they prepare at his house. The cool draught revived me wonderfully and I was able to attack the tremendous mass of material before me with great vigour. Mr. Peshwe had his meals here within a few minutes, and the work of writing went on without any stoppage, all through the night. I walked about and dictated. Gopal Rao Dorle supplied books, papers and references. Working in this way it was nearly broad day-light when we finished. The whole came to 69 pages.

(211)

25-10-1907 (Yeotmal).....After day-light I went downstairs, washed and lay down to rest. I awoke at 9 a. m., looked through the manuscript and saw the copies of it being made. One Aba Khanzode also wrote very fast, and helped for a few hours last night. The meals were late as there was a *Shraddha* in Bapat's house. I had a cup of milk and went to Court at 11 a. m. When the Court met I made over a copy of my written address to Mr. Crawford and another to Mr. Walsh. The latter objected, saying that there was no provision for filing a written argument but the Court over-ruled him and it was received and placed on the record. The Court then adjourned to 3-30 p. m. for Mr. Walsh's reply. I returned to Bapat's, had my breakfast, lay down for a few minutes and went to Court. Mr. Walsh's reply was very brief and did not attempt to controvert my arguments. So the case ended. I gave to Court "Morley on Compromise" to read and returned to my lodgings and sat talking with the large number of friends that came to see me and congratulate on the success of the address. I sat talking till late at night.

(212)

10-11-1907 (Bombay).....In the morning Mr. Tilak came about day break and we sat talking. Later on D. G. Padhye of *Indu Prakash* came and brought proposals about a compromise. They were all of the kind already discussed before.....At 3 p. m. I and Tilak went in Naik Dandekar's carriage to Sir P. M. Mehta's house and attended the All India Congress Committee. There were myself, Tilak, Daji, Gokhale, Sir P. M. Mehta,

Mr. Jinnah, Watcha, Mudholkar, Kolhatkar, Ambalal, and Gokuldas. Dr. Moonje and others were not allowed to come in. There was a long discussion. Kolhatkar declined to co-operate with the new party on any terms. So the matter fell through. It would appear that Sir P. M. Mehta had carefully arranged to send the Congress to Surat. A deputation was waiting in his house and it was introduced. They asked for and got the Congress.

(213)

11-11-1907 (Bombay).....Tilak went to Dr. Deshmukh and returned with Chitrashala Joshi about 10 a.m. and suggested that Dr. Moonje and Alekar should write to Sir P. Mehta and accept the terms refused by me yesterday. This was, he said, to satisfy Vijayaraghavacharya. I had no objection. So Moonje and Alekar wrote and went personally to deliver the letter and carried with them pro-notes of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) to put in deposit with Watcha. They took long in returning. So I and Tilak had our breakfast and I went to the Victoria Terminus. There I met Mudholkar.....Dr. Moonje came and asked me to stay a few hours longer in Bombay. I could not deny him. So I decided to stay.....Dr. Moonje said that Watcha had asked him to see Sir P. M. Mehta at 5-30 p.m. Dr. Moonje had a talk with Mudholkar and the airs which the latter assumed were very amusing. I returned to Sardar Griha, and sat talking with Tilak, Chitrashala Joshi, Madhavrao of Baroda.....Later Dr. Moonje and Alekar went with Lala Murlidhar to see Sir P. M. Mehta.....Dr. M. and M. A. returned and said that they had given a bit of their mind to Sir P. M. Mehta. They were called again tomorrow. Sir P. M. Mehta is engaged with Surat people in making arrangements for Surat Congress. Tilak, I, Dr. Moonje and Alekar went to the station at 9-30 p.m. Tilak went to Poona, but we could get no seats in the Jubbalpoor Mail. So I returned a second time today to Sardar Griha.

(214)

12-11-1907 (Bombay).....Bhave came from Poona and brought a statement dictated by Tilak at night yesterday after reaching Poona. His intelligence' and industry are both phenomenal,

Surat Congress

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17-12-1907 (Surat).....drove to the place of my lecture..... my lecture, I am glad to say, was very successful. I spoke in Gujarathi. Karsandas, Dr. Mehta, Dr. Dixit, and many others congratulated me.

(216)

18-12-1907 (Surat).....I went to the place where I lectured. Over seven hundred people were present and am glad to say my speech was very successful and loudly applauded. It was on Lokanayak.

(217)

19-12-1907 (Surat).....Then I went.....to Balaji's Tekra as it is called and lectured as usual. The audience increased today to over one thousand and appeared very enthusiastic. There was a proposal to move the venue of my lecture to Sigrampura, but the whole audience opposed the proposal so it was dropped.Dada Bedarkar (a prominent pleader of Amraoti and a friend of the late G. S. Khaparde) came today at 5 p.m..... He told me that the Local Govt. has ordered my name to be removed from the list of members of Amraoti Municipality on the ground that its remaining there is not desirable in the interests of public peace. How wonderful! God clearly wishes to help the Nationalists and their cause.

(218)

20-12-1907 (Surat).....In the morning.....I selected a passage from Kavi's (Namada Shankar's) poem on Surat, for being recited this evening and a volunteer who came, brought together two boys to sing it. Joglekar helped them and so did a gentleman who came.....I went to the Tekra for lecture. I got information in the morning that the uncrowned King of Bombay has sent Mr. Ali Bhimjee to stump Surat in the interests of Moderates and himself. This turned out true for he came to my meeting. The audience exceeded fifteen hundred today and was very enthusiastic. A neighbouring temple sent me a garland by the hands of its *Pujari*. It had a great effect. Kavi's poem also answered its purpose. So the whole thing was very successful. After my speech Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimjee tried to speak but some how

he was not in good form, and repeated my sentiments in a manner to make the audience impatient. They shouted "stop" etc. and ultimately went away, leaving him to himself.

(219)

21-12-1907 (Surat).....This morning I moved from Mr. Bedarkar's house in Sigrampura to the camp prepared for Nationalists in Mahidharpura, Wania Sheri.....In the evening I delivered my lecture as usual on the TekadaThe audience was nearly double of yesterday and Mr. Ambalal Shankarlal Desai was there. I asked him to speak but he did not. My speech was very successful. After it he said he wished to organize a *Swadeshi San-kirtan*. I offered him my platform but he wanted a close place. Lalitashankar Vyas sang Jaya Jaya Garvi Gujarath and two Bengali gentlemen did the *Bande Mataram*.

(220)

22-12-1907 (Surat).....I delivered my lecture as usual on the Tekada, and nearly two thousand five hundred and more were present.

(221)

23-12-1907 (Surat).....An objectionable feature is that the Reception Committee here takes sides, and the Moderate members try to hamper the arrangements made for the reception of Nationalist delegates. An instance of it was that Nationalist Volunteers are not permitted to go on the platform. Notwithstanding this and many other drawbacks, a large number of people were present on the platform and Mr. Tilak who arrived at 7 a. m. was received with loud cheers. They garlanded him, and brought him to Mahidharpura in a carriage which the boys insisted on dragging. On the way thousands gathered in the streets and cheered most lustily. Tilak and I are putting up together. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. Moonje and many others came. The arrangements for meals are very good and the house is cold-proof. We telegraphed Moti Babu to come. In the afternoon we sat talking and later on went to Balaji's Tekda. The attendance was tremendous, over seven thousand and Mr. Tilak spoke in English and made a very very clear statement. I explained it briefly in Gujarathi. The Bengalis sang *Bande Mataram* and Vyas sang Jaya Jaya Garvi Gujarat. Tilak was garlanded both while going to and returning from the meeting.

There is very great enthusiasm created here. We returned to our lodging after 8-30 p. m. and the crowd that followed and cheered was very immense. Everybody sees that the Moderates wish the Congress to go back on the last year's resolution about *Swaraj*, *Swadeshi*, *boycott*, and National Education.

(222)

24-12-1907 (Surat).....This was a very very busy day. We had to make arrangements about our Nationalist Conference. Delegates kept pouring in all the morning. Bengal, Madras, Belgaon, Dharwad, Berar, C. P. and Nationalists all over the country have turned up very very strong and we number over six hundred. Babasaheb Khare of Nasik, Balasaheb Deshpande of Ahmednagar and very many others, have either arrived or are on their way. Arobindo Babu, Suresh Babu and many others are here. Talks of compromise are all in the air and our party without exception are in favour of an amicable settlement. The Moderates would appear to be in uncertain temper. Some are for a compromise and others for holding out indefinitely. Our conference held in Ghee Kanta Wadi was an unqualified success. All our Nationalist delegates attended. We have made a separate camp for ourselves and that is a distinct advantage. The Moderates are mostly gathered in the camp near the Pandal and are more or less dispersed. They are not very well off. Tilak made a very clear and forcible statement in our Conference. Mr. Arobindo Babu presided. After the Conference we went to our Tekda meeting. It was unprecedentedly large. over ten thousand being present, and a number of speakers spoke from our platform : Tilak, Hyder Raiza, Sardar Ajitsing, Sangavi etc. It became so late that I did not speak though people called for me. We returned to our lodgings after 9 p. m. Our meeting was a tremendous success. Compromise is more than ever talked of, and not a man in our camp but has a suggestion to make.

(233)

25-12-1907 (Surat).....Mr. Tilak went out in the morning to bring about a compromise. I have had my misgivings from the beginning. Sir P. M. is a very haughty and proud man. He will never yield. Gokhale has no backbone. Ambalal is showing no coolness and appears confused by the situation. Tilak is doing his best to bring about a compromise. I did not go out in the morning. There is great discipline in our party. In the afternoon we had our Nationalist Conference. Arobindo

Babu presided and Tilak made another masterly statement clear and concise and yet full, such as he alone can make. Everybody praises it. Bhagat is here and came to see us. Lala Lajapatraya is here and paid us visit in Ghee Kanta Wadi. He was not prepared to sign the Nationlist declaration, nor to hold himself bound by the resolutions of the Nationalist party. I sent him to see Tilak and Arobindo Babu at our lodging. Lala is also talking of a compromise. Moti Babu arrived from Calcutta this evening at 10 p. m. He agreed to put up with us for a night and we sat talking for a very very long time. Practically I had no sleep. There was a movement to increase the number of our delegates and many visitors paid their money and enrolled themselves.

(224)

26-12-1907 (Surat).....This was the first day of the Congress sitting. I got up very early in the morning. Tilak did the same, and we went at about 8 a. m. to Prof. Gujjar's bungalow which is very close to the Congress compound, but changed our direction and went to Babu Surendranath's bungalow. Moti Babu, and Arobindo Babu were with us and Dr. Moonje came up later on. Dr. Mukarji accompanied us but stayed in the Congress compound. The compromise matter was moved by Tilak. A. Chowdhari, J. Chowdhari, Ambika Charan Babu were there. Surendra would not, as indeed he could not, give an undertaking about not going back on the Calcutta resolutions, but he said he would talk about it to Mehta. We sent for the Chairman of the R. C. but he was engaged in religious exercises. I stayed in the Congress compound while Tilak and others returned to our camp to take food. Dr. Moonje's was with me. We tried to see the Chairman of R. C. but could not. Apparently he has become so great that he cannot be seen. The Congress met at 2-30. A few minutes before that I and Tilak were called out to see the Chairman of R. C. and sat in a tent but got a word that the procession was formed and he could not see us. So we returned to the Pandal. The Pandal is spacious but erected without reference to its accoutric properties. Tilak and I had a seat each on the dais. The Chairman of R. C.'s speech was unusual and referred to Dr. Rashbihari Ghose as elected by R. C. Ambalal's attitude was wrong and Babu Surendra who rose to second, was not heard by the delegates. They asked him to stop. The Session was eventually suspended. Sir P. M. M. was very angry. So was Gokhale. In the evening many proposals for compromise came. They were all from our professing friends and none authorized by the other side. Chunnilal Saraiya, came with two other men. So did Daji Abaji Khare, and

Lala Lajapatraya and others. Mr. Bijoy Chandra Chatterji came with Mr. Ray and had a scheme of his own. The trouble lasted the whole night and evening. We had a meeting in Ghee Kanta Wadi and Tilak made an important statement and Committee was again empowered to negotiate.

(225)

27-12-1907 (Surat).....In the morning I and Tilak and Dr. Moonje went to Prof. Gujjar's Bungalow. Mr. Chunnilal said he would bring Sir P. M. M. and Dr. Rutherford but came back crest-fallen. He told us to wait in the Pandal and we did so but the answer, when it did come, was disappointing. We found that *badmashas* were introduced into the Pandal and given badges to make them look like Congress workers. Dr. Gadre discovered this and brought it to light. Our people sat as usual, but I and Tilak sat among Madras and U. P. delegates. There was to be no compromise. When the Congress sitting commenced again, Surendra Babu resumed his speech and was patiently heard. Then Tilak who had given notice of amendment got up to the platform to move it. The Chairman ruled it out of the order. Tilak wished to appeal to the delegates. This the Chairman and the Moderates would not allow. A moderate, I think Ambalal, threw a chair at Tilak. This enraged all our party. A shoe thrown by a Moderate at Tilak, struck Surendra Babu on the back and Sir P. M. Mehta on the cheek. There arose a tremendous uproar and many young men got on the platform. There was a free fight. Dr. Gadre got hurt. Bhagat, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Thengadi and a number of others protected Tilak and brought him out safe. I also came out and we sat in C. P. tent. The Police took possession of the Pandal. The Moderates brought the storm on themselves and some of them were roughly handled. I and Tilak returned in a carriage. Bhagat sat on the coach box and Savaji of Malkapur with us. Many people followed and cheered. So it became a procession. All through the afternoon and evening thousands upon thousands called to see Tilak and make enquiries. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity and you could not pacify them until they had a look at Tilak. At night there were long and protracted consultations.

(226)

28-12-1907 (Surat).....The most important events of today were that the Moderates held a convention of their own in the Pandal and only of those that signed a prescribed declaration. Daji Abaji Khare and Dada Karandikar signed it last night. Some

of our people went this morning and offered to sign it but were not permitted to enter the Pandal. Though the notice is worded in a general way only particular persons approved of by the so-called Moderate leaders are permitted. On our side we held a meeting of delegates willing to work on Congress lines taking the resolutions passed at the last Culcatta Session as the basis. Every one signing our declaration was permitted. The meeting was in the Ghee Kanta Wadi and nearly a thousand and more were present. Mr. Nevinson attended. Tilak made a statement which for its clearness and statesmanship would have done credit to a Gladstone or Bismark. It was very full and conceived in the best style. Mr. Nevinson took very copious notes. I suppose he intends publishing them. There were other reporters present. We returned rather late to our lodgings. Surat is very much alive and *Bande Mataram* is shouted by children in great earnest. Our meeting was held at 4 p. m. and lasted till 7 p. m. nearly.

(227)

29-12-1907 (Surat).....We held our Nationalist Conference today in the Ghee Kanta Wadi. The Nationalist mustered strong, and our deliberations were lengthy. Committees were appointed to carry on and systematise our work. We decided to carry on the Congress work also. Collecting of names etc. took time. Then there was a conference of editors. I did not attend it, but utilized the leisure in visiting Bengal and Madras camps. A cap with gold work was presented to Sardar Ajitsing. He made an appropriate speech. Lala Lajapatraya appears to be losing ground, at least with our people and somehow, in the streets also; children do not take up the shout of *Bande Mataram* when he passes.

(228)

30-12-1907 (Surat).....The Moderates and the self-constituted Congress officials have published a press-note full of lies and misrepresentations. Tilak commenced a reply to it and a statement of our own this morning. His work was much interrupted by visits, and he was not able to finish it till late in the day.

(229)

31-12-1907 (Surat-Amraoti).....On many stations people brought flowers and Pansupari and every one blamed Sir P. M. for his haughtiness. Truth has travelled faster than I thought and he is discredited.

1908

(230)

25-3-1908 (Train—Damoh).....At Itarsi we learnt that confidential telegrams of Police had preceded us and that we were being watched in the train. This was self-evident to all on the station at Jabbalpur, for many Europeans kept staring at us and police were much in evidence.....Another incident worth mentioning is that at Harda a man delivered to me a letter from Mr. Gokulchand of Damoh saying that we should turn back and hinting that we would be deported if we went to Damoh. This man is a pleader. On reading the letter I and Dr. Moonje decided to go to Damoh (and) take the consequences. We reached Damoh about 11-20 p.m. Narayan Balkrishna Karandikar, and Bhaiyalal Chowdhari, came with a large number of people, received us with *Bande Mataram* and provided an elephant for a procession which I declined. They pressed much but I was firm.

(231)

26-3-1908 (Damoh).....Dr. Moonje went out in the morning and saw some of the so called notables who all advised that we should not proceed to Kundalpur and return from here. We could not of course take their advice. There is one Shrikhande here who is specially active in spreading all manner of alarmist rumours. He is a moderate. Mr. Tembhe is with us and very useful. In the evening I addressed a large audience.

(232)

27-3-1908 (Damoh).....In the morning Shrikhande came to see me and spoke as if he was a Nationalist. How clever the man should imagine himself. Later on came Manekchand Panachand of Bombay, his secretary and a gentleman of Agra. Having failed in frightening me away, they tried to beg me off and requested me very humbly not to go to Kundalpur. I would not agree to their proposal. They promised to call again but never came. Two gentlemen of Sholapur came and said that I should go to Kundalpur. I told them I had already decided to do so.The audience was to-day very large.

(233)

28-3-1908 (Kundalpur).....All day people came to see meThere is great commotion among the Jains. They were first very much afraid, I mean the older generation. The younger

generation wanted me as much as the older did not. During the day, the president of the Jain Conference got a telegram saying that the Parisnath Hill was taken up by Govt. Naturally their disappointment and grief was very great. The younger people wish to adopt boycott of goods by way of protest. The old people have fallen to deep thinking. In the evening I lectured to a very large audience. The older people raised as many obstructions as they could, including the place, lights, etc. etc. At last I spoke from a platform in front of a temple. The police were present but behaved well. The lecture was very successful and they cheered most lustily and shouted Bande Mataram.

(234)

30-3-1908 (Kundalpur).....The audience was the largest here, going beyond three thousand, and my speech created so much enthusiasm that when I announced my intention of going away to night they gathered round me and would not leave me until I promised to stay tomorrow. Many took the *Swadeshi* vow and more said that they would, during the night, induce others to take it.

(235)

24-5-1908 (Sinhagad).....Balwantrao Tilak dictated and I wrote a memo in relation to Congress matters.

(236)

26-6-1908 (Bombay).....There is a rumour flying about that warrant of arrest is out against me.

(237)

27-10-1908 (London, England).....I went at 4 p. m. to the lobby of the House of Commons and sent my card for Mr. Keir Hardie. He came and we had a long chat. I gave him a copy of the Tilak trial. He said he organized a deputation to go and see Lord Morley. The latter declined to have the Deputation, but gave a long interview to Mr. K. A. In the course of it Lord M. said that the prosecution of Tilak was the doing of Clarke, Governor of Bombay and if it was interfered with, he might resign. This K. H. told me in Confidence and wished to be kept secret. Gokhale told me exactly the opposite. This is difficult to reconcile.

1909

(238)

25-1-1909 (London).....The letter is so friendly that one would imagine that we were on the highest terms of intimacy and nothing had happened to disturb those pleasant relations. As a matter of fact, (this very) Col. H. (Horsburgh as Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti) tried to set-up people against me last year, made a false report, got my name removed from the Municipality and openly boasted about having done all this. Nay he got me excluded from social parties. For him to write this letter is a surprise to me and I do not know what to think of it.

(239)

6-2-1909 (London).....I discovered today the name of the detective employed by India Office to watch my movements. It is Vecsei. I wonder what there is to watch.

(240)

3-4-1909 (London).....I was introduced to Mr. Hobson who appeared to be a lecturer and writer but knew nothing of India. He is proud that England has done a great deal of good in India and that Gokhale is very ardent and asks for too much. So there was no use telling him much. Ignorance here is so tremendous and people are so self-satisfied, that it appears to me hopeless to get them to do anything.

(241)

10-4-1909 (London) In the morning the Indian Mail was delivered and I got the usual letters and papers. *Rashtramata* of 26th March quoting *Taruna Hindi* of Amraoti says that Mr. Cleaveland made a somewhat long stay there and examined Durrani, Gokhale, Wamanrao Joshi, Jairam Patil, Y. G. Deshpande and a number of others to try and make out a case against me. Durrani's letter confirms a part of the story. So does my son Baba and also my son Buga (Devidas *alias* Bhausaheb).

(242)

16-6-1909 (London) Lord Morley is said to be a very vain man, and when anything is quoted from any of his books, he is as much tickled as a young girl who has written a sonnet or a piece of poetry. Gokhale is playing on our agreeable chord when he is indulging in fulsome flattery.

(243)

25-6-1909 (London)Bipin Babu (Pal) came at about 5 p. m. He had a very peculiar experience. There was one Miss Barr I saw at his house the other day. She said she belonged to Ramkrishna Parama-Hansa order. It appears she called again and sat so long that Bipin Babu had to give her dinner and tea. He politely hinted at her returning to her lodgings but she sat on and ultimately requested that some small room may be given to her. Bipin Babu said there was no room available in the house. Miss Willis instinctively suspected the woman. This Miss Barr delayed going and at last Bipin Babu did not know what to do. She on her side seeing him alone, went and embraced him. This opened his eyes and he turned her out. She would appear to be a police-spy.

(244)

22-7-1909 (London) I heard also that Dr. Pollen went to Dhingra in the prison with an offer of defending him gratis. Dhingra refused his request. It appears the brother of Dhingra went there to see him, but Dhingra refused him an interview. A section of the Anglo-Indian Community is anxious to make out that Dhingra committed the murder under the influence of an intoxicant. Dhingra declines to say this, refuses to be defended, and sticks to the statement made by him in Court. His is a wonderful statement.

(245)

15-8-1909 (Southwater, England) Mr. Blunt spoke of a miraculous cure, experienced by himself, and we talked of his Indian experiences. But for him, the Nizam would never have been installed by Lord Ripon.

(246)

23-10-1909 (London) The draft memorial (re-the release of Lok. Tilak) to the Secretary of State for India was forwarded to Lord Courtney for approval. The latter went to Lord Morley and had a discussion. Lord Morley is determined to do nothing. In fact he is the father of the repression. So Lord Courtney felt disappointed and is afraid that he may have done harm. Mr. Wynne is unwilling to show the letters etc., which go to prove the above, and he is unwilling that the whole should be communicated to me.

1910

(247)

25-1-1910 (London).....Then he (Mr. Wynne, one of the ablest lawyers of England) read the letter addressed by Tilak to Mr. Dalgado and said that Mr. Tilak appeared to be an exceptionally clever man. Then he said that he would take a few days to consider what to do. He said he is in communication or will soon be in communication with a nobleman who is the hereditary Earl Marshal of Great Britain and hopes to secure his support. He thinks our case is exceptionally good and Mr. Tilak will establish a precedent which will be beneficial to the whole of the Empire. Then there was general talk during the course of which he said or rather implied that I was in the bad books of the India Office. That is easy enough to guess. He suggested that I should not see any of the peers and leave the matter in his hands for a time. I have, of course, no objection to do this.

(248)

9-2-1910 (London) We (Shri Khaparde and Mr. Dalgado, Solicitor) went to the India Office and he went in to present it. I did not go in because I am credibly informed that prejudice against me has been raised there by some pretending friends.

(249)

25-2-1910 (England) One Mr. Steel who is a psychist said that he called the soul of Dhingra and it said that it was moving in an endless mist, that it once concentrated on God, was lifted up and had a vision of what its appointed work was, and that since then it had acquired peace. This was a very remarkable statement.

(250)

26-2-1910 (London) We (Shri Khaparde and Sir M. M. Bhownaggee) had a very long talk till nearly 2 p. m. In the course of it he told me that he heard from a reliable source that Lord Morley was convinced of the illegality of the sentence passed on Tilak, and he expressed himself so, but felt that he would do nothing. Sir M. M. B. advised me to try Lord Reay.

(251)

1-3-1910 (London).....It would appear as if detective activity has revived for some reason in London. It was there always

but would appear to have increased now. A man looking like an Englishman came this morning, before I was up, and asked Mrs. Grave if an Indian gentleman was living in the house. She naturally replied in the affirmative. Then he began to put further questions and they excited her suspicion and I believe made her angry. So she demanded his authority to make all the enquiries. He replied that he had come from the postal department, and wished to enquire about a person by name Krishna. He wrote the name on a paper that Mrs. Grave may see it. She replied that she knew nothing about the man "Krishna". Then the stranger withdrew very reluctantly with a disconcerted face. All this Mrs. G. told me when I got up. I wondered who the man was and to give him an opportunity of meeting me, I took a long walk in the open, enquired at the Post-Office, but all in vain. It only wasted the greater part of my day and nothing came of it.

(252)

2-3-1910 (London) A letter came from Mr. Dalgado saying that a reply to our memorial had been received from the India Office stating that the memorial submitted through the Home Office was placed before His Majesty, that it was referred to the India Office and that Lord Morley regretted that he could not advice accession to our request. Now we submitted the memorial to the King. His Majesty has not pronounced on it and the Indian Secretary says he cannot give a particular advice. This is very funny and certainly faulty. We did not memorialize Lord Morley. When we took it to his office, his private Secretary referred to the Home Office. What have we to do with Lord M's advice. We want M. H.'s opinion. The thing so occupied my mind that I could do nothing and sat brooding the whole evening.

(253)

3-3-1910 (London) He (Mr. Dalgado) showed me the letter and agreed with me that there was something fishy about it. Then we went to Mr. Wynne's chambers about 4 p. m. He is of the same opinion as ourselves and thinks that India Office has played a trick.

(254)

7-3-1910 (London) Bipin Babu came there with Ashutosh Mitter and told me that the latter while at the Waterloo station, was induced by some police detectives to accompany them to a secluded place and there searched against his will, without

any warrant. There was nothing dangerous on him and naturally nothing was found. Bipin Babu wished to know if any action could be taken. Both I and Mr. Dalgado were of opinion that nothing could be done, as Mitter was alone and there is no body who could be called as a witness to support him.

(255)

11-3-1910 (London) Mrs. Wilson said she was sorry, she could not do much for me and my work and Mr. Aimes said the same thing and added that he had spoken to a friend of his by name Mr. Willie Grey who has some permanent appointment in the Office of the House of Lords and that the latter would write to me.

(256)

14-3-1910 (London) Mr. Lytton said that he tried many peers in vain. He wished to know if he could do anything else.

(257)

16-3-1910 (London) I sat in the dining room reading papers. There was a strange knock at the door and Mrs. Grave went to see who it was. I stepped near in the dark to see what it was, and hearing enquiries being made about me, stopped to listen. It was a detective asking Mrs. Grave what I was doing, how I was spending my time, who came to see me and things of that kind. Mrs. G. replied that so far as she could see, I was doing nothing specially, that I read, walked and wrote and spent my time in that way and that many people did not visit me. He asked her if I wanted to go out for Easter. She said there was a talk about it but nothing was settled. He wished to know if there was anything hidden or secret about me and she replied in the negative. He asked her to be confidential and not to tell me anything about the enquiries and she promised to do so. She kept her word and never spoke about it to me. The detective went away.

(258)

22-3-1910 (London) The latter (Mr. Wynne) proposes to send a letter through the India Office to Mr. Tilak at Mandalay asking him to make a declaration about the recent murder at Nasik. The murder took place two years nearly after Tilak's removal to Mandalay. What can he know about it and what declaration can he make and how will it help towards his release? I raised these questions, Mr. Dalgado agreed with me. Mr. Wynne

thinks that a civil action could be brought against the "*Times*" for the articles of 4th February, 16th and 19th idem. The process would be very expensive and of very doubtful efficacy. I said so. Mr. Wynne had nothing more to propose and we took our leave. He is a very good man but has no experience of the ways of Indian bureaucracy.

(259)

28-3-1910 (London) Thence to Bipin Babu's house.....
.....Saklatwala telegraphed about the President (of the Labour Conference) having agreed to our being received as delegates and accommodated on the platform. Saklatwala had obviously worked wonderfully well for we were received with a loud cheer and given seats on the right hand of the Chairman. There was great good will shown. Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Barnes were in the hall. They all spoke. Mr. Keir Hardie is to move an Indian Resolution tomorrow.

(260)

29-3-1910 (London) Mrs. Grave noticed a man watching our house at a little distance. When he thought we noticed him he went away. This reminds me that yesterday when I was returning from Charing Cross, a man tried to pick up a quarrel with me but fortunately I kept my temper.

(261)

2-4-1910 (London) Among them (Indian letters) is one from my son saying that Narayan Dhamankar has been charged with an offence under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code and under a warrant our Amraoti house was searched and many of my letters were taken away.

(262)

5-4-1910 (London) It appears his (Mr. Parikh's) people in India are being troubled by the authorities. The thing has become so common that one does not feel surprised.....
Mr. Wynne came to the Chambers of Mr. Parikh and we sat talking about the Tilak case. He has an idea that the India Office should be addressed again. There would be no harm done any way. So the matter is being considered.

(263)

21-4-1910 (London).....Mr. Ratcliffe appears to have been forced to views of despondency by the recent occurrences in India and he thinks that the game is up. He said he would do what he can to discover all that is going on against Arobindo Babu, but had no hopes of success. His own letters had been tampered with and he brought the fact to the notice of the Secretary of State for India but got not satisfactory reply. In fact the India (Office) is fencing and doing all it can to prevent the truth coming out.

(264)

1-5-1910 (London, Labour Carnival).....I, Bipin Babu and Mr. Jim walked with Mr. Burn who was the marshal and leader of the whole show. We were accommodated on platform No. 7. Mr. Grayson made a very good speech. Bipin Babu made another which by reason of its excellence and eloquence took every-body with surprise. Mr. Hyndman and his wife were among the audience and they congratulated enthusiastically.

(265)

25-5-1910 (London).....We first talked of New Zealand from which she (Mrs. Grant) comes and later on discussed Indian affairs. She says she knows one Mr. Hood who is high in favour with Her Majesty Queen Mary, and would through him and her have conveyed to His Majesty King George, some measures to allay the unrest in India. The thing looks problematical but the desire as being good need not be checked. We told her that to restore peace and good will, all repressive measures passed in India within the last two or three years would have to be repealed, all political prisoners would have to be released and a general political amnesty given, with liberty for us to carry on all the peaceful activities that we did in 1906, and then things will gradually work round to the normal state. She said she would try her best in the next week and said she would mention Tilak by name for being released.

(266)

9-6-1910 (London).....Then I went to Bipin Babu. He was very glad to see me and said that he had called at my rooms on Monday last, because he was very hard pressed for money and did not know what to do. What difficulties are thrown in the way of a man in this world !!! He asked me for a loan. I

am myself rather hard pressed and do not know what to do. I told him so and said that I would look into my account with the Banker and see.

(267)

4-7-1910 (London).....At lunch time Mr. Zaveri came and sat talking for a long time. He is a self-made man, and yet has generous instincts. He thinks that I ought to delay my return to India. Things are there in great turmoil and he goes the length of thinking of providing for my expenses. This is very good of him but I think I shall not avail myself of his kindness.

(268)

14-7-1910 (London).....The detective department appears to have become active again. A man was watching me today.

(269)

19-8-1910 (London).....Saw Bipin Babu.....His pecuniary difficulties are pressing and I feel very sorry for him, the more so that I am not in a position to help. I felt depressed again and to get out of the feeling went to marble arch, stood listening to the many speakers in the Hyde Park, and wandered about, met C. and later on Miss Dougherty, went to Charing Cross and feeling better later on returned to my rooms.

(270)

8-9-1910 (London).....went to Bipin Babu in the Sinclair Road.....Poor man is very much pressed for funds.

(271)

16-10-1910 (Rangoon).....We reached Rangoon about 2 p. m. I was surprised to find Mr. Madanjit and Mr. Banerjee on the jetty looking out for me.....Then a procession was formed. I was put into a motor car with Mr. Banerjee and taken to my present lodgings, slowly. A very large number of young men walked round me and shouted *Bande Mataram* when we started. Our car passed through a very wide and busy street..... many called to see. A police spy was detected, and asked to withdraw from the house.

(272)

18-10-1910 (Rangoon).....about ten Rice Merchants came to see me and we sat talking about the desirability of establishing branch firms in England and all over the continent.....A gentleman sent me three Coats of our Indian style for use. I had none and there are no ready-made shops. I put one of them on.....

(273)

21-10-1910 (Mandalay).....The Jailer Mr. Sunderland and the Superintendent Captain Tarapur are very good men. The latter saw me in his office at my request sent for Mr. Bijapurkar and said that the interview with Tilak would be granted tomorrow at 9 a. m. and if all the matters to be discussed could not be finished, he would let us continue the talk in the afternoon. Then we returned to our lodging. Captain Tarapur is a nephew of Mr. Meherji Bhai who was Divan at Kolhapur.

(274)

22-10-1910 (Mandalay).....went.....to the Jail. I and Bijapurkar were admitted and we had a talk with Tilak, in the presence of the Superintendent Captain Tarapur. We talked about his health and about the Tai Maharaja's case recently decided by the Bombay High Court in appeal. He gave me a memo prepared by him about the appeal to be preferred to the Privy Council. We read and discussed it. We adjourned to 2 p. m. with the kind permission of the Superintendent. Mr. Tilak required a few fruits, a blanket and small things of the kind. We made a list of the things and Mr. Chotulal Galiara brought them from the market. We saw Mr. Tilak again at 2 p. m. in the presence of the Supt., made over the things, and talked about the appeal. Then we talked about the Will made by himself, about the education of his children and the health of his wife. He did not know about the death of my mother and was sorry to learn of it. At 4 p. m. we took leave. I embraced both in the morning and afternoon. I resisted hard but eyes would get dim with tears. His cell could be seen from the quarters of the Jailer and I and Bijapurkar had a view of it from a long distance. Driving through the fort we saw parts of the palace of the *Ex-King* Thibaw. That did not relieve our gloom.

(275)

24-10-1910 (Rangoon S. S. Lanka).....The Police Inspector Sitaram came and said that he wanted my advice as to how he

should do his duties. He is a Punjabi detective and one can easily understand what he meant. I advised him to be honest and straight forward.

(276)

29-10-1910 (Nagpur).....The detectives watched the train at Culcatta, at intermediate stations and at Nagpur. Now they have established a party of three at the gate of the bungalow.

(277)

30-10-1910 (Nagpur).....Azizuddin, the nephew of the late Hisamuddin of Hyderabad Deccan, came apparently to see me. His talk was incoherent and I found out that he is working as a police spy. He said Mr. Saifuddin is here on special duty to help forward the approaching Mahommadan League meeting here.

(278)

29-11-1910 (Poona).....There was of course a detective watching closely.

(279)

27-12-1910.....About Sunset Mr. Bhide who is the Sub-Inspector of Police here came and said that he had learnt that somebody came to see me yesterday and on being told to go in to see me, went away without attempting to see me. I said I know nothing and heard about it from him (Bhide) for the first time. He said my son Baba may know about it. So we sent for Baba who also denied all knowledge. He said it might be other sons and they came and said that they knew nothing. Bhide also began to vary the details, and the time about which the supposed visitor was said to have called. Later on Mr. Bhide went away.

1911

(280)

14-1-1911.....It appears that the Sub-Inspector Bhide is taking down the names of all clients that engage me. He questions people for the purpose and has access to Court records. This, it is said, is intended to frighten people and prevent them from engaging me.

(281)

27-2-1911.....He (Dr. Moonje) said that a few days ago Mr. Cleaveland (Head of the C. I. D. Department, Government of India.) sent for him at Nagpur and after the usual conversation about general affairs, proposed an interview with me at Amraoti and requested Dr. Moonje to accompany him. Dr. M. agreed to be here and was here for the purpose. I said I had not the slightest objection to an interview and would be glad if Mr. Cleaveland called. He wrote accordingly to Mr. C. and sent the letter with Bwajee. Mr. Cleaveland's reply to Dr. Moonje's note was received about 5 p.m. by the hand of a Sub-Inspector. He agreed to call today at 9-30 p.m. I was very glad of this and Dr. M. wrote back at once rendering the appointment definite. So I, Dr. Moonje, and my two sons that are here, Baba and Balavant, dressed and received Mr. Cleaveland at my gate when he arrived punctually at 9-30 p.m. He came in a motor car and said (good night) to somebody in it calling him "good chap". I introduced my sons to Mr. C. and took him into the upper hall, with Dr. Moonje. A sort of a garden seat had been arranged on the terrace adjoining the hall and we three sat there eventually as the coolest place..... We sat talking about general matters, and at his request I gave him a general account of my stay in England, how the (Tilak case) papers did not arrive early, how Sir Issac Rufus imposed a long delay, how he returned the papers, how I had to engage Mr. Eldon Banks, how the appeal before the P. and C. eventually went against us, how I attempted the Indian Committee of the House of Commons, the Civil Rights Committee, the House of Lords and finally tried to invoke the Royal prerogative of mercy and how after all, I failed to accomplish anything. I spoke about the doings of the English detectives and their ways. Then our conversation drifted into a talk about English social life, and Parliamentary life and so on. We talked of Theosophy, Mysticism, Astrology, Palmistry and Occult arts generally. Then the recently current topic of newspapers subsidized by Government came in and was discussed. I thought the innovation was analogous to that of *Bhats* or Bards and minstrels of the old Hindu regime. Mr. Cleaveland thought it was an endeavour to publish and preserve correct materials for future history. Then we came to relating anecdotes and experiences and time passed very pleasantly. Mr. Cleaveland took plain Soda and smoked cigarettes. I offered him some Brandy and wines but he would not touch any, as his doctors prohibited alcohol on account of the Panther accident. He gave us an account of it. He did not

take any fruits also. I had my *Hukka* and shared it with Dr. Moonje who also joined in the conversation. It was altogether an evening spent very pleasantly and Mr. Cleaveland when he got up to go about 1 a. m. said that he enjoyed it very much. I thanked him for kindly calling, gave him *pansupari*, flowers and *attar gulab* and helped him to his overcoat. I said good bye at the gate and he drove away in a Tonga, saying that he would leave Amraoti tomorrow. There was a dance somewhere tonight but he did not attend it. After he went. Dr. Moonje went to the station to start at once for Nagpur, but missing the train decided to sleep on the platform.

(282)

16-9-1911.....Sent today £ 35 to Miss Willis for Bipin Babu.

 1912

(283)

18-3-1912.....I received a letter from M. V. Joshi asking me to absent myself from Morris's party on the ground that Mr. Sly and others would not like it. I do not understand the situation. It is a party by the Bar and Bench and I have every right to attend it. How does it matter, if Mr. Sly and others do not like it.

(284)

19-3-1912.....Mr. M. V. Joshi again sent me a reminder and a verbal message in reply to his letter of yesterday. Our people thought that I ought to say nothing in writing. So I sent no reply.

(285)

20-3-1912.....wrote two letters, one to Angal and another to Mr. Forbes for securing a ticket for the complimentary dinner in honour of Major Morris. Mr. Angal and Joshi thought there would be some difficulty in securing it. Mr. Forbes, however, brushed away the difficulty, and put a seat for me. My son Baba came to tell all about this to me.....went to Major Morris's dinner Major Morris and all European guests shook hands with me Mr. Sly shook hands with me and would have entered into a conversation with me had there been time for it.

(286)

1-4-1912.....Then drove over with Dorle to Major Morris. He was very glad to see me and we sat talking for a long time, nearly an hour and more. We talked of Free Masonry, Buddhism, Mohammadanism and other religions. The talk turned to the dinner given in his honour, and he agreed with me that it was a forthright too early to admit of Mr. Sly being present, This led to talk about Mr. Sly and the difficulty that was imagined to have been made about my presence. Major Morris said that some people approached him to write to me not to attend and he declined to do so very emphatically. Then they talked of Mr. Sly and Major M. had a talk with the latter. He told Mr. Sly that the choice lay between attending and not attending. If Mr. Sly attended he would have to behave himself, and if he did anything not sanctioned by good manners, he would be in the wrong and I (Khaparde) would be in the right and in that way the whole European Community would be disgraced. Then Major Morris told me that he had many talks with Mr. Craddock about me and he told him his opinion and Mr. Craddock admitted his mistake, in removing my name from Municipal membership etc. etc. during my absence and without an explanation. He characterized the whole as disgraceful. He said he did not agree with my political opinions, but that had nothing to do with my professional work. He said he recommended my prosecution over the Hoshangabad speech that I made but Mr. Craddock did not see eye to eye with him. Later on Mr. Craddock found that he had no handle against me. Then we spoke about Englishmen generally and my work in England, the people I met and so on.

 1913

(287)

8-2-1913.....Mr. Danks (Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti) is a polite and accessible gentleman. He said he was acting (under) instructions and asked us to show cause why the site of the Kashibai Private High School should not be resumed (by Govt.). We asked him to kindly tell us why it should be resumed. Then followed a long talk during which he told us that it was about condition 8 of the grant that the question was raised. I said the building was let to Marhatta Hostel for a year, and a dramatic Company was allowed to live in the chemical part as a

very temporary measure. He said he knew that we were worried over the matter and told us to write a letter, that he may communicate the same to the Commissioner. We then took leave.

(288)

1-4-1913 I had occasion to refer to my old diaries. Narayan Dhamankar told me that some nine of them were missing. This he told me some two or three days ago. I thought he had mislaid them and asked him to make a search. The subject occurred today and I told him to look for them which he did. Gopal-rao Dorle and my son Baba also helped but the missing diaries could nowhere be found. This is very mysterious and I do not know what to think of it. They were in the wooden box in the hall and have wonderfully enough, disappeared..... Godbole came later on and can suggest nothing as to how the diaries could have gone.

(289)

6-4-1913 (Yeotmal).....We naturally talked of the prosecution against Kane. It looks very clearly got up but how to convince the Magistrate, that is the question. Unless we make it impossible for him to convict, there will be no acquittal.

(290)

7-4-1913 (Yeotmal, Kane case).....Mr. Mundle also appeared with me. He cross-examined a few witnesses and I cross-examined the Investigating Officer. The learning of the Court appears against us. It over-ruled our law points, and in questioning the witnesses, did all it could to save them and make their stories consistent and against us.

(291)

8-4-1913 (Yeotmal) I sat hunting up authorities for separation of trials and the consequences of improper joint trials,The Magistrate examined the accused and adjourned the case to tomorrow to frame charges etc. etc.

(292)

9-4-1913 (Yeotmal) Appeared before Mr. Raghubeersing. He framed charges against all the accused, recorded their pleas and I cross-examined as many of the prosecution witnesses as were present. Some of them broke fearfully.

(293)

26-4-1913. My son Baba, Godbole and Durrani felt very disappointed on learning from me that I had to go today to Yeotmal. They tried to persuade me not to go but the defence of a friend is decidedly of greater importance than the performance for which they wish me to stay. So I decided to leave Amraoti by 3 p. m. train and wired accordingly to the Tonga contractor. Brahma was induced by somebody to join in asking to stay. He sent a message through my son. Sorry I could not listen to it.

(294)

27-4-1913 (Yeotmal, Kane case)..... We made a list of witnesses to be called for the defence and the probable questions to be put to them. The day was immensely hot and all perspired tremendously. About 4 p. m. Kane, Jatkar, Bhawe, Godbole and others came to see me. We read the statements of the witnesses to be cross-examined and noted the questions to be put to them.

(295)

28-4-1913 (Yeotmal)..... Then I sat reading and comparing the statements in Kane's case. Went to Court, appeared before Mr. Raghubersing and cross-examined four witnesses for prosecution. They appear to have been told by somebody to be cheeky and impudent. Even the Court got annoyed with them. I examined in chief a witness for the defence. The Court Inspector asked for time to cross-examine him. To this I objected. The Court adjourned the case to tomorrow to consider and decide the objection.

(296)

29-4-1913 (Yeotmal)..... I went to Court and appeared before Mr. Raghubersing, and examined eight witnesses for the defence. Aney, Mundle and others also came to help me. Our evidence was I think very good. At 2 p. m. the Court adjourned the case to tomorrow. I returned with Aney and wished to leave today for Amraoti as there is nothing much to do now but Dada Kane would not hear of it. So I agreed to stay till tomorrow and sent off a wire accordingly.....

(297)

30-4-1913 (Yeotmal)..... Today's day may be regarded as having been wasted. Yesterday I tried my best to induce Kane to let

me go but he did not.....There was nothing much to do..... After food I sat waiting for being called to Court. Though a *Tonga* was kept ready nobody came to call and about 3 p. m. it was discovered that the Magistrate could not take the case today. It is said he had some meeting of the agricultural association on hand and spent the whole day in expectation of being called to it at any time. About 5 p. m. I left Yeotmal by a special *Tonga*.

(298)

19-12-1913 In the morning before I was fully awake Bhishma came from Nagpur and gave me a letter from Dr. Moonje. There is a proposal to send a deputation to England in the interests of the South African Indians. Dr. Moonje enquired if I would go if duly elected and provided. I replied I would and gave a note to that effect to Bhishma who returned to Nagpur by 11-15 a. m. train. This letter I showed to Bhau Durrani and Dorle and nobody else. The matter is to be kept quiet, for sometime.

1914

(299)

1-7-1914 We sat talking about the approaching Council elections. They are "elections" by courtesy because Government has complete control over the lists of electors and no objections to the same are permitted. I am told, out of the lists, so inaccurate and wrong, certain officers are trying to get certain persons alone elected and then the result of the polls is not final, because Government has the right to nominate or rather to omit whom it likes. So the thing is an election merely in name. Those who profess to be in love with the so called Morley-Minto Reforms have been either out-witted or are not honest in their utterances.....

The Commissioner Mr. Standon is actively endeavouring to get the Berar Education Society dissolved. He has obtained a copy of the list of members and is endeavouring to get hold of a few to propose dissolution. Y. G. Deshpande has been ordered by him to propose it. It is to be seen what would be actually done by him. I had a talk with Bhau Durrani about it after all others went away.

(300)

28-11-1914 (Poona) Sat talking with Mr. Tilak. Mr. Sane, Mr. Altekhar, Mr. Belvi, Mr. Wasudeorao Joshi, Khadilkar,

Kelkar, Baba Paranjape and others came. There are proposals about making up the differences between Nationalists and Moderates. We sat discussing them. We decided not to go back behind the Satara resolutions.

(301)

28-12-1914 The English gentleman who is working as the agent of Gavhar Jan came with Nandlal. The latter came to my *Devaghar* and asked me to be the patron of tomorrow's performance. I pointed out the possibility of my patronage deterring some Government servants from attending. He insisted that there was no fear on that ground. So I had reluctantly to yield and consent to be the patron.

1915

(302)

17-2-1915 A Bengali Lady and gentleman, calling themselves Mrs. H. Sen, L. M. and S., Lady doctor of Chinsura Bengal, and Mr. Abdul Ali, B. A. (Cal.) of Bengal came and said that they had a scheme to establish a College here, the special feature of which was to give religious education. I thought Govt would not permit it; the same way as they stopped our Kashibai High School. Then there is War, plague and famine and this is not the time to launch a new scheme.

(303)

18-2-1915 Mr. Abdul Ali who came last night with Mrs. H. Sen, came to see me about 3-30 p. m. and sat talking. He is a young man who has been here for over two months working as a teacher in the Mahommadan High School. He is liberal in his views in matters of religion and that appears to have been disliked by the Head Master. He has therefore resigned and is desirous of starting a College here. I pointed out the difficulties about affiliation, buildings, funds etc. etc. and he agreed that it would be well to wait for a year more. He went away about 4 p. m. Mrs. H. Sen did not come.

(304)

8-5-1915 (Elichpur-Achalpur) We sat talking among other things about the civil suit brought by the Deshpandes

against me for a field. After they went, I heard that the Commissioner Mr. Standon instigated the suit. He is said to have admitted as much at Karanja. The thing looks probable as Mr. Laxman Rao Dahihundekar wrote a very unusual and objectionable letter to me about the Kashibai High School. When the Commissioner stoops to things of the kind, no wonder that the subordinate chaps and understrappers are at the bottom of many needless disputes.

(305)

18-5-1915 (Furna-Sinnagad).....I was surprised and pleased to find that people of the intervening villages recognized me and some of the older folk came to speak with me.

(306)

1-6-1915 (Poona).....sat talking with L. C. Bapat of Yeotmal, Rao B. Deshpande, R. B. Kelkar, and others. They were discussing with Balvant Rao Tilak the desirability of effecting a compromise with the so called Moderates. Everybody is agreed on the wisdom of it but nobody appears to know how to do it.

(307)

12-10-1915 (Nagpur).....Mrs. Besant.....came by Calcutta Mail and sent a word that I and my friends should meet her tomorrow at 9 a.m. in the Theosophical Hall.....Idrove to Vyankatesh Theatre for Mrs. Besant's lecture.....Mrs. Besant spoke in the adjoining park.....Sir B. K. Bose presided and Mrs. Besant spoke with wonderful eloquence on India after the War. I am afraid the Moderates felt being taken down a good many pegs.

(308)

13-10-1915 (Nagpur).....drove to the Vyankatesh Theatre for the lecture of Mrs. Besant on the use of Theosophy to India. There was a large audience but most of the Moderates were conspicuous by their absence. B. K. Bose came and presided. Mrs. B. spoke with her usual eloquence.....After the lecture I drove to our Theosophical Hall in Sitabardi with Ogle, Marathe and the latter's daughter. Mrs. B. was there before us. Dr. Moonje, Dhundiraj Maharaj and Alekar and others came soon afterwards and we sat talking with Mrs. B. about the proposed Home Rule League. She said it would have an organization of loose kind, and societies

already existing would be invited to affiliate. It would be independent of the Congress and both the Indian parties would be at liberty to join. In fact she desired that both should join.

(309)

23-12-1915 (Poona).....On the platform (at Kalyan) I met Dr. Moonje and Dhundirajpant.....(at Poona) Balvantrao (Tilak) was very glad to see us. Wasudeorao Joshi was there and others came and we had a small informal meeting and talked about the proposed Home Rule League for India. We drafted a resolution for the meeting of tomorrow.

(310)

24-12-1915 (Poona).....So many people arrived that it is not practicable to mention them. For breakfast we went to a Wada near Vishram Bagh. Our camp is established there. Nearly two hundred Nationalists have assembled.....Our informal conversation and discussion went on till nearly 3-30 p.m. I then returned with Dr. Moonje to Gaikwad's Wada and later on went with Tilak to Sarvajanik Sabha Hall for our Conference. It was crowded. I was elected president. The proceedings were very smooth and pleasant. We passed the necessary resolutions.

1916

(311)

28-4-1916 (Train—Belgaum; Bombay Provincial Conference over which Shri Dadasaheb Khaparde presided.).....There were great *pansuparis* on the way and at Belgaum the reception was very very grand, something like the one Tilak and I had at Calcutta years and years ago. There was a grand procession. I, Mr. Belvi, Mr. Tilak and Mr. Baptista sat in one big carriage and had so many *pansuparis* on the way, so many flowers, garlands etc. etc., that the whole carriage was full of them. There were stoppages on the way and the streets were literally crowded with cheering crowds.....Towards evening we had a meeting of H. R. L. N. C. Kelkar, Tilak, Myself, Belvi, Altekar, Aney, Moonje, Baptista, R. P. Karandikar, and a few others attended. We decided to establish a Home Rule League.

(312)

29-4-1916 (Belgaum).....There were over 1650 delegates. The volunteers and all worked with a will.....The applauses were very great.

(313)

1-5-1916 (Belgaum).....The smaller resolutions were done first and then the Congress Compromise was taken up. Tilak moved it in a very crowded house and was supported by about seven speakers from different parts of the Maharashtra and Karnatic. It was carried unanimously and the Session was brought to a close in the usual way.....It was very successful and everybody said so.....We saw Mr. Gandhi at his lodging on our way back. He told me that we had shifted the burden on the Moderates by our union resolution.

(314)

3-5-1916 (Belgaum—Train).....There were tremendous crowds following and cheering him (Lok. Tilak) all through.....literally showered flowers.

(315)

12-5-1916 (Sinhagad).....On the way I met Mr. Khare who accompanied me and we sat discussing the scheme of Home Rule which the Congress Committee in Bombay are considering. It appears to me impracticable. They have begun at the wrong end and will find immense difficulties in the actual working.

(316)

16-5-1916 (Sinhagad).....Mr. Tilak came and brought me a copy of the Government of India Act, 1915, which is an enactment consolidating all the laws relating to Govt. of India from 1773 to 1915. I wish to study it to see what amendments in it would have to be made if real Swaraj or Home Rule is granted to India.

(317)

17-5-1916 (Sinhagad).....Sat noting amendments to the Govt. of India Act.

(318)

19-5-1916 (Sinhagad).....My speech had been liked at Amraoti, and the compromise is working its way into the minds of

the people. The Moderates are not happy about it and the *Indu-prakash* does not know what is going to happen.

(319)

22-5-1916 (Sinhagad).....After Dajisaheb went Tilak told me that Mrs. Besant will now, very probably, be with us. He presided at her lecture. There were a large number of police and Magistrate present.

(320)

14-6-1916 (Poona).....I went to (with) Tilak to the Kirloskar theatre for the Shivaji celebration.....Tilak presided. Mr. Rajwade spoke on Shivaji.....Mr. Tilak, not only summed up but added about *Swaraj* and said that the fears of Mahommadans that they would be ill-treated, if *Swaraj* was granted to India, were groundless.

(321)

3-7-1916 (Poona).....Mr. Tilak returned from Bombay. He attended th. meeting in honour of Agarkar. Because of his presence there was a very large audience. The hall of the Wilson College could not hold it and Chandavarkar etc. etc., were unwilling to hold the meeting in the open air in the College compound. The people became restive. At last Chandavarkar and Co. agreed to what they called an overflow meeting and on Tilak going to it the whole hall emptied and went with Tilak. Chandavarkar etc. held a small meeting in an empty hall.

(322)

28-9-1916.....Yesterday a meeting of the District Congress Committee and Provincial Congress Committee was held at Mudholkar's house. Mudholkar appears to have been put out by the attitude of the people assembled. He threatened to resign and wash his hands of the business. G. N. Kane communicated this threat to the assembled people, and wishing to compliment Mudholkar said that the world would survive the loss. The thing excited a great deal of laughter. Mudholkar took up a very sullen attitude and wrote the resolutions to the dictation of the people. Mr. M. V. Joshi and Jayavant are said to have preserved a calm and conciliatory attitude. It is settled to hold the (Provincial political) Conference on the lines laid down last year at Nagpur with the difference that the article of the Congress creed should

be accepted by all, and the Provincial Congress Committee should supply half the number of Secretaries.

(323)

1-10-1916.....Public meeting called to form the Reception Committee for the ensuing Provincial Conference.....I went to the meeting. M. V. Joshi was called to the chair and he made a fairly long speech which appeared to me to be unnecessary. All things passed off all right. A Reception Committee was formed and an Executive Committee appointed with Mr. Tambe as the Chairman. It was requested to meet today again at 2 p.m. in the Brahnavidya Mandir and commence work.

(324)

18-10-1916.....Padhye came from Nagpur, saw me in the morning, said that he met Gokhale and Tambe in the morning about Congress matters and attended the meeting of the Reception Committee in the evening. It has been decided to approach Sir B. K. Bose and offer the chair of the conference to him. M. V. Joshi is to see him personally. Padhye will return tonight to Nagpur.

(325)

23-10-1916.....Dr. Soman (of Nagpur) told me that he attended the meeting of the Reception Committee. Twenty-five telegrams were received from outside supporting Dr. Gour. Twenty-five members also voted for him, while Mr. Kelkar got only nine telegrams from outside and about eleven votes here. So Dr. Gour was elected by a large majority. By my letter I voted for him. Everything has turned out as Dr. Moonje wished.

(326)

28-11 1916. Brahma has given out that he was sent for by the Commissioner Mr. Standon and told that if Mrs. Besant came here, she would be dealt with under the Defence of India Act and either turned back or arrested. This has terrified Sharangpani to such an extent that he appears to have lost his head. He went at once to see Mudholkar who gave himself tremendous airs and put on a side. Sharangpani wished to send a telegram to Mrs. Besant not to come. I told him not to do so. All our people advised him the same way. They then went away. In the evening I heard that Sharangpani sent a telegram as he proposed to do.

(327)

29-10-1916. Mr. Chiplonkar and Phadke both of Akola came in the afternoon. They went to see Mr. Standon, showed from their papers how they have been endeavouring to secure the presence of Mrs. Besant for their Theosophic Federation for the last five years, and so on. Mr. Standon told them that he was satisfied about their *bona fides*. Brahma, I am sorry to say, played a very objectionable part, trying to use Tambe for his purposes and even enveloping Chiplonkar and Phadke by his specious but false representations.

(328)

3-11-1916. Everyone is very busy with the Conference, i. e., those that are willing are working hard. Jayavant, R. A. Deshpande and people of that type, I am told, have not so much as looked in over into the Pandal. They are there merely to pose as publicmen and see if they cannot do anything to delay the aspirations of Indians.

(329)

4-11-1916. Guests for the Conference are arriving, and the house is getting full.

(Note :—We had sixty-one guests at the time of this Conference in our house practically from the whole of Maharashtra, not only from C. P. or Berar. Though nominally it was a C. P. and Berar Provincial Conference, it became a Conference of the whole of Maharashtra.

—Balwant Ganesh Khaparde.)

(330)

5-11-1916. The Conference Session began today about 3 p. m. I could not attend it as I was laid up with fever. I sent a note excusing my absence. With so many friends in the house I feel very happy—comfortable, because they are all friends.

(331)

7-11-1916. Yesterday and today many people asked me to be in the conference Pandal for at least a few minutes. Gokhale, Jairam and all others including Durrani insisted on my going, so I went about 2 p. m. The whole Pandal got-up and gave me a great ovation. That must have angered Mudholkar and Co.

Mudholkar got up to make a speech and began with imaginary facts and when I contradicted him he became very angry and the audience hooted him and requested him to stop.

(332)

15-11-1916.....That somebody from Amraoti moved the Chief Commissioner to get him to prohibit the advent of Mrs. Besant has become abundantly clear from the statement made by Mr. Slowcock in the local legislative Council in answer to a question put by M. V. Joshi. As to who these people were can easily be guessed.

(333)

16-11-1916.....*Amrit Bazar Patrika* has taken Mudholkar to task for his mis-statement about Jugantar etc. etc., having advocated rape etc. etc.

(334)

17-11-1916.....I referred him to an article in *Maharashtra* about the exclusion of Mrs. Besant from C. P. and Berar and more especially to the portion in which Mr. Slowcock says that Govt. acted on the advice of an influential section of Amraoti Society interested in the success of the conference. *Maharashtra* asks who constitute this influential section. Brahma induced Sharangapani to send a telegram to Mrs. Besant not to come here as we know. So Brahma forms a part of the said influential section. Who are the rest? Brahma also got Gokhale and Tambe to consent to the telegram.

(335)

19-11-1916.....I heard Rao Bahadur Damle of Akola, has written to Brahma calling upon him to explain his conduct in relation to the exclusion of Mrs. Besant from C. P. and Berar. There is some trouble about it, and there is much truth in the old proverb, "whoever dances on a rope comes to dance at the end of it".

(336)

25-12-1916 (Lucknow, for Congress).....We reached Lucknow soon after 12 noon. There was a very large gathering of people at the Railway Station. The Reception Committee wished that we should motor to our camp. The people and the

volunteers wished to take Mr. Tilak in a procession. I was with Tilak and got mixed up with it and lost my *uparana*. The Reception Committee put us in to the motor car, but the young people put their knives into the tyres and otherwise obstructed the car. So no progress was possible. So Mr. Gorakhnath suggested that we should put ourselves into the hands of the young people. We did so and got into the carriage provided by them. They drew the carriage themselves and we were taken by a very crowded and long route to our camp in Chedilal's *dharmashala*. It is a specious building but our company is larger. So we felt crowded.

(337)

26-12-1916 (Lucknow) I and Tilak attended the Joint Conference of the All India C. Committee and the Muslim League. The point in dispute was very small but they talked a good deal and did not decide anything. At Mrs. Besant's suggestion the meeting was adjourned to this evening. The Bombay Moderates mean trouble and a fight over the election of Subject's Committee.

(338)

27-12-1916 (Lucknow) We had to get up very early, dress and go to the Congress Camp, for the Subjects' Committee which met and discussed matters at considerable length and disposed off many minor matters and left the supremely important subject of self Government for the evening Session of the Committee. Many matters intruded, in the afternoon, and the President quietly slipped away and Babu Surendra took his place. The Hindu-Mahommadan dispute about the representatives was settled by giving the Mahommadans 30 per cent with a proviso. Surendra Babu also slipped without taking the sense of the meeting though requested to do so and then there was an uproar. Members of the Subjects' Committee put Mr. Mazrul Haque into the chair and wished to proceed with the work, but much time was lost in counting people and the consideration of the scheme proposed by the Joint Conference of the Congress and Mahommadan League, was left over for tomorrow. We returned after 9 p. m. to our camp.

(339)

28-12-1916 (Lucknow) We had to get up early, dress and go to the Congress Camp for the adjourned meeting of the Subjects's Committee. The President attended, apologized and we

considered and passed the scheme of the Joint Conference of Congress and Mahommadan League. The rest of the matter was adjourned to this evening. Gandhi is a very simple man and wished to throw his blanket on Mudholkar (in the open Congress Session) because the latter was shivering. It spoiled Mudholkar's stiff collar and cuffs and he did not want it. This was a very amusing scene between them.

(340)

29-12-1916 (Lucknow).....Went again to the Congress grounds for the Subject Committee's meeting. It was held at 5 p. m. and all our Berar and Nagpur friends were present. The old tactics began. Yesterday they talked out Mr. Tilak's resolution and today also they attempted the game. Failing in that they said that Mr. Tilak's resolution was opposed to Congress Constitution. This was absurd and Mr. Jinnah and many others said so but the president ruled that it was not sanctioned by the Congress constitution and ruled the resolution out. So it could not be discussed and voted upon. The remaining proceedings were of a formal and in part of a farcical nature.

(341)

30-12-1916 (Lucknow) Mr. Tilak returned after midday and said that we had to go to the meeting of the All India Muslim League, at 2 p. m. So he had a hurried breakfast and went : It is a beautiful building of old days and we were accommodated on the platform. The speech of Mr. Jinnah as President was very good. We were there till nearly 4 p. m. There were many of our Congressmen. We then attended a meeting of the All India Congress Committee, but they began their wrangling and did not bring forward the resolution about forming an executive Committee. We got tired. So I, Tilak and Mr. Belvi drove to the evening garden party given in the grounds of the Muslim League. It was a grand party. Babu Bipin Chandra Pal was there with his people. Mr. Karandikar of Satara and many others were there.

(342)

31-12-1916 (Lucknow) I and Tilak drove to the Royal Hotel and saw Miss MacLloyd of the Ram-Krishna Mission. Mr. and Mrs. Joplin, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow were there..... Mr. Joplin appeared to defend Mr. Curtis and try to prove that India was not prepared for Home Rule. It appeared that Miss

MacLoyd had arranged this interview, and wished to make an appointment to meet Mr. Curtis. Mr. Tilak wisely avoided it. Thence we drove to the Congress Pandal where in one of the tents we met Madan Mohan Malaviya and had a long talk with him about the Executive Committee, its formation, work etc. He agreed with Tilak after a little discussion and it was settled to arrange for a Home Rule campaign with the help of all the leaders' like Surendranath, Malaviya, Jinnah, (illegible) etc. We may meet again at Calcutta to make final arrangements.

1917

(343)

1-1-1917 (Lucknow-Cawnpore) They made *arti* at every turning (in the procession).....Over twenty thousand persons were present (in the meeting). My voice could not reach them.

(344)

3-1-1917 (Calcutta).....There were three detectives at the Railway Station. Moti Babu, Tilak and I walked to Hirendra Babu's house and with the latter drove to the Theosophical Lodge. Mrs. Besant was very glad to see us and agreed to open the Home Rule campaign here on Friday next if Surendra, Bhupendra and Malaviya joined.

(345)

4-1-1917 (Calcutta).....Went with Moti Babu to the office of the *Bengalee*. Surendra Babu, Mrs. Besant, Mr. Satyendra and Mr. Subbarao were there. We sat discussing the plan of the Home Rule campaign and it was settled that it should be begun in two or three weeks time at Calcutta.

(346)

5-1-1917 (Calcutta-Train) We could get no continuous sleep. We were woken up every now and then.

(347)

6-1-1917 (Nagpur) Reached Nagpur about 1 p. m. The crowd at the Railway Station was tremendous and it was difficult to get down from the carriage. Somehow I and Tilak got out, and with great difficulty got into the carriage of Gopal Rao

Bootee. the procession began. They selected a wrong route. It was very dusty and very long. We had to be in blazing sun for over two hours. and I got fever.

(348)

7-1-1917..... Aney and Bapat had come from Yeotmal to take Mr. Tilak there for a day. Mr. Atre had come from Wardha for a similar purpose. There were people from Arvi, Dhamangaon, Sindi, and a number of other places. Mr. Tilak left them all to me. As he could not afford more than a day to spend on the way, I decided in favour of the people of Yeotmal. Others felt disappointed but that could not, I am sorry, be helped. There were people of Katol and they pressed very hard and I was very sorry for them. We had to drive through Itwari. They pressed us to get down but we would not. So they brought it all to the carriage. It (Lok. Tilak's speech) was so effective that even Sir B. K. Bose applauded. The rush after it was so great, that we had to get out by a private door of the theatre.

(349)

15-1-1917 (Plague at Amraoti. Living in Harkare's bungalow at Badnera).....Ansare and Newaskar came. The former went to Alandi and was returning home.....about the annual gathering at Alandi. Brahma would appear to have been there and tried to take in Annasaheb Patwardhan, but the latter found him out, about the matter of excluding Mrs. Besant from C. P. and Berar.

(350)

17-2-1917 (Akola) Recalled with wonder what Dr. Moonje told me last night at the Nagpur Railway Station that Sir Gangadhar Rao sent for him specially and asked whether I would go with him to the Govt. house to see the Chief Commissioner and was told in reply that if there was business or was sent for by C. C. I would do so. I wonder why this sounding was done.

(351)

7-3-1917 (Badnera) The man who met me in the morning told of a long story of many deaths in his family on account of plague at Satara and said he was a Marathi poet and wanted help to go to Prayag. He said he went to Nagpur and was referred by a friend of his by name Bodas to me. I suspected the

story and thought the man a spy. My son Balvant who was at Satara for some time could not recognize him. I got him to stay for breakfast and then thought that he was Mahratta. I gave him a rupee and let him go. Just as he was going Miss Nazeerbai came. She wished to see a spy and I showed him to her.

(352)

3-4-1917 (Nagpur) Mr. Dadabhoy wished to know if there was anything in his council work to which I objected. I replied that I was very favourably impressed by his council work. There was however an *unfortunate* feature that he played into the hands of Sir R. Craddock by bringing a motion for a commission of enquiry about anarchism in Bengal. He replied that the rumour was got up by his enemies and he mentioned the name of the man he suspects. He suspects Dravid is at the bottom of it. I said I was going to Calcutta in a few days and will then find out. He said local people were against him and sent a letter to Dixit. I replied it must be personal matter. My friends here always pay me the compliment of consultation before deciding finally and as they had not asked me, I believed that the matter is finally decided.

(353)

6-4-1917 (Nagpur-Train to Calcutta) Lokmanya Tilak was in the mail, I and Dr. Moonje purchased our tickets and got into the train with him in the first class. There was an amusing incident. Deodhar was so surprized with the demonstrations on every station, that he asked Gokhale who came from Amraoti, whether anybody had invited the people. He was of course answered in the negative.

(354)

8-4-1917 (Calcutta) Then began the business of the All India Congress Committee and went on till nearly 4 p. m. Calcutta was settled as the venue of the next Congress. The pioneer delegation took up a good deal of time. Basu asked for plenary powers which we refused. The personnel was fully discussed and settled.

(355)

10-4-1917 (Train-Nagpur-Akola) We were awakened often at night by people wishing to see Lokmanya and at Bilaspur we were made to sit up and leave our beds. I bathed after

sunset (at Nagpur), prayed, had something to eat and then drove to the Railway Station.

(356)

15-4-1917 (Akola) I am glad because I shall be able to go to Sinhagad for rest.

(357)

22-4-1917 (Amraoti-Nagpur).....At Badnera I met Mr. Callaghan who told me what had already been told to me by Mr. Labhasing that the Badnera Police secretly reported against him and Labhasing charging them with being friendly with me and for having shown great respect to Lokamanya Tilak when he was at Badnera for the wedding of Ambu Tai.

(358)

23-4-1917 (Nagpur) One Mr. Tilak who was a school master on Rs. 35 a month, was asked, it appears, by the Inspector of School, whether he was a member of the Home Rule League and Mr. Tilak replied in the affirmative. He has been since dismissed without being charged with any official neglect or anything else. He came to see me in the morning and I advised him to apply for copies of the papers leading to his dismissal. He went to Dr. Moonje and brought me a note. I told him to meet me about 5 p. m.

(359)

3-5-1917 (Chanda).....There we got a very grand reception such as people usually reserve for Lok. Tilak.

(360)

4-5-1917 (Nagpur).....At Udhoji's house there assembled Dr. Moonje, Mr. Alekar, Narayan Rao Vaidya, Bapu Bhavalkar, Daftari, Pandit, Deva, Ogle and others and we sat talking about a letter received by Dr. Moonje from Lokamanya Tilak, saying that I should be sent to the Supreme Legislative Council.

(361)

5-5-1917 (Nagpur).....Then G. V. Deshmukh, myself, Pandit and Daftari went to Abhyankar's. Our people gradually gathered there and we had practically a full meeting of our party. Bobde

was about the only member absent. Dhundirajapant and Abhyankar appeared to have a grievance against Dr. Moonje and a great deal of the discussion was on that matter. After over four hours talk there was very little settled beyond a resolution to sound the Jabalpur people.

(362)

7-5-1917 (Nagpur).....Mr. Dadabhoy came to see me and we sat talking for a long time. He is anxious about his election. I told him our people were in quest for a person of our way of thinking. He admitted the justice of our people voting for one of themselves. He wished to know a good deal but I was sorry I could not tell it to him. He then went away.

(363)

10-5-1917 (Bhusawal en route to Nasik).....A detective came there and I soon made him out. He appeared to be a decent man.

(364)

12-5-1917 (Nasik, procession).....So far eyes could see there were men and women every-where on the road, in streets, by-lanes and houses on all sides and they all cheered with a will...and there were frequent stoppages for people to make their *namaskar* to Lokamanya.....It took us four hours to reach our lodging.

(365)

15-5-1917 (Shinnar).....We could not go to Mr. Kavale for *pansupari* because we feared that people would so surround us that we would not get out. We left Babasaheb Deshpande behind because he was lost in the crowd.

(366)

18-5-1917 (Sangamner).....The whole population turned out and there were many outsiders.....They very nearly caused an accident by each trying to touch the feet of Lokamanya. They broke two Kitson lamps.....The number of people assembled was over twenty thousand.....It was an hour past midnight when we returned to our lodging.

(367)

19-5-1917 (Sangamner and Yeola).....I got up early in the morning but so many people gathered that I could not pray.....

(At Yeola).....Mr. Wagh and others walked round about to keep the crowd orderly. There was a tremendous meeting in the town. The Assistant D. S. P. and police in full force attended it. About ten thousand may have been present.

(368)

20-5-1917 (Yeola—Bombay).....In our compartment there was a Japane and an Englishman. The latter objected to our getting into the compartment and we sent for the Station Master who told us to get in and not mind the opposition of the Englishman. The Assistant Station Master who came later did the same and we made ourselves comfortable.

(369)

21-6-1917 (Nagpur).....Nilkantha Rao Udhoji showed me an account, type-written of his interview with Mr. Dadabhoy in which the latter gave himself away altogether and admitted that our party was right in throwing him overboard.

(370)

13-8-1917.....The interview which the Yeotmal Izardar's deputation had with the Chief Commissioner was not very satisfactory. It appears the Local Govt. has made up its mind to tremendously curtail the rights of Izardars.

(371)

1-9-1917.....Mr. Armstrong came into my compartment and we sat talking. He said he had not received my letter but he had no objection to my working for the Home Rule, along with helping him to collect recruits.

(372)

24-9-1917.....Surendra Babu and others are making a deal set against Mrs. Besant. This is not correct.

(373)

4-10-1917.....(Allahabad for All India Congress Committee)
.....There was tremendous demonstration on the platform (to receive Lok. Tilak), young people blowing conch-shells.

(374)

5-10-1917 (Allahabad) Mr. Motilal Nehru came and took Lokamanya and me in his motor to the Railway Station to receive Mrs. Besant. Over twenty thousand people were present there. There was a small platform put up on which Lokamanya Tilak and Mrs. Besant were accommodated with seats. Mrs. Besant spoke for a few minutes. It was a very forcible speech. Then there was a procession with elephants, horses, motors, carriages etc. I believe fully forty thousand or fifty thousand took part in the procession. Lokamanya Tilak, Mrs. Besant, Mr. Motilal Nehru and one other went in the first carriage. In the second, Mr. Wadia, Mr. Arundale, Mrs. Naidu and myself were seated. Dr. Moonje, Gokhale, Belvi had a carriage to themselves. There were about fifty or more conveyances following. On the way addresses were presented to Mrs. Besant, and she made short speeches. About 7 p. m. we reached Mr. Motilal Nehru's house, Anand Bhavana.

(375)

6-10-1917 (Allahabad) Then the joint session of the All India Congress Committee and the Committee of the Muslim League was held. Surendra Babu made one of his somersaults and completely turned in favour of Mrs. Besant. So Lokamanya consented to his becoming the chairman and the trial of strength came on the point of the secretaries to the deputation to Mr. Montagu. We were clearly in the majority. M. V. Joshi, Dravid, Shukla, Laxmi-Narayan and Dhundhirajpant and others were there. In the deputation I was put in for Berar and Shukla for C. P. An attempt was made to put in M. V. Joshi but was nipped in the bud by Dr. Moonje and Dhundhiraj Maharaj. Mrs. Besant was elected without a division, acknowledged to be correctly elected president of the ensuing Congress and it was settled to be held at Calcutta. So we gained all the points which we wished to. I sat near Mrs. Besant. The proceedings lasted from 3 p. m. to nearly 9 p. m. and involved constant attention and watching.

(376)

18-10-1917..... I wondered why the *Chronicle* of Bombay appeared to change its tone and found that Mr. Horniman has been compelled to sever his connection with it by the directors of the Company which owns it. It is said that they did this at the instance of the Governor of Bombay. This Mr. Horniman had said

publicly and the directors deny it in way, not directly and their manner gives away their case.

(377)

20-10-1917..... He (Mr. Damle) told me about the trouble threatened about the High School boys. It would appear that they have become restive under the increased restrictions imposed by the revised and revived Risley circular. Some boys played the part of spies and being discovered have been rather severely handled by their companions. Brahma and Jayavant, for some reason appear to sympathize with the boys suspected of espionage on their school companions, and made remarks yesterday in the Bar Room, and there appears to have been discussion of the matter afterwards. Brahma and Jayavant charge Waman Rao Joshi and Jairam Patil with endeavouring to organize a strike of the boys. They deny it, and wish to call upon Brahma and Jayavant to withdraw their allegations. My son Baba is for not letting the matter much further. I and Damle agreed with him and as a means to that end drafted a small letter.

(378)

26-10-1917..... The student's question threatens to be acute here. It is rumoured that (some) of them are to be rusticated for not applauding the speech of the Commissioner in the proper way. This is very funny.

(379)

3-11-1917 (Godhra) I found that the train had arrived and the procession had started. On seeing me Tilak stopped the carriage and took me up. There came to be in it Lokamanya Tilak, Gandhi, his Mahommadan friend the Kazi, myself. The procession was very good and enthusiastic. A new feature of it was that at every stop they sang new songs composed for the occasion. Local poets appeared to have tried their hand and they were very successful. Verily Gujarat is a land of poets.

(380)

4-11-1917 (Godhra) A large audience was assembled there for Lokamanya Tilak's lecture. Mr. Gandhi presided. Tilak spoke in Marathi for nearly an hour on *Swaraja*. The speech was received with great applause, and people understood it, which was a wonder to me. I gave a summary of it in Gujarathi and my speech was very well received and made quite a sensation.

(381)

6-11-1917 (Surat) Then a tremendous procession was formed and we were taken round nearly three quarters of the city, every few paces, the carriage was stopped and *pansupari*, flowers, garlands, fruits, silver vases and other things were presented to Lokamanya Tilak. I have seen many receptions but I never saw the like of this, conducted with so much order and careful arrangements. had our meals during the time. The procession business started again and we were taken over the rest of the city.....attended the public meeting. It was really a big demonstration and about twenty thousand people were present. They had to be addressed from six different platforms..... Lokamanya spoke first in English. I followed him in Gujarathi and my speech was very much appreciated. While I was speaking Lokamanya went to the other platform and delivered short addresses. The whole thing was a huge success. I presided on my platform and passed resolutions for the release of Shaukat Ali and Mahommad Ali.....went to the theatre..... Lokamanya addressed the audience in Marathi and I spoke in Gujarathi and was much cheered.

(382)

7-11-1917 (Bombay, Victoria Terminus).....Lokamanya Tilak came there with Mr. Bomonji who told me that he met Mr. Thakkar and Dr. Gour at Raipur. They wished him to use his influence with Lokamanya Tilak to dissuade me from standing for the Imperial Council. Lokamanya told him that could not be done Mr. Bomonji wired accordingly to Mr. Thakkar. Lokamanya told me to send a message about the matter to Dr. Moonje. I said I would do so on reaching Amraoti.

(383)

11-11-1917 (Nagpur) Later on came Dr. Moonje, Gokhale and Golvelkar when I was at my morning meals. They are all busy with the elections to the Supreme Legislative Council. They have put me forward and are trying their best to get me in. Dadabhoy and Gour are opposing me. Both are very busy. Government favours the former and he counts upon the votes of nominated members.....At night Dr. Moonje, Mr. Alekar and Golvelkar came and took a letter from me to Mr. Kelkar to support the latter in proposing me. They are all taking very much trouble indeed.

(384)

12-11-1917 (Nagpur)..... G. V. Deshmukh came. He was so busy with my election affairs that he had no food till late in the evening. Aney of Yeotmal came. He came to watch the election in my interests.....About 3 p. m. Dr. Paranjape came and offered me his hearty congratulations on my success at the election. I was elected by 8 votes against 6. Dadabhoy had the lower score and Gour never made any contest at all..... Bootee brought sweet-meats and distributed them. There was tea, smoking and *pansupari* and our Nationalists all naturally felt glad of the success. As a party we should stand higher now for this victory practically against the Bureaucracy which helped Dadabhoy with all their followers. Even Sir Bipin is said to have tried to trick me out of the thing. Dr. Moonje is said to have used hard words against him. Damu Anna Deshmukh abused Dravid who was working against me. Mr. Muthuswami helped me. M. V. Joshi and Mudholkar are said to have expressed sympathy with me and the former lent him motor.

(385)

17-11-1917..... There are more than about seventyfive (congratulatory and other) letters and telegrams to answer..... Tatke came to help me and we got through a good portion.

(386)

19-11-1917..... Mr. Dalvi also came and said that the D. S. P. wished to have a decent contribution to the War fund for withdrawing the charges. So I am afraid the compromise proposed will fail.

(387)

24-11-1917 (Delhi station)..... The Delhi platform was terribly crowded. I could not keep pace with Lokamanya..... got separated. They must have been over five thousand there..... They bodily lifted him up. Miss Nair was there and lost her hat. The reception was very hearty, very hearty almost verging on becoming positively harmful.

(388)

25-11-1917 (Delhi)..... Wrote to Hon. Sir Shankaran Nair asking for an interview. (Sir Shankaran Nair) sat talking over twenty minutes. I told him about the C. P. students and

he said he quite saw my point of view and agreed, and said that he would send for the papers tomorrow. He asked me to send up a memorial to the Government of India and see Mr. Maclagan, Secretary for education. He said he could not help actively just now but (would) do so later on.

(389)

27-11-1917 (Delhi).....I went to see Sir Edward Maclagan, Secretary to the Educational Department. I had a long talk with him in his office and he treated me with great courtesy. I talked about the trouble of our C. P. Berar students case. He naturally sides with the officials and I am afraid we shall have to work a good deal, but I do not despair of succeeding in the end.P. S.—I had a talk with Dr. Moonje and Mr. Udhoji and they think that I should record a brief note of the talk between me and Sir Edward Maclagan. So I put it in brief. After the useful and usual questions about health etc., he wished to know what I had to say about the students. I said for the purposes for (of) the present conversation, Risley Circular may be taken as the basis. The Local Govt. has added "quasi political meetings" to it and the subordinate officers have gone further and made it "all public meetings of any kind". The question is "Had they the power to do this". He wished to know whether the students were to blame and I replied that the students were provoked by the authorities into the strike. He said the students must obey all orders. I replied that they should obey only the reasonable orders. On this there was a discussion about the status of the students. I said they were free young men and should be treated as such. They were not slaves and their self-respect should be fostered. To this he agreed. He returned to the question of their disobedience and I replied that impossible orders are bound to be disobeyed. He said he would send for the papers. I asked if the memorial of the parents had reached the Govt. and he replied in the negative. I wondered whether Local Govt. had withheld it and he replied that he could not say. Then I took leave after receiving his congratulations on my election and the increased chances of our meeting.

(390)

28-11-1917 (Delhi).....The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi wrote to Lokamanya Tilak two days ago saying that the large number of people that assembled on the platform to welcome him dislocated the traffic so he would arrange that the train should be stopped for him at the Sadar Station that he may get in there.

He agreed. So we drove to it.....(At Mathura after a procession and very big and successful meeting) about fifty people became members of the H. R. L. on the spot.

(391)

29-11-1917 (Mathura-Agra) We did not find good seats (in the train at Mathura) and Lok. Tilak got down at Agra to find out proper seats, but large number of students assembled there. They pressed him to stay and he declined but the vice president of the league bodily lifted him up and carried him across the platform. I got down to see what the matter was. In the meantime the students got all our things out and before anything could be done the train started. So we were compelled to break journey at Agra. The students took command of everything. They got a carriage, unyoked the horses, and took us in it. Kelkar and others went on by the train. On the way we prevailed upon the students to let us go by a motor. In that way we reached Bharosilal's *dharmshala* near Rajmandi station. After resting there till evening, they took us out in a procession all or nearly all through the City of Agra. There was great preparation and flowers and scents and *pansupari* were showered on us all the way. So many men were there, that I could not ascertain the name of any body. They brought us back about midnight. This *dharmshala* is very good and convenient.

(392)

30-11-1917 (Agra-Train) An old gentleman, a Raya-bahadur presided. Lokamanya spoke first and I followed him.The pleaders of Erandole Road, Chopda and Amalner gathered at the Bhusaval platform. N. C. Kelkar was there also. They all forced me practically into Lokamanya's compartment for Erandole Road Station. I wished to go to Amraoti but they would not let me.

(393)

1-12-1917 (At Dharangaon the tremendous processions and very big meetings, which both now became usual. At Chopda besides these) The town which was beautifully decorated.

(394)

2-12-1917 (Chopda) A new thing that they did was that they threw sweet-meats on us through their windows. Many people became life members. We were taken to some

gentlemen for *pansupari* and they also either became life members or gave donations to Home Rule League.

(395)

3-12-1917 (Chopda-Amalner)..... It was settled that we were to leave Chopda at 8 a. m. but the *pansuparis* which people insisted on at the last moment delayed us till 10 a. m..... At all the villages on the way there were *pansuparis* (at Amalner both procession and meeting were tremendous.)

(396)

14-12-1917..... My son Baba had a long and very interesting interview with Mr. Standon, the Commissioner today at 2 p. m. He brought a written note and put four questions to my son. They were, Is recruitment necessary? Should Home Rule propaganda be stopped? Did it not interfere with recruitment? and there was a fourth of the same kind. My son said that recruitment was necessary, but answered the rest of the questions in the negative. The Commissioner discussed the matter with him and each stood to his guns.

(397)

15-12-1917..... He (Mr. Barr) said he met Sir Benjamin Robertson (Chief Commissioner, Nagpur) when he was going to Yeotmal for a Sessions case. The first thing that Sir Benjamin said was "what do you think of Khaparde's election?" Mr. Barr replied "Damned good". Then they laughed and Sir B. said "I know all you Berar people like Khaparde" and then the conversation began. Sir B. said that he does not congratulate any members elected because that would give the idea of his taking sides but he would like to see me. So Mr. Barr spoke about it to my son. I said that since Sir B. took interest in the election and Government telephone was busy and Sir Bipin Krishna was called up from his afternoon rest, the Chief Commissioner may easily go further and like a good sportsman congratulate me on my success though the same success was against his own wishes. I added I had not the least objection to seeing Sir Benjamin but on two conditions; first, I did not take the initiative to bring about the visit, and second, that I should get no rebuff.....was received in the usual way. Mr. Barr heard me patiently and agreed that my conditions were reasonable. Then I showed him the draft of the letter I had made. He went to his typing machine and wrote out another, much shorter and introducing his own name as the first thing. I agreed

to copy his draft and post it today to Sir Benjamin. Before all this happened we talked about the interview of my son Baba had with Mr. Standon, and he and I agreed that it was not satisfactory.....Mr. Barr was very kind to me and out of his kindness I believe he spoke to C. C. and would be glad if I and the C. C. got on together and the relations between C. C. and me became pleasant, if not friendly.

(398)

24-12-1917 (Bhusawal station).....When the special (train for Calcutta Congress) was about to arrive the (station) staff played a trick. They told the young men who had arranged a platform etc. etc., for Lokamanya that the train would be put in the Amraoti siding. So the young people removed their platform there. Then they received the special in the usual place and there was no time to change the thing. I got into the compartment of Lokamanya.

(399)

25-12-1917 (Special Train; Jubbalpore station)..... Our whole party which consisted of three hundred and fifty gentlemen besides servants and volunteers, was fed within one hour in a neighbouring *dharmshala* and we were started on our way.

(400)

26-12-1917 (Calcutta)..... We reached Calcutta about 12 noon. The reception they gave was quite royal. They got Lokamanya and me into a carriage and formed a procession nearly a mile and more long. There were people, with bands, garlands, banners with all manner of legends on them and there were *artis* flowers, *Pansupari* etc., so that we could not get to our lodging before 2 p. m. and then had to go to the Congress Pandal where the whole assembly got up and cheered to see Lokamanya Tilak..... Moti Babu..... and we sat talking. Curtis Scheme appears to have impressed many people here and we had to combat it. We went to C. R. Das and the same thing happened there.

1918

(401)

1-1-1918 (Bombay).....Our Deputation had to visit H. E. the Viceroy and Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu at 11 a. m.....My interview came off about 6-30 p.m. I will draw up a brief note about it. So I shall not write more about it here. It was satisfactory as far as it went.....

1st January 1918.

A note of my interview with H. E. the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford and the Secretary of State for India, Rt. Hon'ble E. S. Montagu, at Bombay in the Government House at Malabar point.

Myself,

H. E. V.—Viceroy.

Rt. H. M.=Montagu.

I motored to the Govt. House with Dr. Moonje and Mr. Dhanjisha Shapurji, starting from the Sardar Griha soon after 6 p.m. We may have taken about fifteen minutes to make the journey and sat in the tent set apart in the morning for members of various deputations. Mr. Sloane, Political Secretary to the Government of India, came there and asked me to accompany him to the main building. There in a room adjoining the hall I sat talking with him. Mr. R. N. Mudholkar was then in the hall having his interview with the Viceroy and Rt. Hon'ble E. S. Montagu. He came out soon after and said that his interview was very satisfactory. He barely finished saying this when Mr. Sloane took me to the drawing room and both the Viceroy and Rt. Hon'ble E. S. M., came, shook hands and took me to further end of the hall and we all sat down. Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu opened conversation with me.

Rt. H. M.—You have come in at a bye-election, have you not Mr. Khaparde.

Myself.—No, Sir. I came in at a regular election.

Rt. H. M.—What do you mean?

Myself.—I mean Mr. Dadabhoy went out on the expiry of his term and in the election held to fill up the vacancy caused by his retirement, I came in.

H. E. V.—Yes. The dates of election of members vary and Mr. Khaparde came in at the regular election.

Rt. H. M.—You were elected by 14 electors, were you not Mr. K ?

Myself.—Out of the 14, ten were elected and four were nominated members.

Rt. H. M.—What is your constituency ?

Myself.—My constituency is the whole of C. P. and Berar.

Rt. H. M.—How do you make that out ?

Myself.—Out of the fourteen gentlemen who elected me, four were nominated by Govt. and the remaining ten were elected by the whole of C. P. and Berar. So I look upon the whole of C. P. and Berar as my constituency.

Rt. H. M.—That is very inconvenient and wrong, is it not ?

Myself.—No doubt about it. It is a method of indirect election.

Rt. H. M.—You would like it to be direct ?

Myself.—Most certainly, and then my task would be so much more easy.

Rt. H. M.—What is your scheme ?

Myself.—The same as is put forward by the Indian National Congress and All India Muslim League.

Rt. H. M.—Would you like to add to it ?

Myself.—No, Sir.

Rt. H. M.—Would you not ask for more than it does ?

Myself.—No. I would not.

Rt. H. M.—Would you take less ?

Myself.—No, I would not most certainly. There are many among my friends who would ask for more and as it is, I find it difficult to keep them to the scheme.

Rt. H. M.—Yet you do not ask for more ?

Myself.—Yes, because, the scheme represents the compromise we arrived at after a whole weeks discussion and I do not like to reopen it. It is the first step and it is deliberately chosen.

Rt. H. M.—It is the same as the memorandum of the 19 members of the Indian Legislative Council.

Myself.—It is very largely based on the memorandum but is not identical with it.

Rt. H. M.—The memorandum was very hastily drafted?

Myself.—Yes, it was put together in haste but the contents of it were thought out for the last thirty and more years.

Rt. H. M.—How was that?

Myself.—In the Indian National Congress and before it we have always been considering the necessity of reforming the Indian Legislative Council and the other councils.

Rt. H. M.—You call the Congress-Muslim League Scheme the first step and yet ask for the power of the purse and the subordination of the executive to the Legislative Council?

Myself.—Yes, Sir, we do.

Rt. H. M.—Go to any country you like, whoever has the power of the purse is the master of the situation. You could block the whole refusing to vote supplies.

Myself.—That is so in all countries, but in India that would not be so, as by our very first article we have excluded Military, Navy and other subjects from our jurisdiction. H. E. the Viceroy would take what he requires for the departments which we have excluded from our jurisdiction, and then to us would fall only the allocation of the remaining funds to the remaining departments. Thus there would never be a dead-lock under our scheme.

Rt. H. M.—I see what you mean. Your scheme then is very nearly the same as that of Mr. Curtis. Under both you would get departments and not all.

Myself.—They are not the same. Under our scheme we choose to exclude ourselves from certain departments but get all the rest, whereas Mr. Curtis would give us only a few and exclude us from all the rest and that makes all the difference.

Rt. H. M.—How is that?

Myself.—Under our scheme we get what we want and we deliberately exclude ourselves from some departments while Mr. Curtis would exclude us from all except what executive choose to give.

Rt. H. M.—I see, but your scheme is unworkable?

Myself.—We think it is workable. Time and actual experience would alone show who is correct. Give us a chance and we shall show that we are right.

Rt. H. M.—If it turns out to be unworkable ?

Myself.—Then we shall again sit together and remove the defects, but we should have the chance to carry it out.

Rt. H. M.—Why do you want this what you call the limited power of the purse ?

Myself.—Because we believe that at present money is not made to go as far as it is capable of going.

Rt. H. M.—You would make economies ?

Myself.—Most certainly we shall.

Rt. H. M.—Then you would like to reduce the Army and the Navy ?

Myself.—Not certainly in these times of War. The Commander-in-Chief would be our military expert and we would follow his advice. After the War we shall ask the C. in C. to discuss the requisites of his department and come to a conclusion but that is not the present first step. In it the military is excluded from our consideration.

Rt. H. M.—Then, what would be your next step ?

Myself.—Kindly let us have the first step which we have carved out. When we have gained it and had experience of it for a few years, we shall carve the next step and demand it.

Rt. H. M.—You are very cautious Mr. Khuparde.

Myself.—In matters of this kind one ought to be too cautious.

Rt. H. M.—What is your ideal Mr. Khuparde ?

Myself.—My ideal it is that we should be in India what the Englishmen are in England.

Rt. H. M.—And the Congress-Muslim League is your first step ?

Myself.—Yes.

Rt. H. M.—And you do not like to go beyond or behind it ?

Myself.—Yes, at the present moment. Later on in the next step we shall revise the whole and tell you.

Rt. H. M.—It is all very simple. There is no getting over you.

Myself.—Sir, we have been thinking about it for the last thirty years and upwards and when (one) does that he comes to certain conclusions and these are mine.

Rt. H. M.—You were in it when the scheme was framed?

Myself.—I was present when it was discussed and adopted.

Rt. H. M.—Your proposals are very simple.

Myself.—Many thanks Sir, for thinking so.

Rt. H. M.—You will not vote perversely and cause a deadlock?

Myself.—That is the assumption on both sides. The common ground is that both we and our opponents will work fairly and squarely.

Rt. H. M.—Oh yes. I know. That is all right. Why don't you like the Curtis scheme?

Myself.—I do not like it because, he is wrong in his facts and has therefore necessarily gone wrong.

Rt. H. M.—Where is he wrong?

Myself.—He thinks that there are no electorates in India. This is clearly wrong. In my province there are electorates formed on property qualifications, and they have been electing municipalities and District Boards and Taluka Boards. I have myself dealt with them for a number of years.

Rt. H. M.—Is there any other mistake?

Myself.—Yes. There are many. Your declaration in Parliament speaks of association in all departments of administration. Mr. Curtis concentrates on giving some, probably the most unimportant ones to us, and excluding us from those which alone would give the necessary training.

Rt. H. M.—You think he is altogether wrong?

Myself.—I think he is dealing as if he had to make proposals about people absolutely ignorant like the Fiji-islanders. We are not and have a civilization of our own and have managed empires in our day.

Rt. H. M.—Your propositions are very simple Mr. Khaparde. I am very glad I met you. It was very good of you to come over.

Myself.—I thank you very much for the patience with which you heard me.

This is the substance of the conversation, reproduced verbatim so far as I can. It is not impossible that some points may have been omitted by inadvertence, and the wording I have endeavoured to make as close as I could, but it cannot be pretended that it is exactly the same as actually used. The interview lasted for about 25 to 30 minutes.

—G. S. Khaparde.

(402)

6-1-1918 (Nagpur, *Keertan Sammelan*)..... There then arose the trouble of a procession. I wished to avoid it but howing to necessity agreed to motoring through the city. Dr. Moonje proposed that we should drive in Bootee's carriage. I opposed it but nobody would listen. So we got into the carriage. The crowd surrounded it and to avoid it we drove fast but we had to stop for *Pansuparis* and the crowd overtook us there. In a narrow lane the carriage was jammed. They attempted to unyoke the horses. We all protested in vain. The carriage was got into a way side gutter. One of the horses was injured and the carriage itself broken. We, i. e., I, Lokamanya, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Narayan Rao Vaidya got into a neighbouring house and shut the doors. I proposed that the procession should be cancelled. G. V. Deshmukh was of my opinion but Vaidya would not hear of it. At last Dr. Moonje came there and as a compromise took us through the Itwari in a motor. The city was well decorated and flowers etc. etc. given in all places.

(403)

7-1-1918 (Nagpur)..... The programme got out of hand from that place and Narayan Rao Vaidya took us to a Marwadi gentleman who in conjunction with others gave a purse of six hundred rupees to Home Rule League. Then we were taken to another gentleman called Gandli who also gave a hundred and one rupees and became a life member. Lokamanya had to speak at the Marwadi meeting also. It was passed 1-30 p. m. before we could motor back to the Takali Bungalow. The exertions exhausted Lokamanya and his little wound on the leg became inflamed. So he was laid up. I felt very angry all through and used some hard words. I was very angry more especially as

they did not profit by yesterday's experience. Fortunately Dr. G. V. Deshmukh arrived on his way back to Bombay from Darjeeling. He looked at Lokamanya's leg and under his advice all the engagements made for his tour through the C. P. and Berar were cancelled at one stroke. This caused great disappointment but it could not be helped.

(404)

21-1-1918 (Amraoti—Nagpur)..... At Badnera I met Mr. Dadabhoy who said he did not object to my election as the C. C. (Chief Commissioner) desired him to do. He said he showed letters of C. C. to Dr. Moonje and Nilkanthrao Udhoji.

(405)

26-1-1918 (Bombay-Lonavla) I went to Lonavla to see Lok. Tilak there Lok. Tilak was very glad to see us and we sat talking about the deputation to England. I was surprised to learn that Mr. Jinnah is bitterly opposed to my going with the deputation. He objects to my appearance, to my dress and to every thing connected with me. I wonder what I could have done to excite his hostility.

(406)

31-1-1918 (Delhi; as member of the Council)Near the Cinema Theatre opposite the railway station, a Police Officer pretended to recognize a friend in Mr. Govindadas and got into conversation with him. He was an Anglo-Indian in his dress, uniform. Then he dropped behind and an Indian *Kayat* (?) looking man in plain clothes began to follow us. We stood near a lamp post and let him come up. He stopped and said to me that he was a home ruler and wished to know how long I would stay and whether I would deliver a lecture. The policeman's attempts to pass off as a home ruler were very amusing and we laughed very heartily. I would have liked to thank him for entertaining us but did not do so.

(407)

2-2-1918 (Delhi)I made up my mind to see H. E. the Viceroy The Military Aid-de-Camp received me, gave me a news-paper to read near the fire place and said that Mr. K. C. Roy was having an interview with the Viceroy. I had to wait there about ten minutes when K. C. Roy got out and I was taken to H. E.'s room.....H. E. was very kind.....

He asked whether I wished to go to England and I replied in the affirmative. He said he would give me leave to go. So that settled one rather important matter. We fell to talking about the pass-port and he said there would be no difficulty about the matter.I met Mr. K. C. Roy there. He said he wished to speak aside with me. He wished to know what my programme on reaching England would be. I replied that it would be what Lok. Tilak made it. That would be entirely in his hands..... K. C. Roy with A. N. Sen and Sir Gangadhar Rao called in the afternoon and K. C. Roy returned to his attack about discovering our programme in England and I gave him the answer I did in the morning. He wished to know if I would come to terms with Government. I said the Congress Scheme was our first step and I had no discretion to come to any compromise with regard to it. He asked me what my personal opinion was and I replied that as a delegate, I had to sink my personality in that of my principal and I had no opinion beyond my instructions. Mr. K. C. Roy and Mr. Sen belong to the Associated Press and they have not been very friendly to our cause lately.

(408)

4-2-1918 (Delhi)..... sat studying the old proceedings of the Council with regard to Income-Tax. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. Sharma appear to have put up a very good fight and Dadabhoy always went against them. He appears to have interrupted even a good man like Mr. Iyyengar. So I can understand why he became so unpopular and disliked.

(409)

6-2-1918 (Delhi)When the Council assembled I took the perscribed oath, signed in the register and took my seat. H. E. the Viceroy delivered the opening address, the questions were gone through, and the Income-Tax Bill came up. During the debate on it I made my maiden speech. It was very well received and even the Viceroy enjoyed the jokes in it. So it was all right. Sir Gangadhar congratulated me very warmly and so did Madan Mohan. Jinnah looked small and displeased.

(410)

7-2-1918 (Delhi) Mr. K. C. Roy showed me about twenty letters of introduction from the Viceroy, Rt. Hon'ble Montagu and others to their friends in England. I wonder what the mission of Mr. K. C. Roy is. He says merely that he is going by invitation of journalists.

(411)

10-2-1918 (Delhi)Two Englishmen came to look out for a room for their office and one of them had the bad manners to say that he would have no Indian on his staff. Govindadas gave it back by saying that it was "Anglo-Indianism" of the worst type. The other Englishman appeared to apologize but did not.

(412)

19-2-1918 (Delhi) Lokamanya Tilak intended coming here I was very glad but later still I got a further telegram that the Chief Commissioner of Delhi would not remove his restrictions to Lok. Tilak's coming here and I was requested to see the Viceroy and the Home Member on the matter. It was then too late to do anything. I shall do all I can tomorrow.

(413)

20-2-1918 (Delhi).....Sir W. Vincent was not in his office. So we motored to Sir Charles Cleaveland and saw him in his office. I spoke about the Chief Commr. here not having relaxed the prohibition against Tilak's coming to Delhi. Sir Charles advised me to see Sir W. Vincent. So we returned to the Secretariat ; but Sir W. Vincent had not returned. So I saw Sir James Du Boulay who was very kind and courteous. He also asked me to wait for Sir W. Vincent. So I waited, Kisanprasad went to the Railway Station. I waited and waited and got tired and was thinking of returning to the Mansion when Sir W. Vincent returned and I saw him. He said that the Viceroy alone could give final orders in the matter of Tilak's visit and at my instance, arranged for my interview with H. E. through Mr. Maffey, the Private Secretary, at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

(414)

21-2-1918 (Delhi)..... I saw Mr. Maffey who took me to the Viceroy who received me very courteously, asked about my going to England and then we spoke about Mr. Tilak's visit to Delhi. He said he could not interfere with the orders of the Local Govt. We discussed the matter for a long time but the thing did not go beyond that. He thinks Mr. Tilak's visit will interfere with recruiting. I replied Ramlila and the orders passed on the occasion had more to do with it than any thing else. Then

I returned to the tent of Mr. Maffey and after a talk with him I returned to our Mansion. I saw Mrs. Besant in her car at the gate and had a talk with her. I told her about my conversation with the Viceroy and said Mr. Tilak was anxious that discretion to compromise should not be given to the Congress delegates going to England and that members of the All India Congress Committee who were on the Home Rule Deputation should be included in the Congress Deputation. She accepted the first proposition and about the second said she would try her best. She will fix a time for seeing me tomorrow.

(415)

22-2-1918 (Delhi) Saw Mrs. Besant and Mr. C. P. Ramswami Ayyer and had a long talk with them. She accepts our proposition that Congress delegates to England should not have the power to compromise by going behind the *Swaraj* Resolution; but about including our Home Rule delegates among the Congress delegates to England, she has her doubts. At the suggestion about protesting against Lok. Tilak's externment from Delhi, Gowardhandas and Dr. Moonje and Mr. Deshmukh went to Sultansing's house to see Mrs. Besant. They returned after a while and said that the resolution was agreed to.

(416)

23-2-1918 (Delhi) After food about 1-30 p. m. I, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Jitendra Nath Bannerjee, Mr. Hirendranath Datta went to Sultansing's house and attended the All India Congress Committee held there. Mrs. Besant presided and Surendranath Banerjee, Raja of Mahamudabad, Sir D. Watcha, Jinnah, Sharma and many others were present. I spoke when the deputation to England came to be discussed. Surendranath, and Jinnah and others opposed. When the votes were counted, we had twenty and the other side had 17 first, 18 afterwards and a third count gave them twenty and there was a tie. Mrs. Besant all through favoured the other side and gave her casting vote to them. So our proposition was defeated. This did not put us into any worse position. Only Sir. D. Watcha let the cat out of the bag by saying that Mr. Shastri should be sent to advise Basu and in that way work on the Secretary of State. I said they wished to go by the back door. After the meeting we returned to our Mansion. Our people are very much disappointed at the attitude of Mrs. Besant. There is a deputation appointed to wait on the Viceroy to protest against Mr. Tilak's externment from Delhi.

(417)

24-2-1918 (Delhi) Proceeded to Rai Bahadur Sultansing's house to attend a meeting of the Council of Mrs. Besant's League. She was ready and so was Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, but there was no quorum. So we waited. At last Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Sovani turned up and then the meeting was held. I sat merely as a visitor. They appointed delegates for going to England and provided for their funds, but it appeared to me that there was considerable diff'culty about both and that accounts for Mrs. Besant's attitude yesterday. She says she was unwilling that Congress people who were unwilling, should be associated with us in our campaign.

(418)

25-2-1918 (Delhi) Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar came and said that he went to see Mrs. Besant off. She told him that she had an interview with Mr. Montagu and was prepared to take less than the Congress scheme. This is surprising because she said to me that she would not except in very minor matters.

(419)

28-2-1918 (Delhi) Sir C. Hill made a long speech during the course of which he requested Shastri to withdraw his resolution and Shastri like a docile man that he is, withdrew it.

(420)

1-3-1918 (Delhi) After food I went to Council with Mr. Ayyangar and Mr. Sukul. At the door we met Shastri who shook hands with my companions but appeared to avoid (me) with care. What have I done to induce him to do so?

(421)

8-3-1918 (Delhi).....About 6-45 p. m. I motored to the tent of Rt. Hon'ble E. S. Montagu and had an interview with him. He asked about my going to England, asked whether I would allow the post of the Viceroy under my new scheme and whether English Officers would be permitted to hold office. I answered all the questions in the affirmative. He said he would be very glad to see me in England at the India Office. Then I took leave.

(422)

27-3-1918 (Bombay) The G. I. P. (Railway) gave us (the deputation going to England *via* Colombo) a special upto Kalyan on their own account to avoid crush and inconvenience to themselves. At Kalyan there was a tremendous rush..... At every station we were awakened and given *pansupari*. At Poona there was a fearful rush.....(All the journey of the same kind.

—Balwant Ganesh Khaparde.)

(423)

30-3-1918 (Madras) Mrs. Besant with a tremendously large number of people was at the Railway and the reception given to us was right royal in character and form. The procession was nearly half a mile long.

(424)

31-3-1918 (Madras) They needlessly wasted time in a procession and hustled Tilak about so much so that I was afraid that he would faint. I did all I could to keep him clear.

(425)

4-4-1918 (Colombo) I was packing in the afternoon with the help of Sitaram and Narayan when word came round that our passports were cancelled by order of Home Government. So all the members of the deputation drove to the Secretariat and saw Mr. Dyson who I believe is the Assistant Colonial Secretary. He confirmed the news we had heard before and said he was very sorry but had to carry out orders. Then in an anteroom we drafted telegram to the Viceroy and returned to our lodging All feel disappointed. The action of Home Government is interpreted variously.

(426)

5-4-1918 (Colombo) This was a day of great excitement The Viceroy replying to our representation of yesterday authorized the Ceylon Government to let us proceed and apparently inadvertently introduced the word "cape" which the Government here interpreted as restricting our journey to *via* Cape only, and so ordered us not to get into the S. S. Lancashire of Bibby Company. We made a further representation but no reply was received in time. We kept ready the whole day to start at a

moments notice and that made the position very tense and unendurable.....Dr. De Silva went away to Nuralia. So Bipin Babu is left alone in the Big house with his family and has not apparently been provided for, as he sent to us for food and we supplied what was cooked for us. Whole day people were coming and going. In the evening we went out for a drive. Large crowds gathered to see Lokamanya Tilak and we had to drive very slow through the streets.

(427)

6-4-1918 (Colombo) Mr. Tilak drafted a telegram to H. E. the Viceroy asking for permission to travel by any ship and by any route, undertaking to return from any intermediate station if so required by the Home Government. They announced me (to speak, in the meeting) without previous consultation..... We may have to remain here until we hear from the Viceroy.

(428)

12-4-1918 (Colombo) Early in the afternoon Lok. Tilak got a letter from the Colonial Secretary here saying that under orders from the War Committee as communicated through the Government of India, our deputation was not to be permitted to go to England and that our passports were to be resubmitted for being cancelled. Lok. Tilak wired to the Viceroy to enquire whether he and his legal adviser Karandikar could proceed to England to look after his civil case. The deputation business is now over.

(429)

14-4-1918 (Colombo) We then drove to the Telegraph Office and Mr. Atmaram's quarters but there were no telegrams or other message from the Viceroy. Why he has not replied is a mystery.

(430)

16-4-1918 (Colombo) With Lok. Tilak, Karandikar and Wasudeorao Joshi, assisted in drafting a telegram to the Viceroy and the Premier to say in effect that under conditions offered to Ireland, India would put into the field from five to ten millions of men and bring the present war to a successful termination. The wording took some time to settle.The Viceroy has replied to our earlier telegram saying that Mr. Tilak's case may be postponed.

(431)

17-4-1918 (Colombo) Vishnu Karandikar came with a letter from Mrs. Besant all the way from Madras. It was what we telegraphed yesterday to H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. I copied that letter for my private use and made over the copy to Narayan Dhamankar for safe custody.

(432)

22-4-1918 (Calcutta) Moti Babu appeared to be afraid of my saying something unpleasant at the Viceroy's conference Mr. Chakravarti appeared to have committed himself to conscription in some shape and seemed unwilling to making it conditional on the granting of Home Rule. We had a fairly long argument with him and agreed to discuss it again at 7 p. m. in the house of Mr. C. R. Das in the presence of Moti Babu, Hirendra and Bipin Chandra Pal. I made arrangements by speaking on the phone from Mr. Hirendra's Office. went to Mr. C. R. Das' house. Bipin Babu was there. Mr. C. R. Das was very glad to see us. Moti Babu and Hirendra came soon after and Mr. Chakravarti came with his son-in-law, Mr. Lahiri. Mr. C. R. Das was entirely of my opinion for plain speaking and got Mr. Chakravarti to agree with him. Moti Babu proposed that we should abstain from attending the Conference because Mr. Tilak and Mrs. Besant have not been invited to it. I thought that form of protest would be ineffective and all the others agreed with me. So we decided to attend and to move amendments. If we were not allowed to move the amendments we should withdraw after protest. We should insist upon Home Rule, general amnesty and repeal of the Arm's Act. We should agree to a modified form of conscription if opportunity was given to us to raise the required number of men by voluntary enlistment for three months and we failed. We should on no account agree to additional taxation or a further War-loan. Then we separated.

(433)

23-4-1918 (Calcutta) About 5-30 p. m. went to Sir Ravindranath Tagore and sat in his library. Sir Ravindranath Tagore came and took me to his room. His features and mode of conversation reminded me very strongly of the modes of speech and ways of living of my old friend and literary Guru Kavi Narmada Shankar. We sat talking for over half an hour. He is going to America on a lecturing tour and may sail about 5th proximo. In the meantime Calcutta friends, Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. Chakravarti, Mr. Bose, Mr. Lahiri and many others

gathered and there were speeches representing various shades of opinion. Sir Ravindranath Tagore was asked to give his opinion which he did in one sentence and everybody accepted it. It was the same as was settled at Mr. C. R. Das' house yesterday. Bipin Babu was there and so was Moti Babu.

The War Conference

(434)

25-4-1918 (Delhi) We then met Mr. Malaviya and sat talking with him for a long time. As usual he is sitting on the fence. I think I solved some of his doubts.

(435)

26-4-1918 (Delhi) There are smooth promises but everybody tries to sit on the fence and appears unwilling to take up an independent line of action. The thing is rather disappointing. Dr. Moonje went to the informal preliminary meeting held at Metcalfe House by Sir Claud Hill. On his return he told me that he could not find a person to second a proposition that he brought for Home Rule, but Jinnah, Wrangler Paranjape and others gave him a little support. He had a private interview with Sir Claud Hill who told him that Govt. did not really require our assistance and the Conference etc., were merely an eye-wash to give the British and Continental public an idea of the solidarity of the British Empire. The Government is sure of getting what money and men they require from *Maharajas* and *Rajas*, and they did not care for the support of the educated classes. Mr. Bomonji came at night and said that he was sent by Lok. Tilak. He also felt disappointed. Dr. Moonje told me later on at night that Sir C. Hill said that Government of India desired the presence of Lok. Tilak and said so to the Bombay Government but left the matters to its discretion. Bombay Government decided not to send Lok. Tilak. The thing would again be laid before the Viceroy and Lok. Tilak may be sent for. Gandhi who is here has decided not to attend the Conference.

(436)

27-4-1918 (Delhi) Mr. Gandhi came to see me. Mr. Bomonji also came. We thought of abstaining from the Conference as Lok. Tilak, Mrs. Besant and Mahamed Ali and Shaukat Ali were not called. I, Dr. Moonje and Mr. K. V. R. Ayyangar

signed the proposal and Mr. Bomonji went away to get more signatures. He did not succeed. After food we went to the Conference and Mr. Damle of Akola was with us. It was held in the Council Hall. The *Rajas* and *Maharajas* were there. Our seats were not allotted. So we could sit where we liked. I sat with Dr. Moonje and Mudholkar. The Viceroy's speech fell flat. Only the Bengal attempted a feeble cheer in one or two places. It tries to make out that this is not the time to talk of reforms. Then two sub-committees were formed. I, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Sukul, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami, Mr. Jinnah, Principal Paranjape, Mr. Patel and others were put on the Manpower Committee presided over by the Commander-in-Chief. Sir W. Meyer and Sir W. Vincent sat on either side of him. He introduced a procedure under which recruiting officers went on telling their experiences. Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee was able to get in the question of military training, the pays and position of our Indian soliders and his propositions were accepted by Government. I could not get a word in about Home Rule, nor could Dr. Moonje till 5 p. m. when God gave me the coveted opportunity. There was no representative for Delhi. So I said that I would present a telegram received by me from a mass meeting of Delhi. With the permission of the Chairman I read it out, and it introduced Home Rule, Arms Act and the want of invitations to Mr. Tilak, Mrs. Besant etc. etc. I formally put it on the table for being included in the proceedings. This caused great stir but our people got the necessary opportunity and Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Surendranath and Malaviya supported me. Mr. Jinnah is preparing a note for H. E.'s ruling and C. P. Ramaswami is preparing a dissenting minute. The sub-committee was adjourned to tomorrow.

(437)

28-4-1918 (Delhi) Went to the Council hall with Dr. Moonje, Mr. Sukul and Damle. Mr. C. P. Ramawami came there soon and we found that about thirteen members have signed the paper of our proposed amendment. I asked him to stop there, but he said he would try and secure the signatures of as many more as he could. He wished Sharma to join and Paranjape and all others and went on doing what he could. The Sub-Committee met and the proceedings were very summary. Jinnah showed a little strength and Madan Mohan went on in his crafty way; and things began to wear sinister aspect. During the recess Jinnah asked to be released from his engagement and at my request made over the papers to me. With the help of Dr. Moonje, I had a notice drafted, typed and sent off to the Viceroy, with Vyankatrao.

Malaviya showed his hand by working as Sir Claud Hill's Private Secretary. He wished me not to urge my amendment. I would not agree with him. Gandhi, who saw the Viceroy yesterday attended the Conference today and tried his best to prevent my amendment being pressed. I would not give into him under the guise of consultation. Gandhi and Malaviya got the signatories together and they began to withdraw their signatures. I represented matters and lost my temper. Chakravarti, Chanda, Dr. Moonje and myself alone remained firm. Sharma sided with us but would not go far enough. Masur-al-Huk took up a non-committal attitude. Gandhi made or rather helped Malaviya to make all this mischief. I returned to Mansion with Dr. Moonje, Mr. Sukul, Damle and K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar who happened to come there. I got a note from P. S. V. saying that H. E. will mention my resolution and give reasons for not admitting it tomorrow. I replied that I should have an opportunity to explain if remarks were made against me and my friends. When I abused Malaviya and the rest, they said they would draw up a memo, sign it themselves and bring it to me. If I approved of it, and it was presented to the Viceroy, I might if I thought proper withdraw my amendment. Dr. Moonje went at night to Malaviya to see if the memo is prepared.

(438)

29-4-1918 (Delhi) Hurried my morning meal that I may be in time for the War Conference which is fixed for 10-30 a. m. Dr. Moonje and Mr. Damle went to Metcalf House early as all the provincial members were called there to meet H. E. the Viceroy. Mr. Adityaprasad came and with him and Mr. Sukul I got into our carriage for going to the Council Hall, when a letter from Mr. Maffey, P. S. V., was delivered. It asked me to see him, so I drove to the Government House and he not being in we followed him to the Council Hall. He saw me in the passage. I told him, that if H. E. the Viceroy made any remarks about me or my resolution there would be unpleasantness and rather than have it, perhaps the best thing for me would be to absent myself from the Conference. He assured me that there would be no unpleasantness and that H. E. would be very sorry if I absented myself. At last I agreed to stay. H. E. mentioned my resolution as the first thing in the conference, made no remarks and gave his reasons for excluding it without making any reflection whatever. Then the resolutions prepared yesterday were passed in the ordinary way. The best speeches were of Bikaner and Alwar. The rest were not worth much. Before the conference closed H. E.'s Aide-de-Camp

asked me and Dr. Moonje to see the Viceroy and to enable us to do so put a Government motor car at our disposal. We lunched at Alipur House with Sir G. Chitnavis and Nawab Niazalikhan and motored to the Viceregal—lodge. H. E. saw me first and Dr. Moonje after me. Before us he saw Dr. Nair of Madras. H. E. was very gracious and polite and the conversation with me was about recruitment and other things. When we came to the portico we found Mr. Bomonji there with his car. In it we motored to Alipur House, took our papers, went to Curzon's House, missed C. P. Ramaswami but met Shastri to whom at his request we gave a lift. We returned to our Mansion and later on Dr. Moonje went to Sir C. Hill at the request of the latter. Bomonji came again; said Madan Mohan was very unreliable and dishonest. He took me in his car to Alipur House where I got down and he went to Curzon House. I sat talking with Sir G. Chitnavis and Niazalikhan, Nawab of Khuji, Rajasaheb of Lahore (Loharu) and a few members came there and all congratulated me on my success in getting my resolution in. It is said that Madan Mohan Malaviya had the effrontery to say that he wished to second it. I know C. P. Ramaswami and Kasturi Aiyar made a grievance of my not having mentioned their names and so did Sharma. Yesterday they were hesitating and unwilling and today they are sorry that their names do not appear along with mine. This world is difficult. Dr. Moonje came there and we had our dinner. I met Mr. Jinnah with his wife and I wished them both. Jinnah felt awkward in speaking with me. I wish to proceed to Simla but Wasudeorao Joshi, Baba Paranjape and even Dr. Moonje think that I should return to Bombay. So, much against my inclination I decided to return to Bombay.

(439)

4-5-1918 (Bombay).....It appeared that Gandhi had telegraphed or written to Sir R. Tagore not to go on his lecturing tour to America. This is very wonderful. He telegraphed to Lok. Tilak when we were at Colombo, to obey the order of the Home Government cancelling our passports. So he is endeavouring to assume direction of all political work in the country.

(440)

18-6-1918 (Simla).....went to the Viceregal Lodge and saw H. E. the Viceroy. He opened the conversation by saying "What can I do for you?" I replied "Your Excellency can grant a passport to Mr. Bipin C. Pal". He said "B. C. P.'s letter has made it impossible". I asked "How"? H. E. said "He talks of going to

England with H. R. L. money and working there by writing to the Press and speaking from public platforms". I said "Yes, that does not mean that he will speak of Home Rule. He will write and speak what his journalistic friends recommend and what will take the public and bring him money". H. E. said "that may be but as the question has been raised it cannot be ignored". I asked "Supposing he gives an undertaking would he be permitted?" H. E. said "Yes if he gives the same kind of undertaking as Tilak would have to give. "I asked" what undertaking? Tilak has not been asked to give any". H. E. said "Yes, he is to be permitted to go to England to fight his civil case if he gives an undertaking". He aided "You talk it over with Mr. Maffey my Private Secretary". So I saw Mr. Maffey and had the same conversation with him. This is a clever move. If Mr. Tilak refuses to give an undertaking, the Court would say he had an opportunity and did not avail himself. So decide against him. If on the other hand, he gives the required undertaking, he goes handicapped, alone and with a disadvantage. I suspect Sir Valentine Chirol has arranged all this. Then I returned home and wrote to Bipin Babu and Lokamanya Tilak giving an account of my interviews with H. E. and Mr. Maffey.

(441)

22-6-1918 (Simla).....About 4 p. m. I went to Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair, Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya happened to be with him. Madan Mohan congratulated me on my getting in the resolution of *Swaraj* at the Delhi War Conference and said that he was needlessly criticized about his attitude at the time. He said it was a pity that Scindia was dragged into the controversy. Sir S. Nair showed in confidence a telegram received from Sir Bhupendranath Basu, saying that he (Sir S. Nair) should approach public men and public bodies in India and get them to approve of and support Montagu's Scheme of Reforms. In plain words to manufacture good opinion about it. Sir S. Nair asked what he should do about it. I and Madan Mohan Malaviya both advised him to do nothing, as anything done by him was bound to be misunderstood by people and he would needlessly come in for public criticism. Basu was a half and half man and may be left to do what he pleases. Sir S. Nair agreed to do nothing without further consultation with us. The telegram has been sent to him through the Viceroy and forwarded by the latter's Private Secretary. This is the peculiar part of it. I now understand why Surendranath Bannerjee has turned round and preaches daily in his paper that less, much less, than the Congress-League (Scheme)

should be accepted. Shastri has been doing the same in his Servants of India. I fear they have been approached and won over. Shastri is in bad corner at Madras and is trying to make up for it by getting into the good graces of Government. He is a mercenary man and Surendra has lost his head. He always has been a weather-cock.

(442)

29-6-1918 (Simla).....Mr. K. C. Roy who returned from England sometime ago came to see me and sat talking for a long time nearly an hour and a half. He very strongly and persistently advised that I and Tilak should go to England. He said that Mr. Baptista has worked marvellously well but more men are required, more especially Tilak and myself. He said he would not have come back if he had not read in the papers that we had started. He said Montagu is not trusted by anybody, that he had arranged interviews for me and Tilak with Lord Haldane and others and repeated that our going to England was absolutely necessary. He thinks the labour party will come next into power and Mr. Henderson may be the Premier. The reforms will not be far reaching but strongly advised that they should not be wholly condemned. There was the danger of their being dropped altogether. They would be wrecked in India by me and Tilak. This is a remarkable phrase once used before by the Viceroy to Mr. Chanda. He spoke contemptuously of Prithish Chandra Roy and others.....Maharajasing gives him (K. C. Roy) a high character. Rajasaheb (Raja Sir Harnamsing of Kapurthala) and Sir Rashabihari knows nothing and Munshisaheb thinks of him as an intensely selfish and unscrupulous man.

(443)

9-7-1918 (Simla).....Mr. Jawaharlal Neharu came and I wrote two letters, one to Lok. Tilak and the other to Moti Babu. He added a few lines in each.

(444)

11-7-1918 (Bina—Saugor-Damoh)..... We reached Saugor about 11 a. m. and I drove straight to Court and persuaded young men who came to receive me to return to their homes. After spending a little time in the Bar room, I appeared before Col. Morris with Abhyankar and presented the application for bail in the interests of Narayan Rao Vaidya. Col. Morris issued notice to the other side, and fixed the case for 13th instant.....On

the way at every station I had *pansupari*, flowers etc. We reached Domoh about 6 p. m.

(445)

13-7-1918 (Saugor).....I went to Court with Dr. Moonje and Abhyankar. We sat in the Bar Room and hunted up additional authorities. Col. Morris took his seat at 11 a. m. sharp, and I appeared before him, with Abhyankar. Mr. Bhagavandas appeared for the crown and Mr. G. G. Wright came to instruct him. The Court Room was full of the members of bar and other people. I argued at some length. The other side and Court conceded many points. So the Crown had no case and Mr. G. G. Wright got Mr. Bhagwandas to put forward an unjudicial argument as to what effect bail would have. So everybody was of opinion that bail was bound to be granted. The Court's order came as a surprise. He accepted the extrajudicial argument.

(446)

18-7-1918 (Simla).....resumed the study of the Reform proposals. They took up nearly the whole of the day, morning and afternoon. I finished them about 4 p. m. and began a memo comparing them with the Congress-League Scheme. Dr. Sir Rashbihari Ghose asked me to prepare it for him. It will be very useful to me also.

(447)

19-7-1918 (Simla).....resumed the work of the memo that I am compiling on the Montagu Reforms. I went on with it all day except what time I took for eating something and resting a bit in the middle of the day.

(448)

20-7-1918 (Simla).....sat nothing the Reform proposals and finished one part. After food I finished the other part..... About 4 p. m. I went to Dr. Sir Rashbihari Ghose as he wished to discuss the details of the Reform Scheme with me. He said he felt very ill, had to go to Patna on Friday next and thought of going to Calcutta thence for a few days. He said he is a widower and has no comforts. He is master of lakhs and lakhs, and is yet unhappy and feels lonely. Wonderful ! At his request I went on to Raja Sir Harnamsing and he followed. We sat talking about the Reform proposals. Poor Dr. Sir Rashbihari (Ghose) could take no interest, felt tired and went away.

(449)

21-7-1918 (Simla).....completed my memo on the Montagu Reforms.....Dr. Sir Rash Bihari Ghose came there.....We sat talking about the Reforms.

(450)

22-7-1918 (Simla).....About 4 p. m. I went to see Dr. Sir Rashbihari Ghose and asked him whether he would attend the Special Session of I. N. C. at Bombay and he said he would very much like to if his health permitted. He was feeling particularly depressed and indisposed to do anything.....There are rumours here that Mr. Tilak, Mrs. Besant and many prominent people are to be brought into trouble, how, nobody knows.

(451)

8-8-1918 (Simla).....A detective sits near the temple of Amba, pretending to be interested in the work of the cobbler that sits opposite. Another sits near the Post and Telegraph Office and a third lives round about where I do.

(452)

10-8-1918 (Simla).....A Bania came and gave a long account of how his brother was sent for by the officiating Tahsildar here along with some other fourteen Banias, how they were sent for one by one into a room, how his brother was asked to contribute two thousand rupees to the War loan, how he pleaded his inability and how the Tahasildar thereupon beat him to the point of becoming insensible breaking a stick on his back and causing a swelling on his face. The Bania has complained and engaged two pleaders who appeared but the trying Magistrate who in this case is the D. C. adjourned it observing that he would see how long the Bania would keep lawyers in Court. He asked for my advice and I said nothing further could be done under the law. Then he went away.

(453)

25-8-1918 (Bombay : for special Congress).....Went with Lok. Tilak and N. C. Kelkar to an informal conference in Mr. Subhani's house. Mrs. Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Jinnah, Motilal Nehru and many others were there. Madán Mohan came later on. A joint session of I. N. C. and All India M. L. was proposed and the matter kept over to be considered in the Subject's Committee.

(454)

27-8-1918 (Bombay).....We had to attend a meeting of the All India Congress Committee, at 11-30 a. m. Many people were present. Madan Mohan proposed a day's adjournment to admit of the Moderates attending. I opposed the motion. Nearly every one declared himself against me except B. G. Tilak. So they had their way.

(455)

28-8-1918 (Bombay).....He (Lok. Tilak) and I went to the rooms of the Presidency Association. Nearly all the members of the All India Congress Committee were present. I met Madan Mohan Malaviya and asked him how the negotiations had fared. He admitted that they failed most utterly. The *Chronicle* this morning published a letter from Sir D. Wacha and Samarth saying that Madan Mohan Malaviya had no authority whatever from them to negotiate and added that any agreement or compromise was hopeless. Madan Mohan Malaviya looked small, and apologized to the committee for having needlessly delayed them.

(456)

29-8-1918 (Bombay).....Mr. Tilak went to Mrs. Besant. She also came and we had a talk with her. She wishes to put forward a declaration of rights. Mr. Bomonji gave an entertainment at Taj Mahal to the President, but he did not invite Jinnah and so Mrs. Besant did not attend.

(457)

30-8-1918 (Bombay).....About 3 p. m. we attended the Congress Session and resumed the Subjects' Committee after it. Mrs. Besant and Madan Mohan made farcical exhibition of themselves and the Moderates, I thought, wished to avail themselves of the opportunity to separate themselves, by pretending to take offence at what Tilak said, but the President very clearly turned the thing. We carried all the important points. Jinnah's double dealing was thoroughly exposed and even the Mohamedans understood it and helped in exposing it.

(458)

31-8-1918 (Bombay).....I drafted a memorial for Lok. Tilak about the allegations in Rowlatt Committee's report. I drafted another for Savarkar.

(459)

25-9-1918 (Simla).....That (resolution in the Council about the Congress deputation being permitted to go to England was lost, most of the non-officials abstaining from voting. Even Jinnah did not vote.

(460)

27-9-1918 (Simla).....The last (Sir George Lowndes, President of the Council) sat down with us (Shri Khaparde and Shri Vithalbhai Patel) and had a long talk in the Verandah. Sir Lovett was also there. The talk was very pleasant. Sir G. Lowndes told us that he was not betraying any secret in stating that Mr. Jinnah told him distinctly that Tilak does not represent the opinions of people. I contradicted this. Mr. Patel felt very angry that Jinnah played the double game of worshipping Tilak in his presence and abusing him in his absence.

(461)

27-10-1918.....Mrs. Besant has put forward the name of Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya for the Presidentship of the Delhi Congress. I do not know why she has done so. I am sorry I do not agree with her. Her judgment in political matters goes wrong as I know from three or four instances.

(462)

3-11-1918.....They read out the concluding part of Surendra Babu's speech as President of the Moderate Conference. It is as usual full of borrowed phrases and windy but all the same very empty.

(463)

7-11-1918.....In the afternoon I drafted a circular letter for the election of the President of the next Delhi Congress; and sent for Bhangle who agreed to print it and make it ready for dispatch tomorrow.

(464)

8-11-1918.....Bhangle came and delivered the proof the circular letter drafted by me yesterday in relation to the election of the President of the Delhi Congress. I would have got about three hundred copies printed and sent them off but that Palekar came and pointed that C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, as Joint

General Secretary, had declared in this morning's paper that Madan Mohan Malaviya had been elected. This election appears irregular but contesting it would give rise to a controversy and may affect the solidarity of the party. So we decided to drop the matter.

(465)

17-11-1918..... At 8 p. m. I went to the Ganesh Theatre and presided at the public meeting held under the auspices of the Home Rule branch here..... We congratulated the Govt. on victory, Narayanrao Vaidya on his acquittal, brought to notice the grievance about want of metal currency here, and resolved that Lokamanya Tilak should be appointed to the Peace Conference to represent the people of India. The meeting was very successful.

(466)

26-11-1918..... It appears Brahma took Y. G. Deshpande to Mr. Coventry, to settle the programme of tomorrow's procession. The warrant of precedence was observed; and it was found that I would have precedence of all. About reading the King's proclamation in Marathi, Brahma proposed Y. G. Deshpande and the latter replied that I was the most senior and should have the honour. That was agreed to and Mr. Barr and Y. G. Deshpande came to make the request and I agreed to comply.

(467)

14-12-1918 (Nagpur).....Went to the Secretariat at 10-30 a. m. to be examined as a witness by the Reforms Committee on division of functions. Its members were somewhat late in assembling and I was called in about 11 a. m. The questions put to me were some formal and others related to Police and the personnel of the Judiciary. They were not very searching in their nature but of a catching nature, which, one used to cross-examining, detects easily and provides for naturally. They examined me for about half an hour, perhaps a little longer and then let me off.

(468)

25-12-1918 (Delhi, for Congress) Reached Delhi about 9-30 a. m. As I and Patel were leaving the Railway Station, children were taking Babu Bipin Chandra Pal in a procession. They caught me up and forced me into his carriage. Mr. and Mrs. Jinnah followed in another taxi, and cut away soon. ,.....I forgot to mention that Shastri joined our train at

Bhusaval yesterday. I heard he delivered a lecture at Nagpur to students who greeted him with the cry of "traitor" and threw mud and stones at him. He made himself ridiculous by trying to support the conduct of the British Committee of the Congress and nearly everybody spoke against him. Even Jinnah opposed him.

(469)

26-12-1918 (Delhi Congress).....In company with Patel, Moonje, Abhyankar and Bobde went to the Congress Pandal on foot. I was caught for the procession and had to sit in the President's tent. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Besant, Motilal Nehru, and many others were there. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya came late as usual. At last the procession was formed. I and Mr. Chakravarti led it. It (Pandit M. M. Malaviya's Presidential address) began in Hindi, got into English, was partly extempore and partly written which again was partly printed, partly in manuscript and largely supplemented by interjected verbal remarks. It went on for over four hours and the Pandal became more than half empty. At last it ended about sunset.

(470)

27-12-1918 (Delhi Congress).....Went to the Congress Pandal for the meeting of the Subject's Committee. The business began about 12 noon. Mrs. Besant had a programme but it got upset by Mr. C. R. Das interposing his proposition. She felt very angry. Shastri tried to pull us back but he met with his desserts.

(471)

28-12-1918 (Delhi Congress).....The Subject Committee met again, and interminable discussions began. The opposition on the point of complete provincial autonomy is very great and Mrs. Besant does not want it but a way good deal less than it. Jinnah is as usual. Keeps up an uncertain attitude and plays with both parties. Pandit Madan Mohan is, as is his nature, to be undecided and if anything leaning to the opposite side. He consented to reconsider the former resolutions settled yesterday and that was a great deal. It was late before we could return.

(472)

29-12-1918 (Delhi Congress).....In the Congress today there was long and heated discussion but the rules of debate were carefully observed and we had an overwhelming majority on all matters. Mrs. Besant lost all her propositions, and was very

angry. She threatened to leave and even oppose and join Shastri. We stood firm. Tilak was elected as the popular representative on behalf of India to the Peace Conference. That made Mrs. Besant lose her balance and she declared that she would not have Tilak as her associate on the Conference. This gave her away and there was nothing for it but stand firmly to our guns. Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. Chakravarti and all the rest of them and the Madras people except Shastri stood by us. So the whole thing passed off very well. We had another Subjects Committee meeting.

(473)

30-12-1918 (Delhi Congress).....Patel and I went with N. C. Kelkar to Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya. C. R. Das and Chakravarti, Motilal Nehru and many others came there. Mrs. Besant also came and said that all the Tilakaites were against her. She accused Patel and even said that Madan Mohan was against her most intensely. Madan Mohan explained but the position became very awkward. We decided to stand firm and carried our propositions both in the Congress and in the Committee. The thing verges very close on the point of being unpleasant. We paid a flying visit to Mohamedan League this morning with Mr. Das and Chakravarti.

(474)

31-12-1918 (Delhi Congress).....This was the last day of the Congress. Even then Mrs. Besant did not appear to give up hope of winning and had amendments put forward through Radhakant and C. P. Ramswami but was defeated by overwhelming majorities. Her face was a study. The thing ended as we wished it to do.

1919

(475)

1-1-1919 (Delhi Congress).....went.....first to Madan Mohan Malaviya. We sat talking with him. He promised to wire yesterday's resolution appointing Lok. Tilak, Mr. Gandhi, and Mr. Hossein Iman as India's popular representatives to all conferences at which the terms of peace will be discussed and settled.....A Bengali gentleman came there and showed a letter of Babu Surendranath who wishes to join the Congress on conditions.

(476)

13-1-1919.....Two letters from Lok. Tilak one of which contained a memo as is what should be done to bring to the notice of the Peace Conference that India wants self-determination. I, with the assistance of Aney and Baba Paranjape drafted a circular letter had it typed by Ramchandra, my clerk, and sent off twenty four copies of it to different friends in India, under my signature with a few words to each.

(477)

28-1-1919 (Delhi for Council).....In my opinion they (the Rowlatt Bills) are unnecessary and they will have to be fought against.....He (Madan Mohan Malaviya) drew aside, and wished to know whether the personnel of our deputation was fixed. I said it would be on 4th proximo when the Selection Committee meets. Then he wished to know what could be done to oppose the Rowlatt Commission Legislation. I said it was rumoured that Shastri would support it to a certain extent by saying that it should be for a few years. Panditji said it would be very unfortunate.

(478)

5-2-1919 (Delhi).....Madan Mohan came and said that he would propose that all elected members should decline to serve on the Select Committee to be appointed to consider the Rowlatt Committee Bills. I and Patel said that we were agreeable and he went to Surendrenath and others and came back and said that a meeting was arranged at 6-30 p.m. in Surendra Babu's room at the Maiden Hotel.

(479)

6-2-1919 (Delhi).....There is a movement of stiffening opposition to the (Rowlatt) Bills but does not look likely that members will combine so far as to walk out.

(480)

7-2-1919 (Delhi).....The debate (on the Rowlatt Bills) was long one, and would not have come to an end today but that the Viceroy decided to sit on until at least one of the Rowlatt Bills was finished. All the non-official Indians except one opposed it and even the one that did not oppose did not support it. In the life of this council this was the first instance on which all the

Indians voted one way. Malaviya has decided to serve on the Select Committees saying it was a very bitter pill but he had to swallow it.....They wish to put a question about Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali and I said I would put one.

(481)

10-2-1919 (Delhi).....Government have or appear to have perceived that they have undertaken a wrong piece of legislation in trying to give effect to the recommendations of the Rowlatt Commission and that it is opposed by all Indians.

(482)

13-2-1919 (Delhi).....I went with Patel to the Secretariat and we attended the Select Committee. Sir G. Lowndes presided. I, Patel and Malaviya voted on one side. Shastri and Surendra voted with the officials and Shaffi and the Bengal Mahommadan members were practically the spokesman of Govt. Shaffi defended what even Sir. G. Lowndes gave up.

(483)

18-3-1919 (Delhi).....The whole of today was spent in the Select Committee on one of the Rowlatt Bills.....After an early breakfast I went with Patel to the Select Committee and worked there till 5-30 p. m. with an hours interval for lunch. All our efforts could not improve the Bill, the official majority helped by our own moderate people being too great for us. I, Patel and Madan Mohan practically always voted against the rest.

(484)

19-2-1919 (Delhi).....Went to Sir Shankaran Nair where I met Captain (Deynion) who used to attend the Congress with the late Mr. A. O. Hume. I was very glad to see him and we sat talking.

(485)

27-2-1919 (Delhi).....Soon after we took our seats. Sir G. Lowndes said that he saw that certain Hon'ble members had declined to sign the report of the Select Committee on the emergency bill. He thought they should sign it as that was the practice, otherwise, he would have to see that in any future Select Committees, so far as he is concerned, they are not put on. Sir W. Vincent complained that Hon'ble members had moved amendments

and after some of them were accepted, they declined to sign the report. This he thought was unfair. Shaffi as usual echoed the sentiments of Sir G. Lowndes and Sir W. Vincent. All this was rather irritating. Sir G. Lowndes said that our dissenting minutes would not be presented along with the report. Mr. Patel pointed out that there were no rules on the subject and in Bombay dissenting minutes without signing the report were permitted by rule. He then proposed that the bill should be dropped. Sir G. Lowndes said the Committee could not do that as it was beyond its power. Mr. Patel said the question would arise in connection with the Bill under consideration. Sir G. Lowndes said that dissenting minutes without signing the report would not be permitted. Mr. Patel then left the Committee. Panditji said he would reconsider the matter as requested by Sir G. Lowndes. I said nothing but merely sat on. The bill was not long and many portions of it were reserved for further consideration.

(486)

28-2-1919 (Delhi).....In the afternoon came a letter signed by Mr. Smith, the Secretary to the Leg. Department, saying that my dissenting minute would not be presented to the Council tomorrow unless I sign the majority report. Patel and Panditji also received similar letters. We met in the evening at Panditji's and drafted a reply.

(487)

1-3-1919 (Delhi).....Sir W. Vincent presented the report of the Select Committee on Rowlatt bill, but we found afterwards that it was an incomplete document, and my dissenting minute along with those of Pandit Madan Mohan and Patel were not presented. We had a discussion about it in our additional member's room, and discovering the Bombay rule as favouring our interpretation, Madan Mohan Patel wrote to the Secretary pointing it out.... I sent for the rules of the conduct of legislative business in all the Provincial Councils and finding them clear and in favour of our interpretation, wrote referring the Secretary to them.

(488)

2-3-1919 (Delhi).....I got a registered letter from Lokmanya Tilak about his case and work in England. He wishes us to conciliate Mrs. Besant.....Gandhi's passive resistance has excited the Moderates to the point of their issuing a Manifesto against it.

Sir Gangadhar has signed it. Mr. Sharma came there. We disapproved of the conduct of the Moderates. They were not called upon to help Gandhi but why should they obstruct him?..... Mr. Chanda came again. He said he had not signed the Moderate manifesto.

(489)

4-3-1919 (Delhi).....Mr. K. C. Roy called in between and said that the Viceroy did not call Mr. Gandhi but that the latter offered himself to visit Delhi. Mr. Gandhi is expected here this evening.

(490)

5-3-1919 (Delhi).....Later on Patel returned and said that Gandhi and H. E. the Viceroy met, had a two hours discussion and could not come to an agreement. So they parted friends who had agreed to differ.

(491)

6-3-1919 (Delhi).....Sat talking with Sukul, Rangaswami and Patel. Rowlatt Bills are exercising our minds very much. I drafted a letter to the Viceroy, as President of the Council, saying the signatories would leave the Council as a protest. After food I went to the Secretariat in a hired Tonga and was very much surprised to see that the driver who was an illiterate Mohamadan spoke of the Rowlatt Bills and objected to them very strongly. I met Chanda in the Verandah of the Council Hall and saw Sir James Du Boulay in his room.....Sir James (Du Boulay) told me that Arjunlal Sheti would be released if he agrees not to go to Jaipur, not to teach or speak and to live with one whom Govt. trusts.....We have made up our minds to resign our seats in the Councils if necessary.

(492)

8-3-1919 (Delhi).....The budget was being debated about the whole day and the proceedings would have been very uneventful but that Mr. Ironside made some remarks about Educated Indians being indifferent to sanitation and that provoked a storm. Nearly every province protested and I would have spoken but Mr. Sukul spoke and Mr. Ironside withdrew his remarks..... Mr. Devaratna Sharma came with two companions (and) told what startled me. He said a member of our Council demands

fees for putting questions. He told me his name in confidence. Long ago I had heard something of the kind about him. If true it is very disgraceful.

(493)

11-3-1919 (Delhi).....Chanda, K. C. Roy and others came and proposed a conference at Pandit Madan Mohan's house and I got a note from Panditji also. So I, Patel, Shukul and Ayyangar went at 4 p. m. Later on came Jinnah, Raja of Mahmdabad, Maharaja Conssinbazar, Maung Ba Too, Sharma and many others. As usual, instead of settling about tomorrow's work they fell to talking about the wisdom or otherwise of walking out, or resigning and the discussion became so desultory that Patel went away, then went Ayyangar and I left after sunset and they were still wrangling. Jinnah was for resigning. Shastri was for merely opposing and doing nothing else. The wrangle was between the two. Shastri is a very calculating man. I felt very angry that I lost a great deal of valuable time for nothing.

(494)

12-3-1919 (Delhi).....Today's was a day of great hard workput my argument together on various points.....H. E./ Presided and ruled three of our first amendments as out of order. I and Patel tried to introduce some of our arguments and did so but I am afraid Govt. had information of our strong points and avoided them by the ruling of H. E. Sir W. Vincent protested that there was no compromise with the Moderates. This was very significant.

(495)

13-3-1919 (Delhi) This also was a day of exceptional hard work.....looked into papers of the part of the Rowlatt Bill to be brought before the Council today.....went.....to the Council. Work began at 11 a. m. and went on till 2 a. m. at short intervals for lunch and dinner. I went without the formerOur Indian members maintained a good fight except Shastri who in a speech admitted that he was converted by the speech of Sir G. Lowndes. Jinnah was very strong and made good speeches. The Council adjourned at 2 a. m. and I returned to my bungalow with Patel.

(496)

14-3-1919 (Delhi).....This was also a day of prolonged sitting of the Council, though not quite so long as yesterday's.....by about 8-30 p. m. all the amendments on the Bill were finished.

(497)

15-3-1919 (Delhi).....Mr. K. C. Roy came and we sat talking. He thought that the expectations of the country had been raised, so it was necessary that we, the non-official Indian members must do something by walking out of the Council when the Rowlatt Bill came up for being passed. Patel came and joined in the conversation. Nothing was decided as usual, but Patel went out in the afternoon, saw many people and returned feeling disappointed. Madan Mohan is as usual vacillating and undecided. Mr. Maung Ba Too who proposes to do nothing beyond attending and voting against the passing of the Bill, is now high in his favour. Mr. Maung Ba Too also came here with Radhakant (Panditji's son), and negotiations began afresh. A paper written and typed by Patel was produced. Panditji would not sign it at the first. So I, Patel and Sukul signed it. Then Panditji declined to sign it saying he would do so if the majority of the elected members signed it. At last Mr. Sukul went and brought the paper and it is with him.

(498)

17-3-1919 (Delhi).....Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya called an informal meeting of non-official members at the Metcalfe House today. I did not go, neither did Patel but Mr. Ayyangar and Sukul went and returned about 8 p. m. saying that discussion was going on as usual and they left when nothing was decided. Sharma it is said talked of resignation which to me appears about the last thing he will do.

I forgot to mention above that Sir Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis called at night and sat talking with me for a long time. He said that Sir James Du Boulay spoke very well of my speeches and said that I preserved the parliamentary temper and my humour took all the sting out of them. He added that the Viceroy said the same thing, and the general opinion was that Sir George Lowndes did not meet my arguments about the Rowlatt Bill being beyond the competence of the Indian Legislative Council.

(499)

4-4-1919..... I finished the urgent letters, advised Patel and Sukul not to resign.

(500)

6-4-1919..... All the people in the town fasted today, closed their shops and did no business. The weekly Market was also practically deserted. Ganeshdas, Dhattrak and others it is said, were wandering about enquiring why people closed their shops and suspended business. The reply they got was that people had made up their mind to do so. It is said Mr. Danks gave distinct orders that people were not to be interfered with unless they broke the law, which nobody did. So everything passed off very peacefully.

(501)

13-4-1919 (Nagpur) Badal, son of Dr. Moonje came and delivered a letter of Dr. Moonje saying that last night, after I left Mr. Nilkanth Rao Udhoji's house, there was a discussion among friends assembled there, about whether I ought to resign. There was a difference of opinion and it was settled to refer the matter to the arbitration of Lok. Tilak, and requesting me to send to Dr. Moonje my resignation to be enclosed and sent to the Viceroy or not according as Lok. Tilak decides. I told Badal verbally that there was no time to reply and that I would write either from Calcutta or discuss the matter at Khandwa on 18th instant.

(502)

14-4-1919 (Calcutta) It appears there was a big meeting in Calcutta on Saturday last. The Police provoked a disturbance by shooting a police constable because the latter declined to beat the people. Mr. Chakrawarti behaved very bravely and checked the police, and saw the Governor. Mr. L. B. Sen and Mr. Bose took a noble part. Mr. L. B. Sen turned up and sat talking. About 6-30 p. m. Mr. Das, I, L. B. Sen and Mr. Sudhir, (Das' son-in-law) went to Mr. Chakrawarti and met there two Mohammedan gentlemen and Mr. Bose. We sat talking about the disturbance and it appeared the Police headed by Mr. Clarke provoked the trouble to prove the Governor to be in the wrong; because the latter allowed the public meeting in spite of Mr. Clarke's advice to the contrary.

(503)

15-4-1919 (Calcutta).....Wrote about half a dozen letters, among them one to Dr. Moonje about the proposal of our Nagpur Nationalists to refer the matter about my resignation to the arbitration of Lok. Tilak. I think it improper and inexpedient to resign. Some of them think otherwise. Hence the proposal. I expressed my willingness to submit the matter to Lok. Tilak for his decision.....Went with Bipin Babu.....to Moti Babu, who is ill, looks very feeble and talks in a semispairing tone. Like Mr. Das he also thinks that Sir R. Tagore will not go to England on our deputation. He agrees about the smallness of our deputation and its work of negotiation. He is very keen on doing all we can to get Rowlatt vetoed.....They have their Provincial Conference at Mymonsing to arrange for and to look after the sequels of the disturbance here on Saturday last. It was the shooting of an Indian constable by an European Sergeant that started the disturbance but it is said efforts are being made by Police to make out that the constable was stabbed by some one from among the people assembled. There is, however, the dying declaration of the constable recorded by an Honorary Magistrate, saying that he was shot, but the paper is in police possession and may not be coming forth.

(504)

17-4-1919 (Train).....Pandit Madan Mohan came in at Mogalsarai and got into a neighbouring compartment. He was looking ill and dejected. Narayanrao Vaidya and Rao got in at Katni. At Jubbalpore I met a number of people on the platform. They came to see their Collector and incidentally garlanded Madan Mohan who, very wonderfully took the compliment to himself. They garlanded me also.

(505)

19-4-1919 (Khandwa).....This was the first day of the Berar and C. P. Conference.....the D. S. P. attended and was accommodated on the dais.....The whole house was to go into Subject's Committee. It met in the A. V. School at about 1 p. m. and its deliberations went on till 6-30 p. m. Mr. Rao whom I took to be a reasonable man, I am sorry, turned out quite the reverse. He developed obstructive tactics and it appeared a few supported him. Golwalkar assumed a very quiet attitude but I am afraid, he was in sympathy with Rao. Mr. Abdul Kadir of Burhanpur appeared to be a very clear thinker. Rao

wanted a resolution to thank Sukul and all who resigned. I thought it was not proper. He was defeated by a large majority. Later on towards the close, a man who is the President of the Kanyakubja caste, desired to revive the subject but I (president of the conference) would not allow (it) to be reopened.

(506)

20-4-1919 (Khandwa).....The police here are getting apparently active, and had it intimated that they would watch the proceedings of the meeting which Narayanrao Vaidya, Shankar Rao Niyogi and others wished to hold in the Pandal for lecturing on Passive Resistance. They first wished to hold it for Home Rule, then changed it to Passive Resistance of Gandhi and then hearing that Gandhi had suspended it on account of the number of people killed, they reverted to Home Rule.

(507)

2-5-1919 (Nagpur)I got a telegram from the Cooks and Son saying that a berth had been secured for me in the "Canberra" sailing on 12th instant. As requested I wired back my acceptance and wrote to D. V. Gokhale to pay my passage money.....Hon'ble Mr. Bhurgri of Sindh has been arrested. The days of repression have begun in right earnest.

(508)

3-5-1919 (Nagpur).....He (Dr. Soman) said that the Rowlatt Act had been vetoed by the Secretary of State through the Crown of course.

(509)

6-5-1919.....Applied to the Govt. of India, both through the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy and Mr. Smith, Secretary, Legislative Department, for leave to go to England.

(510)

11-5-1919 (Bombay).....Sir Gangadhar Rao's son Raja Bal is here. The Moderates wish to cheat him. C. P. Ramswami is said to be here but has been done out of his passage in some way by Mrs. Besant.

(511)

23-5-1919 (*S. S. Canberra*).....We reached Suez about 4-30 a. m. and steamed into the port near one of the wharfs as the day broke. I thought we would start again within an hour or so but somehow delays occurred and the Captain told me about 12 noon that the place was closely guarded by the military and that we have to stay here the rest of the day.

(512)

24-5-1919 (*S. S. Canberra*)..... We steamed out of Suez as day broke. So we spent about twenty four hours there..... There are rumours that there is trouble at Port-Said, and a few hundred people have been shot. I cannot make up my mind whether to believe the rumour or not. We could have reached Port-Said about sunset but were held up outside in the canal.

(513)

25-5-1919 (*S. S. Canberra*).....About two hundred soliders were taken on board at Port-Said, and we sailed out of it about 6 p. m.

(514)

26-5-1919 (*S. S. Canberra*).....There is a Parsi on board. He dresses, speaks and walks about in a manner to show clearly that he is aping English manners. Unfortunately I got into conversation with him towards evening and he told me that he was satisfied that India was not fit for any reforms. He told me that he thought that we should concentrate on social matters for fifty years and then, for a similar period on education and then talk of reforms. I told him that his opinions fully qualified him for a Knighthood and if he applied in proper quarters he might get it. I wished him good night. Unfortunately I do not know his name and he would not disclose it to me.

(515)

27-5-1919 (*S. S. Canberra*).....The gentleman who I thought was a Parsi on board the ship turns out to be an Eurasian or Anglo-Indian as the people of that class are called. So I have no reason to be surprised at the opinons he holds.

(516)

28-5-1919 (S. S. *Canberra*).....We reached Malta about 7 p. m. They say there is some difficulty about people going ashore. Malta is very much like Agra, Lucknow or Delhi with all roofs flat and square windows with the usual preparations for a siege.

(517)

29-5-1919 (S. S. *Canberra*) It was declared in the morning that British subjects only would be permitted ashore in Malta. So Americans and others could not visit the place. There is a clock, (on Malta Island) of very old make. By its sides are the figures of 12 apostles and one comes out to strike the hour. This is very peculiar. There is an Indian Firm called Fulmul and Brothers, in the row of shops. We visited it and were very glad to meet these Indian gentlemen there. They said they were here for years. One spoke Punjabi.

(518)

30-5-1919 (S. S. *Canberra*).....Mrs. Besant told me that she met the Eurasian who is a knight in the making. He asked her to state her political views and she did so.

(519)

2-6-1919 (S. S. *Canberra*).....I was able to see Gibraltar from close quarters. They do not allow anybody into the Fort. It is so well concealed that from the outside you cannot tell where it is. There are said to be thousands of guns kept in position in it but not one of them is visible. From the deck I looked at it for some time. The port is very busy and no wonder for it is the only entrance and very narrow at that from the Mediterranean into the Atlantic. The scene at night is very splendid, quite like a picture.

(520)

3-6-1919 (S. S. *Canberra*).....We passed the South East coast of Portugal today. There is a village there called "Sagarish". This is very remarkable. Can it be derived from Sankrit Sagar meaning the Sea.

(521)

11-6-1919 (London).....At 3-30 p. m. we went to the Secretary of State for India's Office and were asked to sit in the Council room. Later on we were called to his office in which Mr. Montagu, Lord Sinha, Duke and two or three others were seated. The interview was satisfactory, having lasted till 5 p.m. Mr. Kelkar is preparing a summary of it. So I shall not summarize it myself.Surendra Babu appeared to be there in the verandah of the India Office, but it is not known whether he had an interview with Mr. Montagu.

(522)

12-6-1919 (London).....He (Dr. Clarke) said that Madhavarao Dewan said that Tilak is not a member of the deputation. I said it was not so. The matter was not further discussed as Kelkar was not there.

(523)

13-6-1919 (London).....At the (Congress) Office we held a meeting of the delegates at which myself, Kelkar, (V. P.) Madhavarao and Satyamurti and Patel were present, and we decided one question which has been needlessly raised as to whether Mr. Tilak is a member of the deputation or not. There is and can be no doubt that he is and we decided accordingly.

(524)

14-6-1919 (London).....There was also an invitation from Mr. Montagu to a tea party at the India Office in honour of Lady Chelmsford. There were three letters for Patel and no invitation to Lok. Tilak. His name is getting omitted in all official communications and this is not right. So after breakfast I went to Congress Office in Henrietta Street and saw Patel. With him was sitting Mr. Horniman. We sat talking. He wishes to be included in the Congress Deputation, so does Dr. Mehta of Burma. The Office closes at 1 p. m. as it is Saturday. Lok. Tilak also came there with Namjoshi. So I and Patel came with him in a taxi to 10 Howley Place and settled a number of details about our work. We decided to meet every day at 12 noon at the Congress Office. We read and passed the diary prepared by Patel. We practically agreed to include Dr. Mehta and Horniman in our deputation if they do not ask us to incur any expenditure of funds on their accounts.

(525)

16-6-1919 (London).....I went to Congress Office with Wasudeorao Joshi and sat talking with Patel. Mrs. Besant was there to ask Patel to pay for the paper *India*. Patel said he would not and could not. She went away.

(526)

17-6-1919 (London).....I went to Hampstead to see Mr. Hyndman.....We sat talking for a long time. He said he would introduce me to six members of the House of Commons who belong to his party. He agreed to write a signed article on the Indian Reform Bill and said that he would introduce me to members of the Parliamentary Commission if he knows any of them.

(527)

18-6-1919 (London).....I went to Congress Office by train. Mr. Patel was there. Satyamurti, Madhavarao Dewan and Horniman came there and we held a meeting. Horniman joined the deputation. Satyamruti put in his claim but it was held over. We decided to publish Sir Rabindranath Tagore's resignation of his Knighthood. We decided to write to the Director of the paper "*India*."

(528)

19-6-1919 (London).....I, Tilak, Namjoshi and Kelkar wentto Sir William Bull. His office is in the Chancery Lane and we had a fairly long talk with him for three quarters of an hour about Indian Reforms. Tilak showed him the comparative memo and discussion went on that. He appeared to be very ignorant and it soon became apparent that he could not master the subject within the time that we were there. I suggested that he should send for us as often as he had a little time to spare and discuss the topics piece meal. He said he would do this as his leisure permitted.

(529)

23-6-1919 (London).....Both Mr. Nevinson and Ratcliffe told me that they would introduce in their papers what I wanted to. The communication should not go beyond six hundred words. I had a little talk with Mr. Nevinson alone and aside. I told him that as a matter of business I would like him to write a few articles signed by him about the Reform proposals and Rowlatt Bills.

(530)

24-6-1919 (London).....Lady Russell said that on knowing the names of the Joint Committee on the Indian Reforms, she will do what lies in her power.

(531)

25-6-1919 (London).....In the afternoon I sat reading and helping in the amendments drafted by Tilak and Kelkar.

(532)

27-6-1919 (London).....I sat discussing the amendments of the Bill all day with Tilak and Kelkar.

(533)

28-6-1919 (London).....on the way went to see Madhavarao whom we found at his breakfast. He said he had a very successful tour to Southport, met Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and other labour leaders, that Satyamurti was very active, that Mrs. Besant was not a *persona grata* there.....and that she spoke very wisely, touched on no controversial points and demanded self-determination for India.....On return to our lodging we found Tilak up and sat in the drawing-room. Mr. Horniman also came and we sat discussing the amendments to the Bill till 5 p.m.....There were crowds in the streets making merry and expressing their joy that the Peace Treaty was signed today at Paris at 3 p.m.

(534)

30-6-1919 (London).....We (Shri Khaparde, Mr. Horniman and Divan Bahadur V. P. Madhavarao) sat considering the amendments till 1 p.m.

(535)

1-7-1919 (London).....Mr. Patel and Mr. Horniman came, so did Madhavarao Dewan and Satyamurti and working upto 7 p.m. We finished the amendments.....He (Misra) said he has secured two members of the House of Commons to take interest in Egyptian matters. He would see them next week and see if they can be induced to take interest in Indian affairs.

(536)

2-7-1919 (London).....We met Dr. Clarke and one Mr. Mackenzie who was formerly in the House of Commons. He was very sympathetic and we sat talking for a long time. We told him our principal points and he mentioned the names of Dr. Murray and some others as likely to help us.

(537)

3-7-1919 (London).....seeing the names of the Joint Committee in the *Times*, copied them and sent them off to Mr. Blunt, Lady Russell and Mr. Hyndman, asking each to help, in securing interest for India. Mr. Sakalatwala gave introductions to three members of the House of Commons.

(538)

4-7-1919 (London).....went to Congress Office. Patel, Satyamurti, Dr. Patel and others were there. Mr. Kelkar came later on.....Mr. Jinnah, C. P. Ramaswami, Mr. Bhurgri, the Madras gentleman, Lok. Tilak and others came there and we held a meeting to see if common action was possible. Mr. Bhurgri and C. P. Ramaswami would have agreed but Mr. Jinnah was against joint action because his own view differed from the views of Delhi Congress. He said also that he had discretion to go back on the resolutions of the All-India Home Rule League and of the All-India Mahommadan League. So no common ground could be reached and we dispersed.

(539)

5-7-1919 (London).....Mr. Patel came about 4 p. m. Then we sat talking and read the note compiled by Mrs. Besant and brought today by Mr. Tilak who went out about 12 noon and returned about 2 p. m. There is not much in it and we detected some inaccuracies and misleading statements. She introduces her name and that of Shastri as usual. Later on came Mr. Bomonji and sat talking about what he said and did at Harrowgate.

(540)

6-7-1919 (London).....resumed my study of the Bill literature. Shankaran Nair's dissenting minute is very carefully and fearlessly written.

(541)

7-7-1919 (London).....He (Mr. Keating) appears to be a very useful man.

(542)

8-7-1919 (London).....We read the memo prepared by Mr. Horniman and approved of it. Dr. Clarke came there. He appears to be in our favour and approved of the letter written by Patel to chairman of the British Committee of I. N. C. It is a kind of ultimatum provoked by their proposal to include one member of each deputation in England, though some of them are working against the Congress. This is very very bad.

(543)

9-7-1919 (London).....Mr. Tilak (came) and went out with me and Namjoshi to the office of the Congress in Henrietta Street. Mr. Patel, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. Wadia, Mr. Telang and Mr. Horniman came there and later on came Dewan Madhavarao. It was intended to be a meeting of all the Indian deputations in England to take concerted action about the high-handed doings in the Punjab and other places. The Moderates and Mohammedans did not attend. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami who came said that the Moderates wished to co-operate and had prepared a memo. So the meeting was adjourned to Friday next at 11-30 a. m. and Mr. Kelkar requested to be in communication with the Moderates and Mohammadans.

(544)

10-7-1919 (London).....He, Mr. Keating, Dr. Bhat and Mr. Mehta were there and we stood talking for a long time, Mr. Saklatwala lecturing as usual. We decided to see Mr. Adamson on Tuesday at the House of Commons.

(545)

11-7-1919 (London).....Went with Lok. Tilak, Kelkar and Namjoshi to the Congress office. Mr. Patel, Horniman, Mrs. Besant, Wadia and Telang were there. None of the others came. Shastri told Patel yesterday that the Moderates declined to act with us in any matter. We then appointed a sub-committee to draft two memos. One for the Punjab trouble and the other on repressive legislation generally and we wish to approach the proper authorities in joint deputation from the

Congress, the three Home Rule League and the Mohammedan League if they join..... went by tube to Hampstead and saw Mr. Hyndman at his house. He sat talking as usual, recommended that we should publish a good sized volume giving illustrative pictures of Indian scenes and our own photos, somewhat similar to what they have done for China and Japan. He also recommended that Mr. Tilak should speak in one of the Committee rooms of the House of Commons. He said he would help in getting his friends in parliament to put questions and in that way get our case put before the house. He would write to Mr. Clemenceau and otherwise help by writing in the papers etc. etc.

(546)

12-7-1919 (London).....Mr. Patel and Mr. Bhargri came in the afternoon. The British Committee of I. N. C. have decided to give the same order as the Directors of the paper *India viz.*, to support the Congress view in the paper. Mrs. Besant and Surendra Babu who were there opposed it, but they were over-ruled by a majority. Basu came but was too late. The Joint Committee will begin its public sittings on Wednesday next. Lok. Tilak may not be able to preside over the next meeting of the Congress.

(547)

14-7-1919 (London).....Mr. Ratcliffe came about 3-30 p. m. and I sat talking with him apart. He said he was so busy that he could not take up any work for the paper "*India*". He could not write even a weekly signed letter to it. Then I asked if he could do some writing about our country in the other papers. He replied that he was already doing all he could in all the papers with which he is connected and could not do more. went to Congress office. Mr. Patel, Mr. Parikh, Mr. Tilak, Mr. Kelkar were there. Dr. Clarke came there soon after and so did Dr. Rutherford. We decided that Dr. Clarke should have an interview with Mr. Pollock tomorrow and get either a definite assurance that he would carry out and support the policy of the Congress or resign. Dr. Clarke agreed to do so.

(548)

15-7-1919 (London).....I, Tilak, Kelkar and Namjoshi had to be in the House of Commons before 11 a. m. We went

there in time and Mr. Sakalatwala met us in the Entrance Lobby and introduced us to Mr. Adamson who took us to his room. Dewan Madhavarao and his personal servant were with us, and so was Mr. Patel. Mr. Keating came there and Sakalatwala went away. We sat talking for over half an hour. Madhavarao went on talking a little longer than he ought to have and Mr. Keating pulled him up. Then we took leave promising to meet him again. Mrs. Besant, Wadia, Telang and Graham Pole were there and they wished to see Mr. Adamson but I suppose they got no time..... I went to Congress office. The British Committee had a meeting there. Mr. Polock resigned and the Miss (Howsin) who was his assistant, was appointed the editor in his place with Kelkar as her honorary associate..... made arrangements about securing the full report of the Joint Committee which, contrary to the public announcement, commenced its sittings today. The public was not admitted. They will be admitted tomorrow..... Mr. Keating introduced me to the whip of the Labour party, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. Sexton, and a few other members.

(549)

16-7-1919 (London).....Went to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.....Mr. R. MacDonald.....said that he would be glad to give evidence before the Joint Committee..... went to the smoking room of the House of Commons. There we met Sir Willium Barnett, Mr. Darris, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Sexton and a number of others, all members of parliament. Sir W. Barnett made an appointment on Wednesday next at 11 to meet him and discuss the Indian Reform Bill. Mr. Darris also wishes to study it. We sat talking till 1-30 a. m.

(550)

17-7-1919 (London).....Dewan Madhavarao and Dr. Bhat came and sat talking. They wished to start a—fresh a new kind of agitation. I said that could not be done as the mandate given by the Congress was clear and precise. Dewansaheb thought we could go beyond the mandate. I said we could not.....When Mr. Tilak got up he came down and told Dewan Madhavarao the same thing as I did. Then Madhavarao went away.

(551)

18-7-1919 (London).....After breakfast I sat writing and noting on the Reform Scheme till 3 p. m.....got through a good deal of work. Kelkar, on returning said that the Committee intends sending us a few questions to answer and we shall be examined on them only. This would lighten our labour apparently but is really intended to prevent the matters which they do not want, from being brought in. We must take the conditions as they are created for us. Two gentlemen from New Guinea came. They said they were Indians settled there and wanted to create an Indian Colony there. Dr. Wharton and Hon'ble Mr. Lakhu are their names.

(552)

19-7-1919 (London).....This is the day of the Official Peace Celebrations and all people, specially the younger ones were extremely anxious to go out sight seeing..... Mr. Das Gupta came and proposed what has been proposed and found impossible a thousand times before, viz., all Indian parties should work together. Lok. Tilak explained the position and said that we of the Congress were prepared to co-operate with all but that the Moderates declined. Then Das Gupta went away.

(553)

20-7-1919 (Londón).....Later on came Mr. Bomonji and spoke about how he made remarks at Curzon's House in the presence of Lord Curzon and Sir O'Dwyer and the latter's wife. Then he talked of Punjab matters and how Lord Sinha and Surendra opposed him. His idea, it was, that we should all decline to give evidence before the Joint Committee. Patel was of his opinion. I and Kelkar thought that unless all joined the move will not be right. The discussion went on both during and after the evening meal. Sir R. Tagore's letter is to be published and distributed at Bomonji's cost amounting to twentyfive pounds.

(554)

21-7-1919 (London).....Then I went to Congress office. Patel, Tilak, Horniman, Satyamurti, Madhavrao and Dr. Mehta were there and we held a meeting of our deputation. The discussion was long, the question being whether in view of the oppression in Punjab we should decline to give evidence before the Joint Committee. The matter was referred to the All-India

Congress Committee..... went to the House of Commons and sat in the smoking room talking. I was introduced to Mr. Davidson, Mr. Darris, Mr. Gibbs, and a number of other M. Ps. We left the house after 1 a. m. and I returned to Howley place.

(555)

22-7-1919 (London) I went to our Congress Office and sat talking with Dr. Clarke, and Mr. Vakil. Later on came Mr. Parikh, Mr. Knight and Mr. Patel and we settled the rough draft of the constitution of the British Committee of I. N. C.

(556)

23-7-1919 (London) I and Madhavrao had a long and very satisfactory interview with Sir William. He appeared anxious to know and I told him all, about the origin of the Congress, its progress, its resolutions etc. etc. Poor Dewan Madhavarao cannot get away from his personal history and often interrupted me but I had to put up with it. Sir W. read the comparative statement and a part of our memorandum.

(557)

25-7-1919 (London) I went out with Lok. Tilak and Namjoshi to the Congress Office in a horse four wheeler and attended the meeting of the British Committee of the I. N. C. Dr. Clarke presided. Patel, myself, Tilak and Dr. Mehta attended it on behalf of the Congress Deputation. Jinnah, C. P. Ramswami, and Wadia were also present. The last three raised various objections but ultimately the constitution framed by us the other day for British Committee was adopted and the whole of the Congress Deputation became members of its Executive Committee. Then I, Patel, Lok. Tilak and Namjoshi went to Golder's Green and saw Mr. Spoor at his house. we had a very satisfactory interview during which Patel explained our scheme of reform and answered questions and supplied the information asked for.

(558)

29-7-1919 (London) Mrs. Besant (while speaking in the Caxton Hall meeting) said plainly that there were no differences of principles but only on matters of detail, between the various deputations in England.

(559)

30-7-1919 (London) I went and saw Sir William Barton and Mr. Darris, both M. P. s. They had heard of our meeting of yesterday and asked information about it which I gave. They showed me a hand-bill of another meeting arranged by Mrs. Besant's friends in Committee Room No. 7 as our friends did yesterday. We were not invited to it. Both Sir W. Barton and Darris intended going to it and putting questions as to the differences between them and ourselves..... He (Vithalbhai Patel) returned about 4 p. m. Mr. Horniman, and Lok. Tilak came there and so did Madhavarao with Satyamurti and we held a meeting and finally passed the answers prepared to the Committee questions. Madhavarao gave a good deal of trouble.

(560)

6-8-1919 (London) Lok. Tilak was then examined (by the Joint Parliamentary Committee) and he made a very clear and strong statement. Nobody cross-examined him because probably they thought he would make his case stronger.

(561)

16-8-1919 (London).....He (Lt. Commander Kenworthy) agreed to move the amendments which I suggested..... I found Patel, his assistant Vakil and Kelkar arguing seriously in Lok. Tilak's room. It appears Mr. Horniman and Madhavarao did not agree to the proposal about general amnesty to political prisoners, and taxed Patel with having proposed it. This is very extra-ordinary.

(562)

21-8-1919 (London) I and Tilak wrote to Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Henderson offering to assist in his election..... I found Tilak and Vakil and Patel sitting with Kelkar, Namjoshi and others. Mr. Jinnah is going to form a new party consisting of the Moderates of the Moderate party and the Moderates of the Nationalist Party. I am afraid he will not succeed.

(563)

22-8-1919 (London).....Mr. Patel, Mr. Sakalatwala, Mr. Keating, Mr. Mehta, Mr. Vakil and others came and we held our weekly meeting. We decided to send somebody into South-wales to talk to the Country-side.

(564)

27-8-1919 (London) I, Tilak and Namjoshi went to a meeting of our deputation in the Congress Office, and met Mr. Hassan Imam, A. Rangaswami, Horniman, Bipin Babu (who arrived just a few days ago), and others there. Dr. Clarke attended and we settled the towns where public demonstrations were to be held, and arranged that our new Secretary Mr. Blizard should go about and make the necessary *Bandobast*.

(565)

28-8-1919 (London) He (Mr. A. Rangaswami) is very angry with Shastri, Surendra and all Moderates generally. They have betrayed their trust and their country.

(566)

29-8-1919 (London) There was a meeting of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress and I attended it. Mr. Tilak went out with Namjoshi to see some press and came to it later on. There was good attendance. Mr. Parikh, Mr. Knight and Dr. Rutherford were there, besides nearly all our deputation, Jinnah and a few more. The business was also somewhat important about the interview which Dr. Clarke, Mr. Knight and Dr. Rutherford had with Mr. Montagu about the atrocities in the Punjab and elsewhere. Mr. Montagu wishes to appoint a commission of enquiry, has settled its personnel and we considered whether it was not desirable to make a further representation to him about appointing representatives of the I. N. C. and the Mahommadan League on it. We decided to do so. Mr. Jinnah appeared desirous to submit a panel of names for Mr. Montagu to choose from, he prepared one with the names of his friends on it. It was, however, settled that we should meet again to frame the panel if Mr. Montagu agreed to nominate a few from it.

(567)

30-8-1919 (London) Mr. Tilak with Namjoshi went to the meeting of the Sub-Committee of the British Committee of I. N. C. I thought of lying down but Mr. Bhaskar Rao Jadhava of Kolhapur came to see Mr. Tilak. I sat talking a few minutes with him in the hall and did not give him the information in search of which I think he came.

(568)

31-8-1919 (London) One of them (letters) was to Miss Howsin offering her the editorship of the paper "*India*".

(569)

5-9-1919 (London) Attended the two meetings at the Congress Office. Bhurgri tried to canvass for Jinnah and Dr. Rutherford did the same for him at the meetings but the attempt failed.

(570)

6-9-1919 (London).....This was a very laborious, troublesome, and with all that a very miserable, humiliating and disappointing day's work went to *Pontypridd* in Southwales *via* Cardiff but Mr. Charles Major whom we expected to come to meet us there, was to be found nowhere on the platform. With a good (deal) of trouble we secured a man and went with our things, first to the New Inns Hotel, then to Park Hotel, then to Welsh Harp, Soal-mans Hotel etc. but could get no room to stay for the night. There was some concert and the whole of the little place was quite full. The lady of the New Inns Hotel and Welsh Harp wished us to see Mr. Cook of a House furnishers firm, as he was prominent among the labourites there. So we went and he gave his boy with us to find Mr. Charles Major. We had a long trudge the whole afternoon and met him near his house with Satyamurti. Mr. Major complained of having no previous information, said Mr. Gale was a middleman and so on and said that he had made no arrangements for a meeting of the labour people for us..... He could arrange no room or meeting for us..... So I and Pradhan returned to Cardiff. There also we wandered far and wide but no hotel had any room. We met a person who said he was a labourite and walked to two places with us and said he could do nothing more for us. So we returned to the Railway Station, took our things from the Cloak Room and got into 10-42 p. m. train for London. We could not sleep or even lie down till 1 a. m. as there were many people in our compartment. Then we could stretch our limbs but sleep was not easy. We

reached Paddington at 4 p. m. and then drove with Pradhan to his hotel and I to my 60 Talbot Road. This stupid thing cost us nearly £ 5-10 with nothing to show.

(Note:—After this there were many short and very successful trips by the members of the deputation to New Castle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Manchester, Halstead, Bradford, Norwood and other places in the country with meetings, lectures, and propaganda. The audiences though small were found to be very intelligent.

Balwant Ganesh Khaparde

(571)

14-9-1919 (Bournemouth) I am called Mark Twain here in Bournemouth.

(572)

15-9-1919 (London) Then we went to a reception given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. There were light refreshments served. Lord Mayor made a speech and so did Dr. Clifford and many others.

(573)

16-9-1919 (London) They (Misra and Maniari) wished Tilak to speak at a meeting to which the other deputations in London were to be invited. I did not like the idea as the thing has been done over and over again and there is no chance of any good being done. Mr. Tilak agreed with me and Misra and Maniari went away naturally dissatisfied with my ideas.

(574)

17-9-1919 (London).....On the way we met Mr. Yakub Hussain and Mr. Pal asked him to accompany us on our tour. He declined of course and went his way.

(575)

19-9-1919 (London).....The first meeting was of our deputation. A. Ranganaswami proposed that Satyamurti should be invited to join the group of the deputation for a photo which Dr. Clarke had arranged. Pal and Dewan proposed that the Assam delegates should be invited also, and a very unpleasant

discussion arose. Satyamurti defied the deputation and the Assamees were never members at all. Satyamurti came there and behaved badly again. Rangaswami also showed his fangs. It was eventually after two hours discussion settled that they were not to be included. Horniman, Satyamurti and Dewan felt very angry. An allowance of fifty pounds was given to Pal. It was to be paid at six pounds a week.

(576)

21-9-1919 (London) I sat talking with him (D. N. Bannerji) when he came. With me were Tilak and Kelkar and he congratulated the latter on the improvement of the tone and matter of "India".

(577)

23-9-1919 (London) When we arrived at the Congress Office Mr. Tilak and Namjoshi were there. We sat discussing the matter of the Congress..... Mr. Tilak, Patel and Pal appear to have gone to Dewan Madhavarao to try and induce him to stay on a little longer, and not to return to India on Saturday next as he intended doing. Mr. Tilak is not sure that the Mission succeeded and I do not understand why it was undertaken at all. .

(578)

24-9-1919 (London) Mr. Tilak went out with Namjoshi to see Mr. Lansbury who told him that Saklatwala wished to call a meeting and make out that he was the leader. Mr. Lansbury did not think the move wise..... Mrs. Besant has, under the auspices of Indo-British Association, called a meeting. She wishes Shastri to speak on politics, "what India wants". The move is rather designed to make out that she is the exponent of Indian political thought. She has been visiting Mr. Montagu very often as noticed by Mr. Bottomley in his paper and wishes to support the M. C. scheme. She tries to ignore the Congress and that is the game I believe. I am afraid Mrs. Besant wishes to detach Kelkar and Madhavarao Diwan and she has invited them to speak at her meeting on 4th October next.

(579)

3-10-1919 (London) Patel had an interview with Mr. Montagu about Punjab matters and our return passages to India.

(580)

6-10-1919 (London) Then I, Patel and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Spoor dined together. We talked of the reforms. Mr. Spoor said he would move our amendments in the Committee and also in the house. He is not as strong as we like him to be but he is the only M. P. on the Committee available.

(581)

9-10-1919 (London) From there I went to our Congress Office in Henrietta Street and sat talking with Patel and Mr. Horniman who has prepared his representation to the Privy Council against his deportation.

(582)

10-10-1919 (London) About 3-30 I went out with Tilak and Namjoshi to our Congress Office and attended a meeting of our deputation. I am sorry the meeting was called for nothing. Rangaswami is restless to make himself famous. He wished to be examined as a witness though Patel and Madhavarao had been already examined. Lord Selbourne refused to examine him. He wanted to write a memo which he has not yet done. He initiated this meeting to talk about the paper "India".

Horniman expressed himself against the present conduct and editorial management of the paper. Rangaswami did the same. Kelkar got angry and there was a hot discussion. We declined to do anything until the sub-committee appointed by us submitted its report, and there the matter ended for the present.

(583)

14-10-1919 (London) Went to our Congress Office. I sat talking with Patel. Mr. Tilak also came there with Namjoshi. In the course of the conversation it was settled that either Tilak should, if permitted, return to India or if not permitted, I should, Patel would have to remain here. So my

returning to India appears certain, Mr. Tilak wrote a letter to Mr. Montagu about going to America to represent Indian labour.

(584)

15-10-1919 (London) And thence to our Congress Office. The question to be considered and determined was as to who should be left in charge of the deputation work after the bulk of the members of the deputation depart. Mr. Tilak proposed the name of Patel and I seconded him. Dewan appeared to have an objection and went on rigmaroling for some time. A. Rangaswami also tried to dissent but ultimately Mr. Patel was elected to remain behind here until the bill was finally disposed of.

(585)

17-10-1919 (London) Thence we went to the British Congress Committee. The attendance was not large and Mr. Patel was said to be ill and therefore absent. Dr. Clarke's annual report was passed, and a resolution against the partiality shown by Lord Selbourne was adopted. He over-rode his own earlier ruling and allowed Sir M. O'Dwyer to talk of his Punjab administration.

(586)

18-10-1919 (London) The rumour today is that the Indian Reform Bill is to be passed before the middle of December next and the Peace Celebration is to take place in India on 16th December next with general amnesty etc. etc.

(587)

20-10-1919 (London) Mr. Tilak and Namjoshi feel sure of returning to India and are making preparations accordingly.

(588)

21-10-1919 (London) He (Lok. Tilak) thinks he will be able to return to India and leave me here.

(589)

26-10-1919 (Bradford) The whole thing went off well. It appears the people here dislike Mrs. Besant. Some one asked

if we were her followers. Mr. Banerji correctly denied it. He added that he was not a Theosophist.

(590)

28-10-1919 (London) Went to the Congress Office where Tilak and Patel sat considering the amendments to be given to Mr. Spoor. Later on there was a meeting of our Congress deputation to consider the report to be made of our work. For this a sub-committee consisting of myself, Patel and Kelkar was appointed.

(591)

29-10-1919 (London) Mr. Tilak proposed going to the National Bank of India and I went with him and Namjoshi. Mr. Tilak finished his business at the Bank and opened a new current account in my name with a deposit of two hundred pounds

(592)

30-10-1919 (London) He (Lok. Tilak), I, and Namjoshi went to the House of Commons for lunch given by Mr. Spoor, M. P., to say good-bye to the Indian Congress Deputation. All its members were invited and there were about twenty M. P. s. present. The function was very successful. Mr. Spoor, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Tilak, Dr. Clarke and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu spoke and they made very good speeches. Mr. Henderson promised to give all when labour came into power.

(593)

31-10-1919 (London).....We went to the Congress Office and attended the meeting of the Deputation. A. Rangaswami and Dr. Mehta again wished to introduce a discussion about Satyamurti and his position. In their anxiety to support they assumed contradictory positions and advised the suppression of facts. This is very un-intelligible. We went on discussing.

(594)

3-11-1919 (London) We returned to the Congress Office. Mr. Tilak came there and we attended a meeting of the deputation and passed its report not without a good deal of discussion with A. Rangaswami, whose psychology I am afraid I do not understand. He did not like that we should commend the work of Patel.

(595)

6-11-1919 (London) Made ready to go out with Tilak and party. We drove up in batches with all things except mine to Liverpool Street Station. On the platform were assembled nearly all the Indians at present in England and Lok. Tilak received a great ovation. They gave him fruits, flowers, garlands, and sweets. Indian and English ladies vied with each other in doing him honour. Dr. Clarke, Patel, Blizard and all were there. We said good-bye to Tilak, Kelkar, Dr. Welkar, Namjoshi and Wasudeorao Joshi. There were members of other deputations and I said good-bye to such of them as I met and Mr. Tilak's train went away in a loud cheer. I saw Bipin Babu off by a later train and then returned.

(596)

14-11-1919 (London) Thence to the office of Messrs. Downer and Johnson, Solicitors.....we sat nearly two hours discussing the items in the bill claimed by Sir V. Chirol against Tilak. It appears very much exaggerated in parts.

(597)

17-11-1919 (London) Patel made arrangements today for the members of the British Committee to approach members of the House of Commons to take up and support our amendments. I said I would supply a list of members secured by me and Keating, so that only the others need be approached.

(598)

18-11-1919 (London) Miss Normanton came and so did Mr. Blizard and made arrangements for the new pamphlet containing the evidence of Patel, Madhavarao and Tilak with a foreword by Mr. Spoor being sent to India in time for the Congress.

(599)

19-11-1919 (London) He (Mr. Downer) told me what had taken place about the bill of costs in Lokmanya Tilak's case before the taxing master and said that it would save our side over two thousand pounds to settle the bill out of Court in a way. He said the other side had approached him in that manner on that point. I asked him to go on with the negotiations and let me know the result. went to the House

of Commons. We met Mr. Wilson in the lobby and later on Mr. Spoor in the smoking room. He told us that Mrs. Besant was making a great endeavour to prevent the labour party from taking up and putting forward our amendments.

(600)

21-11-1919 (London) He (Mr. Dipchand Javeri) told me that the money left with him by Tilak would not be given except on a code message from Tilak. This makes the settlement of the bill of costs not quite easy.

(601)

22-11-1919 (London) She (Mrs. Sarojani Naidu) had a little chat with Sir Sankaran Nair who appears daily difficult to understand.

(602)

23-11-1919 (London) Col. Wedgwood came and Patel and I explained to him the amendments he has to move. He wished to have a brief note on each of them.

(603)

24-11-1919 (London) got replies from Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hyndman, and Sir W. Barton. They do not appear enthusiastic.

(604)

25-11-1919 (London, Congress Office) I met Patel there. He is very unwilling to write the reasons of the amendments. So I went with him again to the House of Commons and saw Col. Wedgwood. He told us that the consideration of our bill is adjourned to Wednesday week.

(605)

26-11-1919 (London) Patel went to see Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck. Patel himself returned soon after and said his lordship wished to move amendments of a moderate character and drew them up On our return to the office we sat giving instructions to Mr. Neil MacLean for nearly two hours.

(606)

28-11-1919 (London) He (Mr. Downer) told me that Sir V. Chirol's Solicitor wished to settle the bill of costs in a friendly way for four thousand pounds over and above the money in Court. He telephoned to the other side and received a reply in my presence and the thing appeared near settling for 11500 pounds. I told him to wire to Tilak and drafted a telegram. He said he would send it.

(607)

29-11-1919 (London) Mr. Saklatwala and Mr. Keating pressed hard for our procuring money to enable Saklatwala to contest an election for the House of Commons. Patel pointed out that Saklatwala had assumed an attitude hostile to the Congress.

There was a long discussion but ended in nothing.

(608)

1-12-1919 (London) We (Shri Khaparde and Patel) put together the amendments and their reasons. I received a letter from Lala Lajapatraya from New York. Mr. Blizzard made it over to me to be opened. It says that Lala Lajapat Raya wishes to return to India and wishes to be permitted to do so. He requested me to see the authorities. So I wrote to Mr. Montagu for an interview.....

... After Patel returned we dined in the Common's room. Mr. Spoor said that he was called by Mr. Montagu and told not to obstruct the passage of the bill and that no amendments would be accepted. The labour party met and decided to move the amendments but not to press for division on many occasions.

(609)

3-12-1919 (London) The debate (on the Indian Reforms Bill) lasted till 11 p. m.....Montagu with his official votes rules supreme. Col. Wedgwood speaks very clear and strong.

(610)

4-12-1919 (London) Spent the whole day in the House of Commons.....All the amendments were hurried through.....sat on in the house till nearly 1 a.m. When the Committee stage of the Bill was finished and then we returned to the club.

(611)

5-12-1919 (London)..... Another day almost wholly spent in the House of Commons..... the Indian debate was resumed at 12 noon and went on till 3 p. m. Col. Wedgwood made again a very splendid speech. Mr. Spoor was also very strong. In the event all our amendments were negatived and the bill passed as it got out of the hands of the Joint Committee.

(612)

8-12-1919 (London)..... Was then taken to Mr. Montagu's room. He gave me a nice cigar to smoke and we sat down to talk. I showed him the letter of Lala Lajapat Raya. He read it through, sent for one (of) his secretaries, saw an old file and said that there was a telegram received from Lala Lajapat Raya and that he may return to India *via* France, but he would not be permitted to visit England. Mr. Montagu said that England was in Home Secretary's jurisdiction and he himself had no jurisdiction there. Then I asked him about the removal of the restrictions on Mr. Tilak's going into Punjab. He said he knew nothing about it. He would be surprized if Mr. Tilak was not permitted to go to the Punjab for the Congress. Then came the Govt. of India Bill. He said he could not provide seats for us in the gallery of the House of Lords but Lord Sinha would do it. I said as Secretary of State he could easily do it and he laughed. He asked why I disliked the Bill and I told him that I most objected to its preamble because it denies our right of self-determination, and I very much wanted our primary rights of citizenship. Upon this he appeared to lose his temper and said he could not convince the unconvinced. I replied all arguments were intended to convince the unconvinced, else they would have no use. He said he did not wish to discuss and wished to know when I intended returning and I replied that I would return as early as I got passages for me, Patel and Dr. Sathaye. He called his Secretary, made some enquiries and said, nothing could be ascertained then but he would let us know later on. He asked why we objected to the Rowlatt Act and I told him some of my reasons. He said it was not put into force against me. I said that had nothing to do with it as it was not a personal matter. That made him angry again and he said "you and I will never agree in politics". I said there may be points on which we might. We shook hands and the interview came to a close.

(613)

9-12-1919 (London).....went to Congress Office.....
Mr. Horniman came and said that Kundanlal showed telegrams, issued from the office, to others. He recited the contents of a telegram which were not known to anybody except Patel himself. So it was proof positive and we decided that Kundanlal must go.

(614)

10-12-1919 (London).....Kundanlal was dismissed.....The India Office offered us passage by S. S. City of Marseilles which sails on 23rd instant.

(615)

11-12-1919 (London).....(Rustomji Sethna) wishes to be in communication with Miss Normanton and write about the supervision exercised on students. It is positively mischievous.

(616)

15-12-1919 (London).....Mr. Dipchand Javeri came and insisted on going out to see him hand over the cheque for three thousand pounds to Mr. Downer. I tried to excuse myself but he would not hear of it.....Mr. Javeri handed over a cheque for three thousand pounds to Mr. Downer in my and Dr. Sathaye's presence.....All that remains now to be paid on account of the litigation is about a thousand pounds.

(617)

16-12-1919 (London).....Today the *Times* publishes a leader on the evidence of General Dyer before the Punjab Commission, and the story told therein is described by the *Times* as a massacre. The whole thing has created a great sensation, and many English people are now prepared to believe what we told them before.

(618)

17-12-1919 (London).....Read today's papers. There are articles on Punjab atrocities and Lord Chelmsford is taken severely to task.

(619)

20-12-1919 (London).....We sat talking about dinner given to Mr. Montagu by Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Vishweshwar Aiyar,

and others of the same type. The *Times* gives an account and so do the other papers. Mr. Montagu defended the doings of General Dyer, Sir M. O'Dwyer and their subordinates. His speech was a slap in the face of the Moderates for their pains.....There I met Sir Vishweshwar Aiyar who is quite satisfied with his part in the affair.

1920

(620)

1-1-1920 (S. S. Neuralia, From England to India).....Mr. Bhupendra Basu came and stood talking for nearly two hours. He said he would return to England in April next, that Sir Sankaran Nair tried hard for and got a seat on the Council of the Secretary of State for India, that Sir Sankaran was very ill-advised, and asked what we proposed to do with the new Govt. of India Act recently passed. We said we shall use it and make it a stepping stone for further agitation for the rest of what we want.

(621)

8-1-1920 (S. S. Neuralia).....Mr. Basu came and sat talking with me, Patel and Sathaye in our smoking room, nearly the whole of the morning. He said a grand reception is to be given to Lord Sinha in Bombay, that Lord Sinha has not resigned his Under Secretaryship, that Mr. Montagu is a very good man, that Moderates have made a mistake in separating themselves.

(622)

15-1-1920 (Bombay).....Lokamanya Tilak is looking very poorly. He is not half so well as he was in London. He had to fight single handed at Amritsar, against Mrs. Besant, Shastri and Madan Mohan all combined. He won all round of course but the exertions involved injured his health. He told us in rough outline the whole history. Mrs. Besant had not even twenty followers. In a house of fifteen thousand only about a score of people voted with her, and the rest followed Lokamanya Tilak. Shastri and Madan Mohan shared the same fate. It appears Madan Mohan had a private understanding with Shastri, about expressing gratitude towards Montagu and Madan Mohan agreed to have a resolution expressing it passed by the Congress, but eventually things turned out otherwise and Madan Mohan must have looked very small.

(623)

22-1-1920.....Sat talking with Dadasaheb Udhoji and Dr. Moonje. Baba Paranjape and Godbole joined in the conversation. We decided that Berar and C. P. should join together to hold the Congress and make it successful.....Anna (Y. G. ?) Deshpande came and we persuaded him to our view about Berar and C. P. working together. Later on came Tambe. Aney came here in the morning and was of great use in persuading them. Things are therefore in good train.

(624)

24-1-1920 (Akola).....In the presence of all of them Chiplonkar agreed to help in making the Nagpur Congress, joint Congress of Nagpur and Berar.....Date decided and my Address had to deal with Mrs. Besant's activities in England against us and those of the Moderates.

(625)

28-1-1920 (Delhi, for Council).....Khan Bahadur Abdulla Khan of Hyderabad came and I sat talking with him. He said it was true that H. H. the Nizam was trying for the rendition of Berar.

(626)

4-2-1920 (Delhi).....At last Pandit Malaviya came and talked about his idea of sending a deputation of six to England on the Punjab affairs.

(627)

9-2-1920 (Delhi).....I wrote.....a resolution under the Reform Act proposing that a Committee of all the non-official members of the Council should be appointed to consider the rules and regulations framed and to be framed under the Govt. of India Act. I saw Mr. Smith and requested him to hurry up my resolution given in today. I saw Mr. Macpherson, Secretary, Home Department. He thought I should not press for the production of the Punjab Government Report dated 11th October 1919. He thought it would intensify public feeling. I said I wished to compare it with the report of the Hunter Committee when it is out and wish to make my suggestions to meet the situation in the Punjab. I complained that the Viceroy had ruled that no resolutions would be received in March and the Hunter Committee's report was not to be out till after 1st March

next. So the Council would have no chance of discussing it. Then business was being run on party lines and select committees were being formed to give prominence to Moderates and this was distinctly wrong and provoking. He said he was a liberal and would do nothing unfair etc. etc. The interview concluded with my pressing for the production of the Punjab report.

(628)

10-2-1920 (Delhi).....We (Khaparde and Vithalbhai Patel) wish to prevent the game that is going on of doing everything behind our back. Surendra, Shastri and Sir W. Vincent are in it.

(629)

11-2-1920 (Delhi).....One of my questions about placing the rules under Reform Act, before the Council, was answered by Govt. in the negative. I have a resolution on the point. The Dacca University Bill provoked a good deal of discussion on Communal Representation. I pointed out in my speech that it was irrelevant, but unfortunately the Moderates who appeared to be very strong would not listen. The more is the pity as it would give rise to misunderstandings for no earthly purpose.

(630)

13-2-1920 (Delhi).....Shankarlal showed the issue of *Tribune* of 10th instant and we read the memorial of the District Congress Committee published in it. The thing is serious and Congress is said to be a seditious body by the District Magistrate of Jallundur. So I made brief notes and drafted questions and they took up nearly the whole of the afternoon.

(631)

19-2-1920 (Delhi).....On my resolution Sir W. Morris spoke for Government and made a very poor show. My reply was much appreciated, but the resolution failed as the officials and the Moderates combined.

(632)

20-2-1920 (Delhi).....There were many interpellations of Patel and they were badly and vaguely answered. When the resolutions came on Sinha began and developed great powers of turning round and making somersaults. I spoke Govt. was cornered over the question of fiscal autonomy and the wonderful part

of it was Surendra Babu and all the Moderates who loudly proclaimed that we had got it had not a word to say. The honours of the debate were with us but the majority was with the Government.

(633)

22-2-1920 (Delhi).....went to the meeting of Delhi citizens, protesting against no seat being given to them in the Indian Leg. Assembly. Patel presided. Azmalkhan, Dr. Ansari spoke and the resolution was passed unanimously.

(634)

23-2-1920 (Delhi).....There is a letter from Lokamanya Tilak and a telegram. Lala Lajapat Raya wishes to have time to make up his mind what to do. He wishes to examine the situation for himself, determine the state and position of parties and then make his choice. Patel has received a programme of our party's work from Tilak.

(635)

24-2-1920 (Delhi).....Patel's and Chanda's resolutions about Committees on the rules under the Reform Act, were ruled out and the programme was so carefully arranged that mine on the postal grievances were never reached. This clever piece of dodging excited much discussion in our ante room. Some of us spoke to Mr. Smith but I am afraid he was not disposed to give us another day for our resolutions. On the resolution about general amnesty, I spoke and described in some detail the cases of Savarkar brothers and two Mahommadan Externees and Mr. Macpherson said in reply that he would consider their cases.

(636)

3-3-1920 (Delhi).....Sir Zoolficar Ali wished to bring it to the notice of the English public that the agitation about Khilafat was genuine. I said we would join in doing so. Sir Gangadhar said that his son Raja Bal had made up his mind to take legal action against Surendra Nath Bannerji for bad treatment etc. etc. and wished to write to Dr. Moonje and C. R. Das. I agreed to write to the former.....I saw Sir W. Vincent and showed him a letter received from Lala Lajpat Raya about the rumoured hunger strike of Bhai Paramanand. He said he would make enquiries and let me know.

(637)

4-3-1920 (Delhi).....I learnt that Reddi has been nominated to the Informal Committee on Reform Regulations. This is wonderful and yet not wonderful as he is the Govt. favourite.

(638)

10-3-1920 (Delhi).....I withdrew one (resolution) of mine. and the rest were rejected notwithstanding the support of all non-official members.

(639)

14-3-1920 (Delhi).....Mr. Chanda came again and said that there was going to be a private meeting of the non-official members of the Council to determine our attitude towards the Hartal proclaimed by the Mahommadan to be held on 19th instant. I said I heard nothing about it. He said Shastri and Nawab Ali Chowdhari approached him with a view to his not favouring the Hartal and that he resisted their attempt. I said I was glad he did so. Surendra Babu is endeavouring to organize an anti-hartal affair.

(640)

15-3-1920 (Delhi).....I went to the Secretariat and saw Mr. Macpherson and asked him about Savarkar brothers. He said he received the papers from Bombay but had not studied them. I told him that the youngest brother of the Savarkar's was expected here. Mr. Macpherson said he would see the papers and then tell me what to advise the youngest brother..... It appeared Chanda sought and obtained an interview with H. E. the Viceroy and complained of Congress people not being represented on the informal advisory Committee for framing rules and regulations about Reforms. The Viceroy replied that they had not co-operated and were not therefore taken. They had a long discussion and Chanda looked and felt depressed, I do not know why.

(641)

17-3-1920 (Delhi).....Dr. Savarkar of Bombay was here and staying with me in my rooms to see what could be done about the release of his two brothers who are now confined in the Andamans.....Poor Pandit Malaviya was as usual late in beginning the discussion and was ruled out.

(642)

18-3-1920 (Delhi).....Lady Chelmsford sent for me and had a little chat.

(643)

19-3-1920 (Delhi).....Dr. Savarkar went to see Patel.

(644)

20-3-1920 (Delhi).....Lokamanya Tilak arrived by the fast passenger and there was a tremendous concourse of people and volunteers. I should have fallen down in the rush but that the volunteers saved me and surrounded me on all sides.

(645)

21-3-1920 (Delhi).....We (Khaparde, Patel, and Chanda) all three went to Lokamanya Tilak at the Favara and sat talking with him. Later on came Lajapat Raya, Harkisanlal, Gokharnanath Misra, Dr. Ansari and Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Kichlu. We held a meeting of the Congress Foreign Propaganda Committee and decided to send Patel to England on Reform rules and regulations. Lajpatraya, Madan Mohan and others stood up tremendously for Kelkar. I wonder why that was so.....with him (K. V. Ayyangar) and Lok. Tilak I went to the Sanatan Sabha at Laxmi-Narayan's *Dharmshala*. There was a terrible crush of people and we felt half-dead before we reached the platform.

(646)

22-3-1920 (Delhi).....After the Council I and Patel lunched at the Woodlands and went to Lokamanya Tilak near Favara and later on went with him to Hakim Azmul Khan. Gandhi, Malaviya, Shaukat Ali, Maulana Abdul Bari, Dr. Kichlu, Chanda, K. V. Ayyangar and many others came there, and conversed about Khilafat. Pandit Madan Mohan, as usual began a long rigmarolling speech and I know nothing would be settled. Lala Lajpatraya was more practical and so was Harkisanlal, but Gandhi trotted out his *Satyagraha* hobby. So I left with Tilak. He was taken in a grand procession and it was really worth seeing. The enthusiasm was tremendous and Delhi resounded with cries of Tilak Maharaj *Ki Jai*.

Note :—Then follows a very effective lecturing tour of Ajmer, Ahmedabad, Baroda Broach, Bombay and Sholapur with crowded audiences, processions and the rest, and some addresses presented to Lokamanya.

(—Balwant Ganesh Khaparde.)

(647)

2-4-1920 (Sholapur).....We attended the Provincial Conference at about 4 p.m. Prof. Paranjape of Poona, is here with Kamat, Kothare and others. They are Moderates and have no following. If rumour is true they hired some persons to make disturbance in the conference and break it up. Kothare was directing his hired adherents to make a rush. He did not know that the Collector was there and overheard the peace-breaking directions given by him to his people. So when the latter attempted a rush and tried to make noise, the police interfered before much damage was done. One Mahaling-Appa tried to pacify the hired people but they broke his head by throwing stones at him. Some conference volunteers were also assaulted and things would have been serious had not the police interfered to keep peace and order. The proceedings, thereafter, were peaceful. Paranjape and his party withdrew. Kelkar's speech as President was very good.

(648)

3-4-1920 (Sholapur).....The Social Conference was held in the Pandal (of the Provincial Political Conference) and Chanda-warkar,.....and some others ostensibly came for it but their real purpose was to interfere with our political Conference. Mrs. Besant attended the subjects Committee and moved an amendment to Lokamanya's resolution about our work but she was defeated by a large majority. She wishes to move her amendment in the open house.

(649)

4-4-1920 (Sholapur).....Went with Lokamanya to the Provincial Conference. The main debate of the Session came on today. Lok. Tilak moved his resolution. Mrs. Besant moved her amendment and her supporters and our supporters appeared one after the other. The debate was very interesting. Great trouble was about taking votes. Mrs. Besant was defeated by an overwhelming majority. Paranjape and others admitted the defeat and the matter ended that way. Kelkar gave them all reasonable facilities.Chapekar of Elichpur came to ask me to influence Tilak to visit Daryapur. I asked Tilak. He is too ill to travel just now. I informed Chapekar and his companion.

(650)

8-4-1920 (Nagpur).....He (Dr. Soman of Nagpur), I and Nilkanthrao Udhoji went to the meeting of the working committee held in the Town Hall. I sat merely as a guest and took no part in the discussion. It was as to whether they should stop work or proceed with the arrangements for holding the next Congress at Nagpur. They decided to do the latter.

(651)

9-4-1920 (Nagpur).....The constituencies for Beiar appear badly framed and election denied (to) Imperial Legislature and Council of State.

(652)

12-4-1920 (Dhamtari).....had our morning meal.....supplied by our Land Lord Bajirao Kirtak. He invited some Mahommadans also. After it we drove to the Railway station where we were garlanded by Mahommadans.

(653)

16-4-1920 (Amraoti-Puntamba).....In it (the train) I met Mr. Turner who is the Commissioner of the Province.....I and Mr. Turner had a long talk. He wished me to advice Wamanrao Joshi and Baba Paranjape not to make violent speeches on the Khilafat question.

(654)

25-4-1920 (Nagpur) We went to the working Committee which met in the Town Hall. Mr. Dixit presided and money was raised for the initial expenditure of the Congress.

P. S.—Mrs. Besant has written a great deal against me and Patel, and Lokamanya Tilak has replied in today's *Bombay Chronicle*.

(655)

30-4-1920 (Nagpur) About five young people came and delivered a note from Dr. Moonje who wrote.....that I should attend a public meeting here tomorrow to collect money for the ensuing Congress.

(656)

1-5-1920 (Nagpur).....I paid my donation of five hundred rupees to the Nagpur Congress by taking the amount from my account in Booti's firm. I, Nilkanthrao Udhoji and Narayan then went to the Town Hall and I presided over the public meeting held there to announce that the Congress would be held at Nagpur.

(657)

7-5-1920.....Then came Mr. Coventry, District Superintendent of Police. He sat talking with me and my eldest son, about..... the general policy of pin pricks adopted by the Berar Bureaucracy for sometime against me.

(658)

10-5-1920.....They happen to know about the Elichpur Jains and agreed with me that they the Jains, wished to invade my rights taking advantage of the disfavour which they imagine, the bureaucracy feel against me.

(659)

18-5-1920 (Saugor) Mr. Sapre who has established himself at Jubbalpore appears to have some influence with the Hindi speaking people and I am sorry he exercises it in the direction of bringing about a split between the Hindi and Marathi speaking Districts. The whole morning was wasted (in the Conference or its Subjects Committee) in discussing the meaningless question as to whether the Congress should be held at Jubbalpore or Nagpur. It is not possible to get people to think alike and no unanimity can be secured. Sukul plays the second fiddle to Sapre and a member of the Raja Gokuldas family. This is a young man, with much money, but no natural shrewdness or experience.

(660)

19-5-1920 (Saugor) Subjects Committee held in a neighbouring school. Chiplonkar fought in the interests of Mrs. Besant in the guise of the earnest friend of the Indian National Congress. There was a lengthy and tiresome discussion and the questions were decided against him by large majorities, but he sticks on tenaciously a meeting of the Subjects Committee at night. Mr. Ravishankar of Raipur sides with us but finds himself handicapped. Raghavendra Rao goes whole heartedly with us but has his limitations. He has studied the question of Reforms well. Mr. Brahma Rakshasa is a great obstructionist. Bapuji Aney does yeoman's service.

(661)

20-5-1920 (Saugor) Conference in the morning..... Chiplonkar spoke, divided the house but was defeated. I naturally had to take notice of what Mrs. Besant did and that was not palatable to Chiplonkar.

(662)

21-5-1920 (Saugor-Igatpuri) We had to wait three hours at Bina for the Delhi Express. One of the station staff had a wedding in his house and fed us sumptuously.

(663)

22-5-1920 (Igatpuri-Poona) I found my eldest son Baba, Wamanrao Joshi, Bhowsaheb Ansare, and many Amraoti friends on the platform (at Kalyan), and they all got into the Poona train.....I met Lok. Tilak, and a large number of friends from Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum and Maharashtra generally. It was very pleasant company and we sat talking. Achutrao Kolhatkar has become a very mercenary man and it is said that the C. I. D. and the *Maharaja* of Kolhapur have purchased him. He writes in his *Sandesh* against our party generally and Lok. Tilak particularly. The question was whether his conduct should be taken notice of. R. P. Karandikar, myself, Bakhle, Gangadharrao, Kaujalgi and others thought that the unpleasantness involved could not be avoided and it was decided that the tricks of Kolhatkar should be exposed. There was a grand meeting in the evening in Gaikwad's Wada. Nanasaheb Deshmukh presided. The purse was formally presented to Lok. Tilak. Great enthusiasm prevailed all through. My son Baba, and Wamanrao Joshi told publicly the story of Kolhatkar's doings, Lok. Tilak showed his telegram and letters which all proved Kolhatkar's dishonesty and roguery. I spoke only on a resolution of thanks to the President. The whole thing was very successful. The meeting broke up about 11 p. m.

(664)

30-5-1920 (Benares) The Pandas gave an address to Lok. Tilak. A Vaidic Brahman who knows not a word of English, has set up a lace factory. He makes his own machnies, has utilized an old house and competes successfully with European merchants. This is very good.

(665)

31-5-1920 (Benares) went with all the rest of our company to the All India Congress Committee in the Theosophical Hall and sat there till nearly 12 noon. It became a sort of debating society and nothing important was done. We resumed the sitting at 2 p. m. and worked on till 8 p. m. Mrs. Besant could not carry any proposition that she put forward. Jamnadas spoke as usual without much meaning. Satyamurti and A. Rangaswami spoke nearly on every proposition. The whole thing finished about 8 p. m. Mrs. Besant's complaint against Lok. Tilak and myself was thrown out without even the compliment of a discussion. There will be a Special Congress at Calcutta.

(666)

3-6-1920 (Jabbulpore) sat talking with Lok Tilak, and people that came to see him. Mr. Modi came with many other people and sat talking principally about holding the Congress here. I suggested that if they wished, they could have the Special Session. Apparently they were not prepared for this and fell to thinking furiously.

(667)

4-6-1920 (Jabbulpore) We intended going away today and made our arrangements, but Mr. Nathuram Modi, Sukumar Chatterjee and others came and pressed us very hard to stay and complete the arrangements about Jabbulpore holding the Special Session of the Indian National Congress. So we reluctantly consented. They wired and sent a man to Mr. Sukul. Mr. Sukul came from Sihora and we sat talking about the Special Congress Session. He went away to consult his friends in Jabbulpore and returned later on in the evening, with Nathuram Modi and others. Varma is also here and came in the morning and in the afternoon. Sukul and the rest decided to hold the Special Session of the Congress at Jabbulpore and wrote out the necessary telegrams to C. R. Das and Gokarnanath, General Secretary and Dr. Moonje. So the matter appears to be amicably settled and both the people of Nagpur and Jabbalpur will be satisfied.

(668)

5-6-1920 (Jabbalpur) Chatterji gave a facsimile copy of American Declaration of Independence to Lok. Tilak, and a miniature of Liberty Bill to me.

(669)

10-6-1920..... Sambhajiaro Gokhale came and later on came Tambe and we sat talking about the ensuing elections. The Local Govt. proposed indirect elections for Legislative Assembly and Council of State for Berar but the Govt. of India has rejected it and substituted direct elections.

(670)

16-6-1920..... Answered a letter on Mr. G. C. Varma of Jabulpore. He thinks Jabulpore is not prepared to hold the Special Session of the Indian N. C. I sent copies of it to Nathuram Modi and Sukul and later on to Moonje, Tilak, and a reply to Varma himself.

(671)

17-6-1920..... Achutrao Kolhatkar has started a campaign of villification of Lok. Tilak and all our Nationalists. The rumour is that the C. I. D. has purchased him. The Kolhapur *Maharaja* is said to have a hand in it. God knows how the thing stands. India is an unfortunate country.

(672)

21-6-1920..... I wrote a number of letters about electing Mr. B. Chakravarti as president of the ensuing Special Session of the Indian National Congress, at the request of C. R. Das of Calcutta, who wrote to me about it from Arrah.

(673)

30-6-1920..... I suggested to him (Dhundhirajpant Thengdi of Nagpur) the idea of inviting Mr. Spoor and Col. Wedgwood to the Nagpur Congress. He liked the idea.

(674)

3-7-1920..... Soon after he went, came Ansare, Varhadpande, Deshmukh and Tambe. My son Baba was there and Hajisaheb. So we held our meeting and decided that I should tomorrow write a letter under my own signature to the members of our party here and in the mofussil and make the necessary arrangements for the coming elections.

(675)

4-7-1920..... Drafted a rather longish circular letter to our party to organize ourselves and work together for securing as many seats as possible in the New Councils.

(676)

7-7-1920..... My letter drafted the other day for being addressed to representatives and prominent members of the Nationalist party is ready and printed now. Balvant, my third son, brought three hundred copies of it in the evening.

(677)

12-7-1920..... We made arrangements about the distribution of my circular letter about elections.

(678)

27-7-1920..... I received a telegram from Baburao Gokhale of Poona saying "Lok. Tilak's condition not very serious but you start immediately". My natural impulse is to start at once but I cannot do so as I have this wretched appeal to do tomorrow and the criminal appeal the day after at Akola. I feel very sorry for having accepted them.

(679)

28-7-1920. (Akola) Thence to Rajeshwar Temple to join the public prayer for the recovery of Lokamanya Tilak. I presided and recited the prayer. The whole hall was full. The audience was very large.

Last Days of Lok. Tilak

(680)

29-7-1920. (Akola) Then I went to the Bar Room and sat talking with the people there. They asked me about Lokamanya's health and showed me the telegram received by Bapat Pleader. I was not much impressed by it, but later on I received a telegram myself saying that Lok. Tilak's condition was critical. So I returned to Vyankat's house, sent for Pandurangpant who came bringing with him Puradopadhye Shastri. We sat discussing the horoscope of Lok. Tilak, marked their exact positions, and calculated their results. We came to the conclusion that there was no danger to life but there was great trouble and anxiety on account of it. I made ready and drove to the railway station about

6 p. m. There was an untoward rumour going about there that Lokamanya had passed away. I spoke to the Station Master. He said he had consulted Ramal and was of opinion that Lokamanya was safe. This tallied with my own internal conviction. So I got into the train with my servant Vishwanath. Bapuji Aney was in the train and so was Mr. Bapat.....we reached Bombay about 8 a. m..... a motor waiting for Dr. Nagu Tai was put at my disposal and I with Bapuji Aney drove in it to Sardar Griha.

(681)

30-7-1920. (Bombay) From the Victoria Terminus I and Bapuji Aney drove to Sardar Griha and sat talking with N. C. Kelkar, Khadilkar, Dr. Sathaye, Dr. Deshmukh, Dr. Nanasaheb Deshmukh, Dr. Moonje and many others. I was not able to see Lok. Tilak till the Doctors permitted and that was in the afternoon. I do not think the Lokamanya recognized me though he folded hands and made *namaskar*. I saw him again towards evening. The danger is over but great care would have to be taken for sometime, at least till 3rd August next. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Gandhi, Mrs. Sarala, and many others called to inquire. Kolhatkar is more active than ever and his solicitude is so marked that one fears that it is assumed and for some ulterior purposes. Mr. Jinnah came in the evening to enquire. Dr. Baba Paranjape is here. C. V. Vaidya, Mr. Laxaman Rao Deshpande, Mr. Bapat, and others too many to mention are here. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande is also here.

(682)

31-7-1920. (Bombay) Today is one of the few days in my life, the record of which is black in the extreme. I got up in the morning as usual, prayed, and sat talking with friends. I took a turn upstairs, and found that Lokamanya was slightly better. He had stools at night without the help of enema and the situation appeared eased. So after talking to Dr. Sathaye and Dr. Deshmukh I came to my room and sat talking of Astrology etc., etc., with assembled friends, C. V. Vaidya and others, and time passed as usual. In the afternoon I got a letter from Pandurangpant and our astrologer of Akola and they gave no hope of Lokamanya's life. I again went through our calculations and C. V. Vaidya thought that life was safe, though there may be trouble. Things went on as usual, but I could not have my usual constitutional as usual in the evening as it was raining and I lay down to sleep between 9 and 10 p. m., when I was called upstairs.

On going there, Dr. Nanasaheb Deshmukh told me that Lokamanya's illness had taken a very unfortunate turn and anything may happen at any time. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Dr. Sathaye said the same thing and Dr. Bhadkamkar agreed with them. Lokamanya was breathing hard with noise of a peculiar kind in the throat. So the end appeared near. I administered *hemagarbha* in green ginger. The doctors tried what they called their last remedy by injecting some medicine into the spinal chord. It brought out some whitish substance and is said to have relieved the pressure on the brain. I wished to administer another dose of *hemagarbha* but before I could do so, he expired and there was a cry of pain from all in the room, soon to be taken up by all outside and crowds gathered desirous of looking their last on the remains of Lokamanya. All this happened about 12-40 midnight. There was trouble after that such as I cannot describe. When the confusion subsided a bit, we had numerous consultations, talks, and discussions about the arrangements for the funeral. Dr. Sathaye went to the Police Commissioner and authorities to arrange for the cremation taking place on the sea-beach in the Chowpati. We prepared the body, put it in the proper posture. People wished to come in and have a look. I told them that it would be kept in state after sunrise. Gandhi came and saw the body. In this night was passed. Mr. Shaukat Ali came with a companion and sat talking. I saw the dawn of the day. All through the night I did not lie down to sleep nor did I sleep.

(683)

1-8-1920 (Bombay) As the day dawned I prayed and went to see that the body of Lok. Tilak was put in a sitting posture in the balcony on the first floor for people to see with proper arrangements for ladies to come near and leave it by ways convenient for them. A special kind of conveyance was prepared. A large number of Poona people came and they pressed hard to permit the body to be removed to Poona but I would not allow it. There were many quarrels and hard discussions but I would not yield. Even Aney and others began to hesitate and modify their views but I held out, and Khadilkar and Gangadhar Rao Deshpande helped me and my ideas prevailed. The funeral procession was formed and started. It was over a mile and a half in length, and over two lakhs of people walked in mourning, some singing religious *abhangs* and *hymns*. It was a spectacle such as Bombay never saw before. People to be counted by lakhs, sat on terraces, trees and even in niches. It was all a seething mass of humanity. The procession started about 2 p. m. and took about four hours to

do about three miles. I walked behind the body with Mahajani, and Dr. Bhadkamkar and others. The crush was so great that I could not keep my ground. Krishna Hirlekar, Jagannath Maharaj and other young people formed two circles, one inner and another outer and got me to walk in the centre of it and even then I was tossed about from one side to another. The cremation took place on the Chowpati beach, and near the funeral fire I felt faint and feared that I may swoon and fall down. Mahajani took me and Krishna to his house. I had not a morsel of food nor a drop of water from early dawn to lamp light in the evening. He gave me some tea and a prepared plantain. He lives in the new house built by Dhabholkar in Chowpati. Shaukat Ali's messenger came to call me to the Khilafat meeting but I was too ill to go.

(684)

2-8-1920 (Bombay) Dadasaheb Karandikar said early in the morning that all of our party here should meet and make arrangements for looking after the family of Tilak and for the continuance of his work. I agreed and called a meeting. Many people called in the morning, so much so that I could not take my breakfast till 2 p. m. We met in the upper hall in front of the family deities of Visubhau. Mr. Lala Lajpat Raya came in the morning and condoled.....Our meeting continued till 6 p. m.....(In the public meeting held in the evening) I moved the first resolution about the sorrow felt by the death of Lok. Tilak.....The *Times of India* wrote a stupid leader in bad taste about Lok. Tilak. I answered it in my speech and the Bombay Corporation adjourned after recording his death. That was Bombay's reply to the *Times of India*. I wrote to Sir Stanley Reed, the editor, and sent the letter with Mr. Mahajani. We returned from the meeting about 8-30 p. m. and resumed our meeting in my room, and so many subjects had to be dealt with that it was about 5 in the early morning that we finished. I tried to rest by lying down but it was broad daylight and I could not sleep.

(685)

3-8-1920 (Bombay) There were visitors in the morning but I had not much time as I went to see Lala Lajpat Raya at his lodging. We talked about the work of the Foreign Propaganda Committee and the Provision for it. I returned about 11 a. m.I settled many things and was busy all day.

(686)

4-8-1920 (Bombay-Poona) Last night I went to Victoria Terminus with Dhondo Baba and all the members of Tilak family, about 11-30. There we found that Poona people had arranged for a special train to carry the remains (bones) of Lokamanya. We had to wait till 2-30 a. m. and then got into the Special train..... There was a tremendously large procession (at Poona) and I walked on foot without shoes and bareheaded. Upasani, Belvi and a large number of others were present. The boys compelled every-body to uncover on the way. The streets were crowded and we reached Gaikwad's Wada about 1-30 p. m. We had our midday meal then. Dhondo Baba showed me the will made by Lokamanya at Colombo. It is in Dhondo Baba's hand with numerous corrections made by Lokamanya in his own hand in red ink. It is genuine and legally valid. I advised Dhondobaba to apply for probate after the period of ten days mourning was over. Towards evening I, Dhondobaba, Baburao Gokhale and N. C. Kelkar met at Kelkar's house and talked the whole thing over. Tilak's sons are very foolish, have no sense of the greatness of their father, and do not know their duty to the departed. The eldest of them Rambhau declined to marry until after the death of Lokamanya when the latter was arranging for his marriage. This is simply astounding in our Society. I asked Rambhau to agree to the will of Lokamanya. He recognized its genuineness but wished to consult his friends before deciding what to do. So I left the matter alone. I wished to return to Bombay by the night train but Narsopant Kelkar pressed me to stay. So I put off my departure to tomorrow.

(687)

5-8-1920 (Poona-Bombay) At my suggestion, Dhondo Baba had the will of Lokamanya photographed at the Chitrashala Press, in the afternoon. I sat talking with Wasudeorao Joshi, Kelkar and others. They were sent for by the Supt. of Police, the District Magistrate, the Commissioner and the political members. There was a discussion about returning the bones of Lokamanya to Bombay. The thing was amusing as Wasudeorao and others were afraid that they would have to apologize for the rude and unruly conduct of the mob yesterday, in getting every-body to uncover and throwing mud etc. etc., on an English Superintendent of Police who really uncovered but did not do so as much and as often as the mob wanted. Towards evening at the request of Kelkar I wrote a short notice on Lokamanya's demise and read

it out to Baburao Gokhale, Wasudeorao Joshi, R. B. Laxman Rao Deshpande and R. B. Kelkar and others. They liked it. It would be published in the Mahratta.

(688)

6-8-1920 (Bombay-Train to Simla) The scenes on the way were very good and for the first time since the passing on of Lokamanya Tilak I felt calm and left to myself.

(689)

9-8-1920 (Simla for Council) Raja Sir Harnamsing thinks that a resolution of condolence should be passed by the Council. On my way back I asked Dr. Rash Behari Ghose who thinks it would not be right to ask the Council to do so.

(690)

...10-2-1920 (Simla) With Mr. Muddiman I had a talk about Tilak and the necessity of his sad demise being publicly noticed in some way. He said he would consider the matter, speak to H. E. and let me know in a day or two.

(691)

16-8-1920 (Simla) I saw Mr. Gupta, then Mr. Muddiman. We talked of some of my resolutions. He wishes to make it certain that Lok. Tilak opposed non-co-operation and told Gandhi not to press it on his death bed. As I was not there at the time I could not say it from personal knowledge but I am very credibly informed that it was so.

(692)

19-8-1920 (Simla) I met K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar there. He was very sorry for Lokamanya's death and we sat talking about it. He does not like non-co-operation of Gandhi. Neither do I like it myself. [I found both avenues to it closed by Chaprasis saying that nobody was to be permitted to go either way until the Viceroy passed. That was extraordinary.]

(693)

20-8-1920 (Simla) The Viceroy made a long opening speech I wish he had not spoken against non-co-operation, because he being unpopular now, the fact of his speaking against non-co-operation will make the movement popular So I put a

supplementary question about the policy of the Govt. of India on the subject of the slaughter of cows and agricultural cattle. He asked for notice.

(694)

24-8-1920 (Simla).....Chanda wished to know if I opposed non-co-operation. I replied in the affirmative with the qualification that I opposed it as preached and propounded by Gandhi. He asked about a manifesto proposed to be issued by Surendranath Bannerji. I said I would read it first and then say whether I can sign it. I told him that Patel was expected here tomorrow. He would be consulted of course.There was a talk about non-co-operation and I said I opposed it as propounded by Gandhi.

(695)

26-8-1920 (Simla).....I went to Patel in Chanda's room and went with him to Mr. Bannerjee's room. We found Chanda there and K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar came soon. Mr. K. C. Roy was there also. We talked of non-co-operation. The out-come of it all was that we declined to sign Surendra Babu's manifesto but as decided by Lokamanya Tilak, we would work against the kind of non-co-operation preached by Mahatma Gandhi. So we separated, wrote letters forwarding them and asking for about ten days leave to go to Calcutta for the Special Session of the I. N. C

(696)

27-8-1920 (Simla).....The Council met again at 3 p. m. Sir G. Lowndes presided and the Aligarh University Bill was taken up. Mr. Mian Muhamad Shaffi made a good speech giving the history of the institution. Malaviya was absent. His conduct in accepting conditions refused by the Mahommadans came out clearly and every body knew.....A Deputy Commissioner has been today murdered in the Punjab.

(697)

28-8-1920 (Simla).....After he went came Mr. Mohanlal, pleader of Simla and sat talking with me for a long time. He said he was going to Calcutta for the Special Session of the Congress and claimed special and personal friendship with Lala Lajpat'Ray who, he said, put up with him during his visit to Simla.....Mohanlal said that he was a particular friend of Patel, but it did not seem so from their conversation. It appears Raja

of Mahamudabad at the instance of Surendranath Bannerji made a great attempt at getting Chanda to sign the Moderate Manifesto against non-co-operation. Chanda resisted rightly and successfully, it was found out that Surendranath wished to wire the Manifesto to England and that was his game.

(698)

30-8-1920 (Simla-train to Calcutta).....There is Deshpande detective in the train with us.

Calcutta Special Congress

(699)

1-9-1920 (Calcutta for Special Congress).....About 4 p. m. I went out and saw Moti Babu of *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, Bipin Chandra Pal and Mr. Chakravarti at their respective houses Mr. Lahiri accompanied me. They are all of my opinion that we should hold that non-co-operation as a principal is good and sound, and should not accept Gandhi's programme but appoint Committee of our own to think out the whole thing and submit report to the Regular Congress at Nagpur.....C. R. Das is not here. He is at Arrah.

(700)

5-9-1920 (Calcutta).....Attended the Subject's Committee from 11 a. m. to 7 p. m. There was tremendous discussion, Gandhi endeavouring to dominate the situation. He says he is not bound by the majority of the Congress and retains the right of acting against the wishes of the majority, and yet claims to be the chief adviser of the Congress and this creates the difficulty. I fear he will wreck the Congress.

(701)

6-9-1920 (Calcutta).....Subjects Committee continued discussions of all kinds, non-co-operation being the chief subject of conversations.

(702)

7-9-1920 (Calcutta).....Subjects Committee once more. A great many speeches and things improving for Gandhi. Rambhujadatta Chowdhary and Motilal Nehru converted to his side in one night. Many minor defections. Afraid of a deep laid plan behind it all.

(703)

8-9-1920 (Calcutta).....Attended the Congress. The subject of non-co-operation argued the whole day. Bipin Chandra Pal and C. R. Das made very good and impressive speeches. Jinnah also spoke well. Discussion closed about 8 p. m. Division demanded. Votes will be registered tomorrow.

(704)

9-9-1920 (Calcutta) went to the Pandal with Narayan and registered my vote. Berar voted solid for Bipin Chandra Pal's amendments except some three or four who voted for Gandhi. It was raining hard and I had great difficulty in getting through the main gate. There was such a tremendous crush there About 4 p. m. there was a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held in the hall of our lodging. I attended it and pointed out to Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. Kasturi Iyengar, Vyankat Ramanna, Satyamurti and others that the resolution of non-co-operation carried in the Congress offends against the provisions of the corrupt practises Act and incurs the penalty of one year's imprisonment. They all looked into it and thought there was a good deal in the objection and wished to take a legal opinion on it. As more members assembled, the discussion became general and opinions were divided. The discussion was going on hotly when I, with Narayan, left 30 Theatre Road, motored to the Railway station and got into the Punjab Mail for Simla about 8-30 p. m.

(705)

12-9-1920 (Simla; Council) the Munshi of Raja Har-namsing came and wished me to accompany him which I did. Shastri was sitting with Rajasaheb and wished me to withdraw all my resolutions as his on Punjab affairs was not accepted for discussion. I said I shall think the matter over. I have a resolution for protection of cows and another for the Government Press-men and I do not like to omit them.

(706)

13-9-1920 (Simla) There are great interruptions and continually people are pressing me not to move my resolutions. K. V. R. Ayyangar, Mr. Iyengar of the Associated Press came for the purpose and later on some Arya Samaji people came. Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Ayyangar and Mr. Shastri came again in the evening. I could not go out. It rained also. Mohanlal came

in the evening..... I am sorry I cannot withdraw all the resolutions. The press people are starving and as I promised them, I must do something for them. The result would be in the lap of Gods.

Last Day of the Council

(707)

16-9-1920 (Simla) After an early breakfast I went to Council. This was the last day of the old Minto-Morley regime.

(708)

22-9-1920 (Delhi) Govardhandas of Lahore came to see me with two of his friends and we sat talking about the situation brought about by Gandhi. He said the thinking part of the population of Punjab is against non-co-operation and his friends wished to stand for the Reformed Councils but their position was rendered difficult by the Congress which adopted non-co-operation because of the Punjab atrocities.

(709)

23-9-1920 (Delhi) Niyogi of Nagpur came with a few C. P. delegates. I sat talking with him. He thinks the whole C. P. has gone over to Gandhi's side. Very likely it is so.

(710)

25-9-1920 (Delhi) Mr. Asaf Ali came to see me with the representative of the Associated Press and another gentleman and we sat talking about Gandhi's non-co-operation which I entirely disapprove of.

(711)

28-9-1920 (Bhusawal Ry. Station) Non-co-operation is the universal topic of conversation. They (Mr. Dastane and others who came to the Station to see Dadasaheb and to look after his convenience) knew that I was against it. They agreed that it was impracticable.....I reached Amraoti about 5 p. m. and walked to my house. Godbole and Gopal Rao Dorle were there. I sat talking with them. Later on came my sons Balvart and Baba, and Shevade, Wamanrao Joshi and many

others. They do not care for non-co-operation but think that since Congress has passed a resolution, it should be carried out.

(712)

29-9-1920 non-co-operation engrossed the whole conversation. Every one recognizes that it is foolish and suicidal and yet they do not like to dissent publicly from Gandhi's view and programme because Congress, they say, has adopted it.

(713)

30-9-1920 As usual Gandhi's non-co-operation was the subject of conversation. Wamanrao Joshi and Varhadpande are out and out the followers of Gandhi. Ganorkar came to see me (he) said that he did not approve of non-co-operation.

(714)

3-10-1920 Bapuji Aney, Dada Kane and Shamrao Deshpande arrived and we sat talking. Godbole also came and the subject was as usual non-co-operation. My views I declared against it and as usual there was a long discussion without any result. After midday meal there was a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee. M. G. Damle and many others attended. Kelkar came from Akola for it. He is against non-co-operation. The matter of the president of the Nagpur Congress was discussed and adjourned to 5th instant..... I had a long talk with Y. G. Deshpande and Aney in the afternoon about this wretched non-co-operation. No *via media* can be found.

(715)

4-10-1920 Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. E. Greeves wishes to present a memorial and join the deputation to present it. B. D. Sukul has renounced his title as Rao Bahadur. He wrote about it to me today.

(716)

5-10-1920 I received a telegram from Aney, Shamrao Deshpande and Baba Paranjape saying that all the workers at Yeotmal have decided to support my candidature and some of them would stand for Councils themselves. I showed the telegram to all who came to me in the evening. My Manifesto has

appeared in today's *Udaya*, saying that I stand for the Council of State. It has excited comment of course.

(717)

6-10-1920 Under Gandhi's guidance All-India Home Rule League originally founded by Mrs. Besant and now presided over by Mr. Gandhi, has changed its creed and declared for complete Swaraj and changed its name to Swaraj Sabha..... It is said Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar left or at any rate did not attend meeting of the League after the change. They opposed it very strongly. Shamrao Deshpande has come here to work for elections and get some members of our party to stand for the Reformed Councils.

(718)

7-10-1920 sat talking with M. G. Damle and Y. G. Deshpande who came to see me. I asked them to stand for the Reformed Councils and they took time to answer. Shamrao Deshpande came after they went and sat talking for some time. He showed a leaflet signed by Sarnaik and a few others requesting people to desist from going to the performance of Sangit Mahavidyalay's performance of a play, because I was asked by the actors to attend it. This is very funny. The performance was in aid of Tilak Memorial Fund..... Dr. Shahane came and said that some people were bent on mischief. So I should not go to the theatre. Bhau Durrani and Shevade said the same thing. So I decided not to go. I got Balwant to write to the Theatrical Company that I would not attend as it may injure the Tilak Memorial Fund.

(719)

8-10-1920 sat talking first with Raghunath Rao Tikekar and then with Shamrao Deshpande, Bhau Durrani, Shevade and others. They wished me not to stand for the Council of State. I am sorry I could not agree with them..... Both my son Baba and Balwant are inclined to think that I ought not to get into a big controversy with the general public in my old age. I am not persuaded.

(720)

9-10-1920..... I wrote a long letter to N. C. Kelkar in reply to his about my standing for the Council of State and

showed it to Shamrao Deshpande, Baba Paranjape and later on to Aney.

(721)

10-10-1920 Buldana gentleman including Mr. Yadava-rao Madhava, Yadorao Deshpande, Dada and another came and sat talking with me for a long time. They declared for non-co-operation some time ago, but are not satisfied with their action and have been thinking about it since. They agreed with me that it would do no good to persist in non-co-operation. So they are going to take steps to set the matter right. They said they would see that I was elected. They wished me to visit Buldana once before election. I agreed to do so. Bapuji Aney told me that he had a long discussion today with Y. G. Deshpande and others of our party. They all admit that non-co-operation is not right but have not the courage to fight it openly. They are content with giving grumbling assent. Bapuji felt very much disappointed. He returned to Yeotmal tonight. K. G. Deshpande came at night to request me to withdraw my candidature of Council but I declined to do so. It was very painful to do it as he is an old friend and has obliged me by appearing in my private appeal and winning it for me. So I liked to take his advice but could not.

(722)

12-10-1920.....It is said that Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and N. C. Kelkar have both declined to preside over the District Conference at Basim.

(723)

16-10-1920 came Ramkrishnapant Mote, Wamanrao Joshi, Ansare and others and we sat talking about non-co-operation which is the universal subject of conversation. The scavengers of Amraoti have struck in a body and the inconvenience has awakened the people to the actualities of a phase of non-co-operation.

(724)

17-10-1920 Jayaram Patil has returned from Bombay He thinks non-co-operation is gradully losing in Bombay.

(725)

18-10-1920 A voter of Yeotmal came and sat talking for a good while. His name is Maruti Bajirao of Kopra. He said he felt very much disappointed when he heard that I was not going to stand but was very much pleased now that I stand actually..... sat talking with Jairam Patil who came and said that Ramrao Deshmukh was going to stand from Daryapur and Elichpur. He said this was certain. This is good news..... It is said that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has withdrawn his candidature of Council of State. I am not sure that this is true, for Panditji may again change his mind. He is generally undecided upto the very end.

(726)

20-10-1920 I opened my mail and found a letter from Dr. Moonje asking me not to stand for the Council. I replied to him in the negative. In the afternoon I got another letter from Bhowsaheb Ansare, making the same request as Dr. Moonje did. Fortunately he does not request an answer. Ansare writes so courteously that I find it somewhat difficult to answer him. I will therefore let it stand.

(727)

21-10-1920 Ram Krishnapant Mote and Mr. Damle came and we sat talking about the developments of Gandhi's non-co-operation. They tried to dissuade me from standing for the Council but did not succeed.

(728)

22-10-1920..... Bhow Durrani came he asked whether I would change my mind as Pandit Madan Mohan had changed his. I answered in the negative. He then went away. I believe, sorry and disappointed.

(729)

23-10-1920..... Among them (letters received this morning) there was one from Poona, signed by Rao Bahadur Chintamanrao Vaidya and nearly fifty others, asking me to withdraw from election. After the midday meal I rested a bit, and drafted an answer to the Poona letter We all sat talking of non-co-operation and its stupidity.

(730)

26-10-1920..... a pleader of Pandharkaoda, Mr. Gadre, came and sat talking with me about the tiresome subject of non-co-operation.

(731)

28-10-1920 We talked of the eternal non-co-operation, Gandhi, his insanity, stupidity and the rest of it, election and what not.

(732)

2-11-1920 I sat reading the *Bombay Chronicle*. Mr. Jinnah writes in it and gives it hot to Gandhi. From the account of the meeting held in Shantaram's Chawl to receive Col. and Mrs. Wedgwood, it appears that he is against the boycott of Councils. V. J. Patel says so and adds that he himself disagrees with Col. Wedgwood. So there is a rift in the flute.

(733)

5-11-1920 We sat talking about the folly of Bombay in not giving a hearing to Mrs. Besant. The non-co-operators appear to have lost their head.

(734)

6-11-1920 I received a letter from Mr. Kilroo, Educational Inspector here, requesting me to attend the Union of Training College students here and give them an informal conversation on such political subjects as they desired. I agreed and replied accordingly. He called in the afternoon and sat talking for about an hour, about how to stop or rather arrest the stupid doctrine of non-co-operation, how to improve the condition of teachers etc., etc. I advised him to let the non-co-operation movement alone. It would die earliest that way than by direct opposition.

(735)

9-11-1920.....Jamnalal of Wardha came..... He sat talking about the Congress at Nagpur and was here to collect funds for it. I told him that people here were out of hand and can think of nothing but non-co-operation.

(736)

11-11-1920 The *Amrit Bazar Patrika* has a very good article on the recent Government of India communique

about non-co-operation. It advises Government to let the thing alone and let it die a natural death which it is bound to do very soon. Endeavours to suppress it will give it only an artificial life. C. R. Das has declared his views which are exactly like mine.

(737)

15-11-1920 ... Wamanrao Joshi is speaking against Lok Tilak and declaring himself the disciple of Gandhi. Gopalrao Dorle..... told me that a machine-gun has been brought here with some military force I wonder what this is for.

Re-Elected to the Council

(738)

30-11-1920 I was elected to the Council of State by sixty-five votes against eleven for Damle.

(739)

1-12-1920 (Nagpur) I came here at the request of Dr. Moonje to meet Mr. C. R. Das, N. C. Kelkar, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and others.

(740)

2-12-1920 (Nagpur) I drove over there (Nilkantrao Udhoji's bungalow, at about 3 p. m.) and in due course, C. R. Das, Kelkar, Gangadhar Rao, G. V. Deshmukh, Jammanlal, Cholkar, Vaidya, Chanda, Deshmukh and many others came Mr. C. R. Das has drafted a manifesto for reconsidering the non-co-operation resolution adopted at the Special Session of the Congress at Calcutta. In my opinion it does not go far enough and I expressed myself accordingly. Kelkar appears undecided and steers uncertain. Jamnalal objects to the manifesto and our Nagpur friends do not know what to do, though Dr. Moonje appears to entertain views similar to mine. We broke up about 6 p. m.

(741)

3-12-1920 (Nagpur) It was well that I returned last night from the Town Hall meeting before it began, because I learnt it was not at all well managed. Mr. C. R. Das made a very good speech, but Gangadhar Rao who followed him, made an attack on him in Marathi which C. R. Das did not understand and used insulting words. Kelkar made a wishy-wishy speech

and Dr. Moonje summed up rather well. I drafted the introductory portion of the Manifesto and made it over to Bapuji Aney to complete on the basis of his letter..... I went to Mr. King, He does not naturally like the activities of Gandhi and admitted that some mistakes of Government gave Gandhi the opportunity he desired.

(742)

4-12-1920 (Ramtek) One was a pleader, another was a Municipal Member, a third was a Vice-Chairman of the Municipality and so on. They talked of non-co-operation for over an hour and a half and I believe I satisfied them that the movement was stupid and ill advised. They thanked me very much when they went away.

(743)

7-12-1920 Col. Wedgwood has pronounced against non-co-operation and the followers of Gandhi have begun to speak against him and throw doubts on his *bona fides*. Lord Sinha has also spoken against non-co-operation but that was expected and nobody talks of it.

(744)

8-12-1920 A Camel Sawar brought a note asking me to see the Chief Commissioner at 6-45 p. m. today..... I dressed and went..... Sir Frank Sly was very glad to see me and sat talking in the Hall of the Camp Circuit House for nearly an hour and a quarter. He began by making a statement about our former relations and said there was nothing personally between him and me..... He wished to know what I thought of non-co-operation and I replied that I did not approve it.

He wished to know whether it would be confirmed at the ensuing Congress. I replied the matter was uncertain as it would depend upon scraping up delegates at the last stage. He wished to know how it was to be stopped. I said, leave it alone and it would die of itself. Council agitation was easy as it cost nothing, but the further programme of Gandhi required money and it will not be procurable in this year of famine. No pleader will also give up their profession. He agreed. He wished to know what Tambe would do. I said he has declared for non-co-operation and will stick to it unless Congress changes its resolution. Asked about Y. G. Deshpande, I said he was a man alive

to his interests and would do what suits him when the occasion arose. Then we talked of elections and at his request I gave him the figures. He thought non-co-operation had failed in Bengal and Madras, was received coolly in Maharashtra, had done something in Aligarh and U. P., but had failed again at Banares. In Berar and C. P. opinions were divided. We went on talking in that line for a long time. He thought I made very strong speeches. I replied that I made them in the Council and that I was prepared to defend them. The ensuing Congress appears to exercise his mind a great deal. He was anxious about peace being maintained and I thought in all probability it would be. He asked if it was true that they tried to disturb my meeting at Nagpur. I held no meeting at all. So there was no meaning in the rumour. He asked about Aney's meeting being disturbed. There was a little truth in it but not much. He took my leave about 8-15 p. m. and returned home.

(745)

10-12-1920 drafted a circular memo to be sent out as a feeler to find out if the formation of a new party is necessary and desirable.

(746)

11-12-1920 I had my constitutional in the evening with.....Wamanrao Joshi, Bhowsaheb Ansare and another, and we sat talking about their recent agitation about boycotting Councils. They wished to see if there was a way of reuniting and working together. I said I had no objection but there appeared to be no way of doing so.

(747)

13-12-1920.....Mr. Kilroe sent me a letter asking me to change the subject of my address to the students. I and Apt. decided not to change the subject.

(748)

14-12-1920 Bapuji Aney came from Nagpur. He has been lecturing there against non-co-operation and has created a platform for it. He saw the memorandum drafted by me and approved of it.

(749)

17-12-1920 (Akola) I then went to the Bar Room and sat there for some time. The members or rather some of them are great non-co-operators but have not retired from practice. I was surprized to find that Chiplonkar is venomous and vindictive. I thought that Theosophy had got him out of that sort of thing.

(750)

25-12-1920 (Nagpur Congress) sat talking with Wasudearao Joshi of Chitrashala and Prof. S. M. Paranjape who wished me to retire from the Council and join them. I declined to do so. They wished me to see them in their camp. I agreed to do so. The Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) wishes that matters should be compromised.

Nagpur Congress

(751)

26-12-1920 (Nagpur) went to the Congress Pandal Gandhi told the audience that the Presidents speech was likely to be adverse to non-co-operation. That gave the audience the necessary hint and there was great confusion and noise. Had not Bipin Babu got up and read a great part of the President's speech, the whole thing would have ended in confusion. Bipin Babu saved the situation. The President's speech is remarkably good. Such a speech has not been delivered for a long time.

(752)

27-12-1920 (Nagpur) Then I went to the Subject Committee's Pandal and spent the whole day there. The Subject Committee met at 12 noon and went on till 9 p. m. I attended and spoke thrice opposing the new creed proposed. The temper of the house is against us, but I got a hearing and I believe it had its effect. I felt very much tried, so I left about 8 p. m. Upto the time I left it was only the Creed that was passed by a majority.

(753)

28-12-1920 (Nagpur) went to the meeting of the Subjects Committee which met at 8 a. m. There were numerous discussions, but nothing was done. Everybody, even the Madras

people, appeared to take delight in teasing the poor President, and even Patel, the General Secretary, took delight in playing practical jokes to vex poor Vir Raghavacharya further. The committee adjourned at 10 a. m..... attended the Congress at 12 noon and sat in my old seat. Today the confusion was greater than ever. Gandhi proposed his creed, and to my surprise, Bipin Babu and Lala Lajapat Raya supported him and made extreme speeches. Jinnah opposed and was very badly treated by the audience. Col. Wedgwood castigated them properly. I wished to speak. Dr. Moonje asked me not to and recommended that I should not even vote against the motion. This I would not submit to and went to the platform when at last he said that he would use physical force. The confusion was so great that I also deemed it wise not to speak.

(754)

29-12-1920 (Nagpur) Rambhau Kale, Vithalpant and others of Amraoti came and I told them to see if our province could be got to vote against the new creed..... I went to the Subject's Committee. The President tried to get through work fast, but as usual, the Madras people gave trouble because that is their habit, the non-co-operation gave trouble because the President is not one of them, and a lot of young men, like boys all over the world, raised questions as a joke. Nothing much was done, but the British Committee of I. N. C. was abolished, the paper *India* was decreed to be stopped and foreign propaganda discouraged generally. Poor Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Spoor and Mr. Holford Knight found themselves in a very awkward position and were struggling to get out of the muddle honourably if they could when about 6 p. m. I left as I had a severe headache and felt very tired.

(755)

30-12-1920 (Nagpur) Bhaiyasaheb went to the Congress Session and did not return till nearly 12 noon and complained that he could not hear much.

(756)

31-12-1920 (Nagpur) Gandhi has received a blow and suffered a set-back. The non-co-operation resolution passed at Calcutta has been modified in the direction of being softened and some objectionable portions dropped. I am told there is discontent among his followers.

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